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1876



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th December 1875, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXI OF 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant honorary degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those degrees were declared to apply to degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant academical degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer honorary degrees.

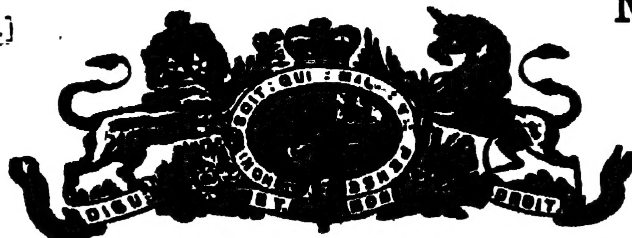
1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any academical degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such degree.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 1 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR CALCUTTA.

Patrons:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

President:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

PROSPECTUS.

THE Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Government Resolution dated the 9th December 1875, for the temporary management of the Zoological Gardens, desire to lay before the public the following statement.

In January 1867 Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., proposed a scheme for the establishment of such an institution, which was considered by the Natural History Committee of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. In February 1873 Mr. L. Schwendler again addressed the Council of the Asiatic Society on the same subject, and his

suggestions were carefully discussed by Sub-Committees of the Asiatic Society and of the Agri-Horticultural Society. On both occasions unanimous opinions were expressed in favour of the schemes submitted, and they were only abandoned for want of a suitable site.

The principal features of the scheme now proposed are—

(1.)—To provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community.

(2.)—To facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates.

(3.)—To encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock.

(4.)—To promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals.

After laying out the ground, the Committee propose to construct deer paddocks, aviaries for pheasants and fancy fowls, houses for aquatic birds, and as soon as possible, a bear-pit, a substantial building for carnivora, iron enclosures for birds of prey, a large monkey-house, a snake-rockery, and an aquarium on the most approved plan; it is also proposed to devote some money to the adaptation of part of the grounds for the requirements of the acclimatization and agency branches. After the attainment of these objects the Committee would enclose the Garden by an ornamental iron railing, and build a bandstand, an entrance lodge for keeper, servants' houses, a refreshment room, and finally a hall to be devoted to lectures, with accommodation for a zoological library and museum. Places for picnic parties will be prepared as soon as possible.

The site having been presented by the local Government, the Committee have estimated that to establish the Gardens on an adequate and attractive scale the sum of Rs. 3,00,000 will be required. This amount they confidently expect can be raised by donations and the sale of tickets. They rely on the liberality of the public for support.

Donors.—Donors of Rs. 10,000 and upwards will be Life Governors of the Gardens. They will belong to the General Council of the Gardens, and large donations will be spent as far as possible on the erection of a complete building in honour of the donor.

Donors of Rs. 5,000 and upwards will be Life Members of the General Council of the Gardens, *i.e.*, will have a voice in their management.

Donors of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be Honorary Members of the Gardens, and their names will be enrolled on the list.

Donations may be made by instalments.

All donors will, with their families, have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) the right to introduce two friends on Members' days; (iv) facilities for the export and import of animals; (v) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Members.—Membership can also be obtained by the purchase of tickets according to the following scale:—

Personal life tickets, and not transferable, Rs. 100. Personal life tickets Rs. 150, transferable when the holder leaves India or Calcutta permanently, on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 25 for transfer.

Privileges of Members.—All Members will have—(i) free admission on all days except those set apart for the zenanas; (ii) privilege of entrance in private carriages; (iii) one day a week exclusively for Members; (iv) the right to

elect annually from among themselves three Members to belong to the General Council; (v) facilities for the export and import of animals; (vi) use of the hall, zoological library, and museum.

Fees for admission (subject to revision if thought advisable).

Sunday	... ...	4 annas.
Monday	... ...	½ anna (intended for the poorer classes only).
Tuesday	... ...	1 anna.
Wednesday	... ...	For members only.
Thursday	... ...	8 annas (the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month for zenanas, at 8 annas for each native lady in a palanquin and 2 annas for each native woman on foot).
Friday	... ...	2 annas.
Saturday	... ...	4 annas (band will play).

Tikka gharries and carriages not belonging to members will be charged one rupee for admission, in addition to the entrance fee.

Palanquins 8 annas additional.

The Gardens will be open from half an hour before sunrise to an hour after sunset.

The Committee now trust that they may obtain the cordial support of all classes. Donations have been received, and more have been promised: all will be duly notified. At the same time the Committee are fully aware of the difficulties which beset a novel undertaking, and, being anxious to meet the wishes of the public, will be glad to receive and take into consideration any suggestion that may be offered.

Applicants for Membership, either by donations or by tickets, would oblige the Committee by now addressing the Honorary Secretary.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
Burdwan	A 18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	25 0	22 8	10 0	26 0	24 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bankoora	B 20 0	20 0	14 4	22 8	22 8	18 0	20 8	17 8	12 8	21 0	10 8	18 0 to 20 0	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Beerbhoom	C 20 8	22 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Hooghly	D 17 0	17 0	13 0	.	.	...	9 0	9 0	8 8 to 9 0	17 0	16 0	14 0 to 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Howrah*																					
Central Districts																					
Calcutta*																					
24-Pergunnahs* ...																					
Nuddea	21 5	13 14	16 0	40 0	40 0	...	17 4	16 0	14 8	21 5	18 5	16 0	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..
Jessore*																					
Moorshedabad ...	E 22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0 to 20 0	16 0	12 0 to 13 0	23 0 to 26 0	22 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Dinagepore	F 18 0	16 0	12 8	...	22 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Maldah	23 8	22 8	18 0	50 0	50 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	26 0 to 27 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	...	...	..	...	...	..
Rajshahye	G 24 4	24 0	15 0 to 15 12	30 8	30 0	12 0	13 0 to 18 0	18 12 to 22 8	18 0 to 21 0	12 0 to 21 8	24 0 to 25 8	23 4 to 24 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
Rungpore	H 22 8	20 0	12 12	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	7 7	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bogra	19 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 0	26 8	26 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Pubna	I 28 0	24 0	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Darjeeling. ...	J 8 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8
Julpigoree* ...																					
Eastern Districts																					
Dacca	K 17 0	16 0	13 0	40 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Fureedpore	L 20 0	20 0	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Backergunge ...	M ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Mymensingh ...	N 13 4	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.

* Returns not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 24 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 13 to 25-2 seers, rice common 20 to 28-8 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers per rupee.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 24 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-4 to 24-4 seers, barley 24 seers, rice best sort 19 to 27-8 seers, rice common 25 to 30 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 21-8 to 26 seers per rupee.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 25 seers, barley 26-8 to 32-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9 seers, rice common 12 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers per rupee.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 45 to 50 seers, rice best sort 16 seers, rice common 21-8 to 25 seers, and gram 35 seers per rupee.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 27 seers, rice common 29 seers, and gram 24 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st December 1875.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DISTR[ICTS]
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding, return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					B[ENGAL]
																					Weste[rn Districts]
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	21 0	25 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 15 0	12 0 to 20 0	Burdwan.
39 0	39 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	15 4	320 0	320 0	440 0	8 12	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bankoora.
40 0	...	30 0	21 8	21 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 6	8 6	8 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 10	5 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 10 to 7 8	8 8	7 8	Midnapore.
...	...	...	20 0	19 8	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	5 0	6 8	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	Hooghly.
																					Howrah.*
																					Central Dist[ricts]
																					Calcutta.*
																					24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	32 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Nuddea.
																					Jessore.*
...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	3 12 to 4 11	5 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	24 0	25 4	13 12	180 0	180 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore.
40 0	40 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.
30 0	30 0	...	16 8	16 8	16 8 to 11 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	16 5	14 5	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	5 0	5 10	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	11 4	7 4 to 0 0	Rungpore.
...	...	...	19 4	19 4	12 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	...	Bogra.
...	...	...	28 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna.
[illegible] 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Darjeeling.
																					Julpigoree.*
																					Eastern Distri[cts]
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 11	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 17 0	8 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 25 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge.
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 0	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Mymensingh.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 33-12 seers, rice best sort 13-8 seers, rice common 22 8 seers, and gram 23-4 seers per rupee.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 15 seers, rice common 22 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 15 s[eers] per rupee.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 20 seers per rupee.

J, In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6-8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-4 to 14 seers, rice common 12 to 20 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 1[illegible] 13-5 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, and rice common 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice common 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 19 2 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to [illegible] seers per rupee.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 28 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 17-9 to 28 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers per rupee

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentione

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE B

ISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.
Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch
tagong	O 13 0	12 8	10 0	.	.	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
kholly ...	P ...	...		.	...	.	12 8	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	21 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
perah ...	14 8	14 0	10 10		.		13 5	13 5	9 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
tagong Hill Tracts	Q ..	...	..	...		..	12 5	12 5	10 8	13 5	13 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
l Tipperah ...	8 6	8 6	8 0	..	..	.	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 7	22 8	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																					
na	28 0	27 0	19 0	50 0	40 8	28 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	...	..	...	41 0	38 0	32 0	..	..	...
a ...	R 26 0	25 8	18 0	39 8	39 0	20 8	11 4	11 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	23 8	...	..		...	...	.	15 0	45 0	34 6
ahabad	S 22 0	20 0	14 0	33 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	...	.	...	35 0	34 0	20 0	...	...	..
rbhunga* ...																					
ozufferpore* ...																					
rua	23 12	22 8	17 0	40 0	37 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	..	...	...	..	...	27 0	38 0	37 0	27 0
humparun ...	T 21 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 8	25 8	.	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	38 0
onghyr* ...																					
hagulpore ...	U 21 7	22 15	17 11	37 14	40 6	22 11	20 3	24 0	20 3	24 0	25 4	24 0	.	...	..	...	...	...	.		...
urneah ...	V 24 0	25 0	16 0	.	...	...	20 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	28 0			.	.		.	.	...	...
onthal Pergunnahs	W 20 0	20 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	.	17 0	17 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	.	50 0	...	...		...	...	..	...
ORISSA.																					
Cuttack ...	21 0	21 0	18 6	...	.	...	18 6	17 11	18 6	31 8	31 8	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	21 0
Pooree ...	18 6	17 1	14 7	...	..	.	17 1	18 6	17 1	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Balasore* ...																					
CHOTA NAGPORE.																					
uth-Western Frontier Agency																					
Hazareebagh ..	X 23 0	23 0	12 0	36 0	34 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	9 0	27 12	27 0	21 0	..	.	...	..	...	...	30 0	...	36 0
Lohardugga ...	20 0	22 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	50 0	48 0	50 0
Singbhoom ...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	24 0 to 32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	Y 18 0	17 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	.	16 0	16 0	15 0	26 8	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0

* Returns not received.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, rice common 16 to 23 seers per rupee.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, and common rice 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 18-8 seers, rice common 18 to 20-8 seers, and gram 16 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 to 20-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 25 to 29 seers, lesser millet 42-8 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 27 to 35 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 23 seers, barley 33 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, great millet 31 seers, maize 30 seers, and gram 33 seers per rupee.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, rice best sort 12-12 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 45 seers, maize 34 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 27 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 4th January 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									DIST
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																					Eastern Distri
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	9 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong
...	...	...	9 5	9 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	10 8	10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Hill Tip
40 0	38 0	28 0	34 0	33 0	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
36 8	35 8	26 4	32 0	31 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gya.
35 0	33 0	19 0	34 0	33 0	19 0	160	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	7 to 9	7 to 8	7 to 9	Shahabad.
																					Durbhunga
																					Mozufferpo
38 0	38 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
36 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chumparun
																					Monghyr.
39 8	37 14	13 14	27 12	27 12	20 3	160 8	151 8	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhaugulpore
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
45 0	50 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sonthal Pe
																		ORISSA			
...	...	...	17 1	18 6	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	84 0	84 0	100 0	14 7	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
																					Balasore.*
																					CHOTA
																					South-Western Fro
36 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	29 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebag
30 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 to 5	3 to 5	3 to 5	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 13 0	6 0 to 12 0	Lohardugga
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 to 10	6 to 10	6 to 8	Singbhoom
36 0	34 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	200 0	180 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 15 to 18 seers, rice common 16 to 20 seers, lesser millet 30 and gram 16 to 20 seers per rupee.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 21 to 23 seers, and gram 22 to 26 seers per

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice best sort 13 to 26-8 seers, rice common 20 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 55 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers per rupee.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 26 to 28-4 seers, lesser mil seers, maize 35 to 40 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-8 to 19 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 24 to 27 seers, rice common 29 to 32 seers, bulr seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 1st January 1876

Division	No	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather state and prospects of the crops and state of health at date
BENGAL				
		Western Districts		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan Jan 3 * '76	Nil	*Amun* or the late rice crop has been harvested Prospects of the *rubbee* crops are favourable Cholera is prevalent in some villages of the Jehanabad sub division
	2	Bankoora, „ 1, „	Nil	Weather cool and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are as good as before
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 1, „	Nil	Weather warm Rice nearly all cut Winter crops are in good condition.
	4	Midnapore		Return not received
	5	Hooghly, „ 1, „	Nil	Weather seasonable Only one sixteenth of the *amun* or late rice crop in the low lands remains to be cut Winter crops are doing well
		Howrah, „ 1 ,	Nil	Weather seasonable A better harvest than has been known for a dozen years past.
		Central Districts		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan 3,† '76	Nil	Weather seasonable Reaping of the late rice is vigorously going on, and the winter crops promise well Cholera has abated at Sitkhua, Barripore, and Bishuhaut, but it continues at Diamond Harbour
	7	Nuddea „ 1, „	Nil	Weather seasonable The cold weather crops are generally good, but in places are poor from want of rain
	8	Jessore, „ 1 „	Nil	Weather generally clear Wind prevailed from the north west The *amun* or late rice crop is still being harvested, the outturn will be fair The winter crop is progressing favourably
	9	Moorshedabad, „ 1, „	Nil	Weather seasonable State and prospects of the crops are much the same as in last week, except that there has been a slight fall in the prices of rice
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, Dec 31, '75	Nil	Weather fair and cold Harvesting is still going on and a moderate outturn is expected Five deaths from cholera reported from the interior
	11	Maldah, „ 29, ,	Nil	Weather cool, morning foggy *Haimuntee* paddy is still being reaped *Rubbee* crop is thriving but wants rain *Boro* seedlings are being transplanted. *Kullai* crop is expected to yield a good outturn Rainfall is greatly wanted for the growth of wheat and barley Six deaths from fever and five from cholera
	12	Rajshahye, Jan 1, '76	Nil	There has been no rain, and the weather continues to be clear, without any appearance of change. The *rubbee* crops in parts of the district are suffering to some extent from the absence of rain The *boro* seedlings lately transplanted are thriving The *amun* or the late rice crop is nearly reaped and the outturn is fairly good There is no cholera prevalent at present
	13	Rungpore, Dec 31, '7	Nil	Weather fair and pleasant, but not generally so cool as it is usually at this season of the year No change in the state and prospects of the crops Harvest is general Cold-weather crops are in fair condition
	14	Bogra, Jan 1, '76	Nil	Weather fair All the crops are doing well. The cutting of the *amun* or the late rice crop is approaching completion
	15	Pubna, „ 1, „	Nil	Weather seasonable State and prospects of the crops are fair. The winter crops would be better for some rain Cholera is still prevalent
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, Dec 31, '75	Nil	Weather very cold, threatening rain or snow In the Terai the winter rice crops have been gathered to a great extent The deficiency in the outturn will not be felt seriously In the hills the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing, but they need rain.
	17	Julpigoree, Jan 1 '76	Nil	Weather seasonable Harvest is progressing favourably. Prospects of the cold weather crops are good Cholera has abated. Fever is also becoming less prevalent
		Cooch Behar, Dec 30, '7	Nil	Weather cold and fair Mornings rather foggy. *Haimuntee* paddy is almost reaped Mustard seeds promise well

* Telegram of the 3rd January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 3rd January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Jan. 3,* '76	Nil.	Weather fine. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19	Fureedpore, " 1, "	Nil.	Weather continues dry and seasonable. Most of the paddy crop has been reaped. There are still a few cases of cholera in the northern parts of the district.
	20	Backergunge, Dec 29, '75	Nil.	Weather cold and fine. State and prospects of the crops are fair. Insects have done much damage to the rice crop throughout the Perozepore and Patoakholly sub-divisions. The Dowlutkhan reports are better than before, and those of the head quarters sub-division are fair. Fever and cholera are still very prevalent.
	21	Mymensingh, " 31, "	Nil.	Weather—mornings foggy, days clear and cold. Harvesting of *amun* or the late rice crop is almost completed. The *boro* seedlings are still being transplanted. Mustard and other winter crops are doing well.
	22	Tipperah, " 31, "	Nil.	Weather cool and seasonable. The winter rice is still being reaped, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about twelve annas on the whole. The winter crops are generally in fair condition but likely to suffer for want of rain, which is much wanted. Cholera still prevails in various parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather colder than last week, but still warm. The *amun* or late rice crop is being cut all through the district. Rain is still much wanted for the cold weather crops. Cholera is prevalent at Futtickcherry, Seetakhund, and Hathazari.
	24	Noakholly, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather fair. The reaping of the *amun* crops are not yet completed. Pulses, chillies, linseed, sessamum, &c., are progressing favourably.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	Return not received.
		Hill Tipperah, " 29, "	Nil.	No rain during the week, and no change in the prospects of the crops. Cholera still prevails in the Udaypore sub-division.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Jan. 3,* '76	Nil.	Strong wind for the last two days, which forebodes rain. No change in the prospects of the crops, *i. e.*, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think on the whole it will be a bad one. The prospects of the *rubbee* crops are fair. Health of the district continues good.
	27	Gya, " 1, "	Nil.	Weather cool and clear. West wind prevailing. The prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i. e.*, the *dhan* crop has been harvested in most places. The outturn is expected to be from eight to ten annas. Public health is generally good. A few cases of fever reported from the sub-division of Nowadah.
	28	Shahabad, " 1, "	Nil.	Weather cool with west wind. Reaping of paddy crop is almost completed. *Rubbee* crops towards Bhubhooah sub-division are suffering in places for want of rain. No reports from Buxar and Sasseram.
	29	Durbhunga, " 3, "	·21	Slight rain fell on the 3rd January 1876.
	30	Mozufferpore	......	Return not received.
	31	Sarun, " 1, "	Nil.	Weather cold and seasonable with westerly wind. The prospects of the *rubbee* or cold weather crops continue excellent. A shower of rain will much benefit the crops, and will ensure a full harvest. In some places the crops are being irrigated. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop. Poppy plant is everywhere doing well. Prices of wheat, barley, and *cheena* have slightly fallen. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, Dec. 31, '75	Nil.	Weather nice and cool. There is nothing new to report regarding the condition of the crops. There has been no rain, still the *rubbee* crops are looking well.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, Jan. 1, '76	Nil.	Weather cold. The paddy crop is nearly all cut and harvested. The outturn for the district, as anticipated, being nearly an average one. The *rubbee* is going on well.
	34	Bhagulpore, " 3,* "	Nil.	The *rubbee* is still looking well in most places. Rain is wanted during this month. Price of rice is 20 seers in Soopoul. General health of the district is good.
	35	Purneah	......	Return not received.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. " 2, "	Nil.	Weather fair, but temperature rather variable; on the whole cool and seasonable. The rice harvest in parts of the district is almost completed. The want of rain is much felt, so far as the bulk of the cold weather crop is concerned.

* Telegrams of the 3rd January, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, Dec. 25, '75	Nil.	Weather clear and cold. Paddy crop is being reaped with excellent outturn. Winter crops are flourishing. Health of the district is good.
38	Pooree, " 30, "	Nil.	Weather cloudy and very little cold. The *sarud* or the main rice crop is being reaped with a very good outturn. *Moong* and some other pulses are also being gathered with a very good outturn. Cotton is being sown. Sugarcane is being cut, and the yield is good.
39	Balasore, " 31, "	Nil.	Weather fine and cold. No rain during the week. In some places paddy crops have been completely harvested, and in some they are being reaped. The *rubbee* crops promise well. Small-pox still prevails to a certain extent among cattle within the jurisdiction of Balasore thana. The general health is good. Common rice is selling at from 32 to 44 seers per rupee.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 31, '75	Nil.	Weather fine and clear, but not so cold as it ought to be. The cold weather crops have sustained no injury as yet from the want of rain owing to heavy dews at night, but they undoubtedly will if rain holds off much longer. Health of the district is good.
41	Lohardugga, Jan. 1, '76	Nil.	No rain during the week. Weather seasonable. The cold weather crops are doing fairly. Rain is, however, much wanted, there having been but very little rain since the end of October last.
42	Singbhoom, Dec. 31, '75	Nil.	Weather seasonable Some rain would benefit the *rubbee* crops, but no unfavourable reports of them have been made. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, Jan. 1, '76	Nil.	Weather very dry; little dews. All crops promise well, including wheat, barley, gram, rye, *soorgooya*, sugarcane, cotton, *kooly*, *rahur*.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 4th January 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th December 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	56·66	25th Dec.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Not rec.	58·30	18th Dec.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	48·52	25th Dec.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Not rec.	43·61	18th Dec.	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	46·46	25th Dec.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	45·40	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Not rec.	64·63	18th Dec.	
		Hetampore	Nil	ditto	75·49	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	ditto	5·99	ditto ...	From 19th Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	ditto	53 28	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	ditto	58·57	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	ditto	53 95	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	ditto	61·49	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	ditto	63·02	ditto ...	Not rec. 28th Nov. to 4th Dec. 1875.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	ditto	53·01	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	ditto	50·47	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th Dec. 1875.
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59·89	25th Dec.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Not rec.	39·71	18th Dec.	From 31st May 1875.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73 56	25th Dec.	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59·02	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	57·62	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	57·16	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	56·26	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63 38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	67·71	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	60·40	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64·95	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47·31	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	59·88	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Not rec.	54·70	18th Dec.	
		Bongong	Nil	ditto	62·44	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	ditto	51·00	ditto	
		Choosdanga	Nil	ditto	50·13	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	ditto	55·92	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	ditto	54·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	63·89	25th Dec.	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	59·66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	60·85	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Not rec	75·01	18th Dec.	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	64·82	25th Dec.	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	54·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57·88	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	57 86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44 47	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	52·09	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	46·22	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	54·77	ditto ...	From 14th Mar. 1875.
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	43·60	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	54·40	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62·16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49·00	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	51·07	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Not rec.	60·45	18th Dec.	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	ditto	52·70	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	ditto	18·36	ditto ...	From 25th July 1875.
		Bagdogra	Nil	ditto	20·91	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	57·81	25th Dec.	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50·08	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	54·72	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	101·79	15th Nov.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	115·17	25th Dec.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106·59	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72·07	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	149·44	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Not rec.	151·28	18th Dec.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	90·99	25th Dec.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90·40	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th December 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not rec.	66·36	18th Dec.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	Nil	Nil	59·42	25th Dec.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	50·97	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	55·00	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	69·51	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	63·37	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	64·38	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Not rec.	68·02	18th Dec.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	74·03	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	ditto	119·10	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	ditto	110·46	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Not rec.	Nil	80·13	25th Dec.	Not recorded 12th to 18th Dec. 1875.
		Jamalpore	ditto	Nil	75·06	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Atia	ditto	Nil	72·56	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Kishoregunge	ditto	Nil	88·43	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	140·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	135·72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	147·86	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	119·81	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Not rec.	89·30	18th Dec.	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	ditto	78·29	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	103·72	25th Dec.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	101·02	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Not rec.	45·38	18th Dec.	
		Behar	Nil	ditto	38·67	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	ditto	41 45	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	ditto	39·58	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	ditto	43·89	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	38·25	25th Dec.	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	39·20	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	42·57	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	32·68	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	33·06	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	50·98	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	42·63	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	49·17	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	32·61	4th Dec.	Not rec. 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1875.
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	56·27	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	26·07	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	ditto	45·82	18th Dec.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	ditto	34·76	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	ditto	43·94	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	32·44	25th Dec.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	43 55	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Not rec.	47·93	18th Dec.	
		Bettiah	Nil	ditto	51·68	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Not rec	Nil	46·51	25th Dec.	Not recorded 12th to 18th Dec. 1875.
		Begoo Serai	ditto	Nil	42·04	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	ditto	Nil	43·48	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	36·47	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	43·50	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	42 26	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	39·94	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	42·68	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	44·16	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	53·35	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	48·07	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	55·33	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	59·26	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	41·62	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec.	48·00	18th Dec.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	36·30	25th Dec.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 12th to 18th December 1875.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86·40	25th Dec	
		Cuttack .. { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	91 02	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Not rec.	66 35	18th Dec.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	60·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	33·05	ditto ..	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		False Point	Nil	ditto	88·10	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	ditto	64·16	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	ditto	85·81	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore.. { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	ditto	53·80	11th Dec.	From 16th May 1875.
		Balasore.. { Collector's Office	Nil	ditto	59·45	18th Dec.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	50·63	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	60 57	ditto	
		Soroh	Nil	ditto	61·98	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	57·08	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	ditto	66·02	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail ...	Nil	ditto	43 52	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary ...	Nil	ditto	50·05	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	ditto	47·66	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	59 03	25th Dec.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	43·17	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	63·76	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	53·18	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	51·58	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0·22	183·79	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	103·28	18th Dec.	
		Golaghat	Nil	ditto	79·97	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	85·89	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	94·05	ditto	
		Deopanie	Nil	ditto	82·13	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	85·22	ditto	
		Mazengah	Nil	ditto	79 91	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	100·12	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	105·52	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	45·05	4th Dec.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	177·42	25th Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 26th Dec. to 1st Jan. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Dec. 26th	10	20·080	30·009	70·2	61·8	58	E by N	3·0	...	......	b
		16	29·958	29·977	74·0	62·0	47	N W	5·7	...	......	b
	27th	10	30·073	30·093	68·6	61·0	62	S	1·6	...	......	b
		16	29·024	29·943	74·3	63·6	52	W	2·0	...	......	b
	28th	10	30·080	30·099	71·5	63·0	69	S S W	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·939	29·957	76·0	65·0	52	S W	2·7	...	......	b
	29th	10	30·054	30·073	69·2	64·5	70	S S W	1·2	...	......	b
		16	29·961	29·979	76·5	64·5	48	N	2·7	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·124	30·147	72·0	65·8	70	N	2·3	...	C	......
		16	30·000	30·018	76·5	64·0	47	N	6·8	...	......	b
	31st	10	30·101	30·129	70·5	64·0	63	N	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·983	30·001	75·7	64·5	51	N W	3·0	...	......	b
	Jan. 1st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Saugor Island.	Dec. 26th	10	30·082	30·088	72	66	71	N N W	6·3	...	......	b, m
		16	29·968	29·974	75	63	47	N	9·6	...	......	b, m
	27th	10	30·068	30·074	73	63	64	W N W	2·0	...	C	b, m
		16	29·924	29·930	77	67	56	S S E	6·8	...	......	b, m
	28th	10	30·082	30·088	71	68	85	N W	2·2	...	C	b, m
		16	29·952	29·958	77	69	64	S	6·1	...	......	b, m
	29th	10	30·070	30·076	73	66	67	N W	17·2	...	C	b, m
		16	29·963	29·969	77	65	49	N N W	4·8	...	......	b, m
	30th	10	30·129	30·135	74	67	67	N W	3·4	...	......	b, m
		16	29·998	30·004	78	63	39	N N E	11·6	...	......	b, m
	31st	10	30·102	30·108	74	65	59	N E	7·8	...	......	b, m
		16	29·986	29·992	78	68	57	S W	5·0	...	......	b, m
	Jan. 1st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Chittagong.	Dec. 26th	10	29·984	30·079	68	62	69	N E	3·4	...	......	m
		16	29·866	29·960	74	63	51	N W	3·1	...	K	m
	27th	10	29·974	30·069	68	62	69	E	4·1	...	......	m
		16	29·846	29·940	75	64	51	W N W	2·4	...	C, KS	v
	28th	10	30·002	30·097	70	64	70	N N E	3·4	...	KS	m
		16	29·890	29·984	75	64	51	W N W	5·3	...	......	b
	29th	10	29·996	30·091	71	65	70	N N E	3·9	...	C	v
		16	29·894	29·988	76	66	56	N W	2·9	...	KS	m
	30th	10	30·009	30·104	71	64	66	E N E	5·3	...	......	m
		16	29·923	30·017	75	66	59	N W	3·4	...	......	m
	31st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Jan. 1st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Madras.	Dec. 25th	10	30·097	30·127	78	70	65	N E by N	12	...	......	cloudy
		16	29·981	30·011	78	69	61	N E by N	15	...	......	p, c
	26th	10	30·088	30·118	81	71	59	S W	7	...	......	b, c
		16	29·978	30·008	80	69	54	N E by N	12	...	......	b
	27th	10	30·072	30·102	77	68	60	E S E	6	...	......	b
		16	29·942	29·972	80	69	54	N N E	12	...	......	b
	28th	10	30·056	30·086	81	70	55	S W	6	...	......	b
		16	29·951	29·981	80	69	54	N E by N	9	...	......	b
	29th	10	30·078	30·108	80	69	54	N E by N	10	...	......	b, c
		16	29·956	29·986	80	69	54	N N E	14	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·055	30·085	81	68	48	N E	15	...	......	b
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	31st.	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Cuttack.	Dec. 26th	10	30·015	30·090	74	64	55	N	0·6	...	......	b
		16	29·891	29·974	80	63	34	N	1·5	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·995	30·079	73	63	54	W	0·8	...	C	b
		16	29·856	29·939	82	66	38	W N W	2·2	..	......	b
	28th	10	30·015	30·090	73	63	54	W N W	0·1	...	C	b
		16	29·876	29·959	82	65	35	N	2·6	...	......	b
	29th	10	30·015	30·099	73	66	67	N N W	0·1	...	......	b
		16	29·873	29·955	83	65	33	N	1·4	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·054	30·138	74	66	63	N E	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·926	30·069	81	66	41	N N E	1·9	...	......	b
	31st	10	30·032	30·116	74	65	59	W N W	0·1	...	......	b
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Jan. 1st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	...
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Akyab.	Dec. 26th	10	30·044	30·066	72	65	66	N N W	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·935	29·957	75	64	51	W N W	4·5	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·991	30·013	72	66	71	N E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·930	29·952	78	66	49	S W	4·1	...	......	b
	28th	10	30·071	30·093	73	65	62	N N E	1·7	...	......	b
		16	29·937	29·959	76	67	60	W	4·8	...	......	b
	29th	10	30·046	30·068	74	68	72	E N E	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·950	29·972	77	66	53	W	5·0	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·098	30·120	73	67	71	E N E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·980	30·002	76	65	52	W	4·8	...	......	b
	31st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
	Jan. 1st	10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
		16	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st December 1875.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Dec.	22nd	30·020	78·0	59·5	132·0	67·8	61·2	55·9	0·67	W by S & N W	...	56·9	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.
	23rd	·089	76 5	59·5	130·0	67·3	61·0	56·0	·69	N N E & N	...	131·8	......	...	Clear.
	24th	·112	75·5	58·7	125·9	66·6	60·7	56·0	·70	N by E & W	...	85·1	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 A.M., 8 and 9 P.M.
	25th	·059	76·4	58·5	120·8	66·3	60·5	55·9	·71	W N W & S W	...	60·1	......	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy at 9 P.M.
	26th	·018	75·5	59·0	128·0	66·7	60·4	55·4	·69	N E & N W	...	89·3	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	27th	29 995	75·5	58·5	130·5	66 3	60·8	56·4	·72	S S W, S W & W by S	...	53·7	......	...	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 8 A.M., and 7 to 11 P.M
	28th	·993	77·5	59·5	129·0	67·5	61·9	57·4	·71	S W	...	37·5	......	●	Clear. Foggy from midnight to 7 A.M. and 8 to 11 P.M.
	29th	30·000	78·0	59·3	130·8	67·7	62·3	58·0	·73	N N W & S by W	...	38·5	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 9 A.M., and 9 to 11 P.M.
	30th	·053	78·5	59·5	129·0	68·0	62·0	57·2	·70	N N W & N N E	0·2	71·3	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	31st	·033	77·0	59·0	132·0	67·4	61·6	57·0	·71	E N E, N W & W S W	...	105·7	......	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

			°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days		...	20·0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days		...	78·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year		...	79·3
The mean humidity during the past ten days		...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year		...	0·67
			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ...	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	0·01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st December		...	59 89
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-one previous years	...	67·80

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd January 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 18th December 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,632½	24,107 15 3	2,209 17 11	1,33,470 38	33,369 12 4	3,060 14 7	5,270 12 6
Or per mile of railway	194	152 5 5	13 19 3	843 17	210 15 11	19 6 10	33 6 1
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	749,506½	4,75,376 0 6	43,576 2 4	29,81,800 16	8,55,331 2 10	78,405 8 3	121,981 10 7
Total for 25 weeks ...	780,139	4,99,483 15 9	45,786 0 3	31,15,271 14	8,88,720 15 2	81,466 2 10	127,252 3 1
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	28,586½	22,282 5 4	2,042 11 0	1,19,070 35	29,213 13 1	2,077 18 8	4,720 9 8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	181	140 12 11	12 18 2	752 17	184 9 8	10 18 5	29 16 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	746,733½	4,72,783 14 0	43,338 10 10	39,77,163 33	11,38,239 7 11	104,246 19 1	147,585 9 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th December 1875, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	12,532	1,086 0 0	168 12 0	17,696 0	512 0 0	51 4 0	222 16 0
Or per mile of railway . ..	448	60 0 0	6 0 0	632 0	19 8 0	1 19 0	7 19 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	213,786	26,987 0 0	2,698 14 0	3,84,233 0	11,796 0 0	1,179 12 0	3,878 6 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	226,318	28,673 0 0	2,807 6 0	4,01,929 0	12,338 0 0	1,233 16 0	4,101 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,588	1,077 1 6	107 14 2	14,130 20	446 0 6	44 12 1	152 6 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	271	38 7 6	3 16 11	504 26	15 14 10	1 11 10	5 8 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	196,673	25,368 5 4	2,535 6 8	3,32,698 35	10,223 13 0	1,022 7 7	3,557 14 3

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

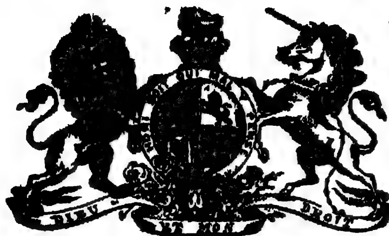
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th December 1875, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	2,077	1,255 0 0	125 10 0	4,208 0	439 0 0	43 18 0	169 8 0
Or per mile of railway	76	46 0 0	4 12 0	154 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	6 4 0
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	33,822	20,546 0 0	2,054 12 0	1,25,653 0	10,657 0 0	1,065 14 0	3,120 6 0
Total for 26 weeks ...	35,899	21,801 0 0	2,180 2 0	1,29,861 0	11,096 0 0	1,109 12 0	3,289 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,315	1,044 13 8	104 9 9	10,293 0	801 6 8	80 2 10	184 12 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	48	38 5 2	3 16 8	377 29	29 6 7	2 18 10	6 15 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,123	22,272 11 5	2,227 5 5	2,11,445 30	14,404 7 5	1,449 8 11	3,676 14 4

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 2 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 57C S.

GENERAL.—*The 26th November* 1875.—Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed, on the expiration of his leave, to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge, for employment in the Soonderbuns.

This cancels the appointment of Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter to the above office.

The 6th January 1876.—Baboo Ram Churn Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Rughoonundun Prosad, or until further orders.

Moonshee Mahomed-ul-Nobee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Gunga Nath Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Shama Churn Das, Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Buthandeo Narain, Canoongoe, First Grade, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Hajipore, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Ram Churn Lall, or until further orders.

Baboo Bipin Behary Pramanick is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Barh, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Shama Churn Day, or until further orders.

Moonshee Shaik Abdullah is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Sasseram, during the absence, on deputation, of Moonshee Mahomed-ul-Nobee, or until further orders.

Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

The services of Lieutenant Atwell Robert Porter, an extra Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to the Patna Division for employment on special duty.

The 7th January 1876.—Mr. John Ware Edgar, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th instant.

Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. W. Edgar, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Rungpore.

This cancels the transfer of Baboo Joggeshur Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, from Hooghly to Rungpore, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd December 1875.

The 8th January 1876.—Moulvi Dulleeluddeen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st November 1875.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Pachamba division of the Hazareebagh district.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, on return from special leave, is allowed subsidiary leave for four days from 11th to 14th December 1875, both days inclusive.

The orders of the 17th December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, granting to Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Kadir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, leave of absence for forty-five days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, are cancelled.

Mr. G. Stevenson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Bhuddruck division of the Balasore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed in the Soonderbuns, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 13th December 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th September 1875 is cancelled.

The 10th January 1876.—Mr. Arthur Weekes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is tranferred to Hooghly.

The 11th January 1876.—Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th July 1875.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one week, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment at Buxa, on return from leave to Europe.

The following notification is re-published from the *Assam Gazette*:—

The 28th December 1875.—"Mr. G. W. Place, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, and is posted to the district of Kamroop."

POLICE.—*The 10th January* 1876.—Mr. Arthur Blair, District Superintendent of Police, who was appointed temporarily to be an Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gordon, or until further orders.

Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty at the Presidency, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Hazareebagh.

Mr. Christopher Cooper, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty at the Presidency, is posted to the district of Monghyr.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 11th January* 1876.—The Reverend F. Orton, Chaplain of Dinapore, is allowed furlough for one year nine months and eighteen days, under Section 5(*a*), Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st February next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

REGISTRATION.—*The 18th December* 1875.—Baboo Banamali Roy is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Nalchitti in the district of Backergunge, *vice* Moulvi Mahomed Hafiz, resigned.

EDUCATION.—*The 10th January* 1876.—Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Purneah, *vice* Mr. E. A. Bradbury, resigned.

Baboo Kailash Chunder Dutta, M.A. and B.L., is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Tipperah.

OPIUM.—*The 6th January* 1876.—The following Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents have been allowed, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, extensions of leave on medical certificate for the periods mentioned against their respective names:—

Mr. E. F. J. Porcelli, six months.
Mr. C. E. S. Innes, three months.

The 10th January 1876.—Mr. C. Paterson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Ghâzeepore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st January 1876, or any date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.—*The 10th January* 1876.—Mr. E. G. Chester is posted to the Chittagong Forest Division.

MEDICAL.—*The 7th January* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Alipore:—

Mr. E. I. Shuttleworth.
„ J. G. Charles.
Moulvi Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble Juggodanund Mookerjee.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Baliati, in the district of Dacca:—

The Magistrate of Dacca, *ex officio* Chairman.
„ Sub-divisional Officer at Manickgunge, *ex officio* Vice-Chairman.
Baboo Brojendro Kumar Roy Chowdry.
„ Kanye Laul Roy Chowdry.
„ Kishore Laul Roy Chowdry.
„ Krishna Laul Hazra.
„ Joshoda Laul Roy Chowdry.
„ Ambica Churn Bandopadhya, Member and Secretary.

The 8th January 1876.—Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 11th December 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 10th November 1875 is cancelled.

Surgeon-Major Benjamin Simpson, Civil Surgeon of Patna, having returned to duty on the 1st of January 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 19th November 1875, is cancelled.

Honorary Surgeon P. A. Minas is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Maldah, with effect from the date on which Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee retires.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Cutwa in Burdwan:—

Baboo Promotho Nath Banerjee, Moonsif.
„ Bishtoo Chunder Adhicary.
„ Haray Krishto Roy.

Baboo Chunder Nath Biswas, Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 10th January 1876.—Surgeon W. H. Jameson, M.D., in medical charge, G. 11, R. A., is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock-hospital at Dinapore, with effect from the 16th ultimo, *vice* Surgeon A. B. Seaman.

Assistant Surgeon Soorjee Kumar Mookerjee is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chupra.

Surgeon George Arthur Warburton is appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital as a temporary measure.

Assistant Surgeon Kashi Chunder Dutta is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Joinshar Charitable Dispensary, *vice* Baboo Prosunno Chunder Das, resigned.

Surgeon B. B. Connolly, Surgeon, 40th Regiment, is appointed to the medical charge of the Lock-hospital at Dum-Dum, with effect from the 11th November last.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Benode Krishna Bose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to be House Surgeon in the First Surgeon's Ward in the Medical College Hospital, *vice* Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Chunder Mitter.

PORT TRUST.—*The 11th January* 1876.—The Hon'ble J. R. Bullen-Smith, C.S.I., is reappointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

ERRATUM.—*The 11th January* 1876.—In the orders of the 21st December, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem, notifying the acting appointments of certain Police Officers—

For 'Mr. D. W. Ritchie, from 7th August 1875 to 4th November 1875,' *read* 'Mr. D. W. Ritchie, from 7th August 1875 to 26th November 1875.'

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th January 1876.—In continuation of the notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th January 1876, regarding the departmental examination of assistants and others, the following Officers are declared to have passed partially, and are still liable to examination in the remaining subjects as mentioned against their names:—

Name.	Now passed in	Still liable to examination in
Police Officers.		
(1) Mr. R. F. Guise	Law ...	Bengali.
(2) „ H. R. Symons ..	Law ...	Hindustani.
Officers employed in the Opium Department.		
(1) Mr. H. M. Rivett-Carnac ..	Opium Laws and Rules	Chemistry, Botany, Surveying, and Hindustani.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 10th January 1876.—In the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th January 1876, regarding the departmental examination of assistants and others—

Names.	Now passed in	Still subject to examination in
For		
Mr. P. N. Langdon ...	Bengali and Law ...	Hindustani.
Read		
Mr. P. N. Langdon ...	Bengali	Law and Hindustani.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments, and further that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books, except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India.* The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals,* and of *books published in Europe or America,* is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to all officers and departments of this Government for information, with an intimation that no books, except those mentioned by the Government of India, are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government.

The 7th December 1875.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th January 1876.—The person described in the roll below having been proved to be implicated in a case of cheating, and convicted therefor, has been dismissed from office, and is hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Jagadishur Laha ...	Doorga Churn Laha...	About 23	Hindoo, Soobarno Banik.	Ft. 5 In. 9	Fair ...	In the town of Dacca.	Copyist in the English Department of Dacca Collector's Office.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th January 1876.—The following programme of a visitation tour of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta through the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby published for general information :—

From Calcutta, during the month of January 1876—

Hooghly.
Serampore.
Barrackpore.
Goalundo.
Krishnaghur.
Dacca.
Midnapore.
Cuttack.
Berhampore.

During February, March, and April, if found practicable—

Raneegunge.
Assensole.
Nawadi.
Patna.
Mozufferpore.
Durbhanga.
Buxar.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 7th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that so much of the notification of the 6th December 1875 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, Part I, page 1505) as directed the transfer of thanas Chagulnaya and Mirkeserai to the civil jurisdiction of the district of Noakholly is cancelled. The civil jurisdiction of those thanas will remain as at present until further orders.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th December 1875.—The following mehals are transferred from the Shahabad and Sarun districts in Bengal to the Ghazeepore district in the North-Western Provinces :—

District.	Mehal.
Shahabad	Tika Samaria. Amarpatti Fatehpore. Nipania. Nardhara.
Sarun	An island known as Island No. 36.

And an island known as Island B, No. 46, or Maházi Domri, is transferred from the Ghazeepore district, in the North-Western Provinces, to the Sarun district in Bengal.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF MANBHOOM.

The 21st December 1875.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Manbhoom have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the current cess year running from 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876, at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs. 100 but less than Rs. 500 ...	1	0	0
" 500 " 1,000 ...	3	0	0
" 1,000 " 2,000 ...	4	8	0

" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 4th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of Chur Pollundo, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 beeghas 10 cottahs 9½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary and by lands belonging to Rojonee Kur, Chanchoy Shaick, Ramcoomar Sircar, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Bhogoban Sircar, Nobokristo Maujee, Dununjoy Sircar, Joykristo Poramanick, and by boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Allum Shaick, Sirdar Jamaul Khan, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Ramanundo Doss, Gonesh Manjee, Jeaoollah Shaick, Meah Sirdar, and Shama Shunker Chowdry; on the east by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel village and Bissonathpore; and on the west by the Fureedpore road and Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary, is required in the aforesaid village of Chur Pollundo.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of Bissonathpore, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 64 beeghas 15 cottahs 1¼ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Panchoo Shaik and Jonomayjoy Dutt; on the east by lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Okhoy Coomar Chowdoory, Roopoi Shaik, Dwarkanauth Dass, Sulmuth Fucceer, Baloo Shaik, and Rutton Shaik; and on the west by boundary of Chur Pollundo and lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Dununjoy Sircar, Ramkishur Pramanick, Udinath Kur, Mookoondo Laul Roy, Modoo Shaik, Hurrish Chunder Dutt, Nichoo Dutt, and Gobindo Chunder Ghose, is required in the aforesaid village of Bissonathpore

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of kismut Bhabooeel, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 18 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by land belonging to Prollaud Poramanick, Roy Churn Poramanick, and Soobaul Poramanick; on the south by lands belonging to Shama Shunkur Choudry, and by the boundaries of Chur Pollundo and Bissonathpore; on the east by Dobagachee Bheel; and on the west by the boundary of Chur Pollundo, is required in the aforesaid village of kismut Bhabooeel.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the site of the Fenny Sub-division Head-Quarters, in the village of Faradnagar, pergunnah Amirabad, zillah Noakholly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 12 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mainuddin's Road and Amjad's taluqi land; on the south by the cultivated lands of Das Mahomed, Muchi Gazi Mahomed Ali, and Aminuddin; on the east by the cultivated lands of Elahi Baksh, Muchi Gazi, Azim Bepari, Das Mahomed, and other taluqdars; and on the west by the Grand Trunk Road from Tipperah to Chittagong, is required within the aforesaid village of Faradnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 11th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of land are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar's jaygheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jaygheer lands acquired for the road from Baraan to Panchthupi:—(1) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 cottahs 12¾ gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kangal chowkidar; on the west by the new road; and on the east and south by the lands of Nitai Gop; (2) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 cottahs 6 gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Kangal chowkidar, and on the west, north, and south by mâl lands; it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, pieces of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha and 18¾ gundas are required within the aforesaid village of Salika.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 31st December 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Bhuddashur Station of the East Indian Railway Company, in the village of Bhuddashur, pergunnah Bora, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land together measuring more or less 18 acres 2 roods 27 poles, or 56 beeghas 9 cottahs 10 chittacks of standard measurement; the 1st plot bounded on the south by Road, on the north by the land of Ramdhon Kha and Ukhil Patro, on the west by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, and on the east by the land of Churamony Dey, Gungaram Hazra, Ramcoomar Doss, Sidoo Doss, Ramdhun Doss, Chundroee Bag, and Ukhil Patro; and the 2nd plot bounded on the north by the land of Ramdhun Kha and Gawaram Doss, on the south by Road, on the west by the land of Madun Ghose, Ramdhun Doss, Hurree Ghose, Obhoy Pan, Gawaram Doss, Modun Ghose, Gopal Soor, Poran Dhola, and Mudun Ghose, and on the east by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, are required within the aforesaid village of Bhuddashur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 4th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for an approach road to the Bhediah East Indian Railway Station, in the village of Bhediah, pergunnah Monohurshahee, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegha 1 cottah 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by land cultivated by Nobin Das, on the South by land cultivated by Ramjiban Chatterjea, Joyram Mondle, and Hurry Ghosh, on the East by the Government road, and on the West by the East Indian Railway Station compound, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhediah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21*st December* 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the site of a Post Office, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 5 cottahs of standard measurement, situate in mouzah Azimgunj, pergunnah Gowas, zillah Moorshedabad, and bounded on the north and north-west by Lakhi Peshakar's house and holdings of one Denonath Mookerjea; on the north-east and on the south and south-west by the holding of Utsobanund Sing; and on the east and south-east by the public road, is required within the aforesaid mouzah of Azimgunj.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX.

Provincial Services and Local Funds.

RECEIPTS.	Actual 1st Apl. to 30th Sept. 1875.	Budget estimate 1875-76.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual 1st Apl. to 30th Sept. 1875.	Budget estimate 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I. Imperial allotment for provincial services.	55,20,500	1,10,41,000	1. Refunds ...	9,110	25,000
			2. Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.	......	......
III. Jails ...	2.89.508	9,57,250	3. Jails ...	8,36,190	17,28,844
IV. Registration ...	3,28,124	6,51,000	4. Registration ...	2,31,574	4,82,200
V. Police ...	20,980	68,950	5. Police ...	19,30,585	41,83,394
VI. Education ...	2,53,178	4,71,800	6. Education ...	12,66,966	25,86,010
VII. Medical ...	67,461	1,59,400	7. Medical ...	6,11,910	14,32,717
VIII. Printing ...	25,674	57,890	8. Printing ...	94,143	3,77.600
IX. Marine ...	150	......	9. Marine ...	295	......
X. Miscellaneous ...	80,734	91,000	10. Minor Establishments	1,63,164	3,05,920
XI. Contribution ...	......	......	11. Rents, Rates, and Taxes	91,793	1,81,700
XII. Public Works ...	47.839	40,000	12. Miscellaneous ...	90,022	1,41,200
Advances recoverable	38,347	4.50.000	13. Contribution (adjustment from 1874-75).	82,584	......
Local Funds ...	19,45,987	40,82,450			
Municipal Funds ...	5,11,965	9,98,120	14. Public Works ...	9,12,438	27,02,400
Trust Funds ...	1,40,933	86,620	Advances recoverable	2,12,519	5,00,000
			Local Funds ...	16,86,444	39,93,070
			Municipal Funds ...	5,68,007	10,63,960
			Trust Funds ...	97,206	77,360
Total ...	92,71,380	1,91,55,480	Total ...	88,84,950	1,97,81,375

N.B.—The difference in the totals is attributable to the receipts and charges being shown net in the imperial accounts.

H. A. MANGLES, *Accountant-General, Bengal.*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, the 9th December 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 58C.S.

The 10*th January* 1876.—Moonshee Sheik Yar Ali is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Monghyr, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The* 21*st December* 1875.—Baboo Otool Chundra Ghose, Moonsif of Toobkibograh, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for eight days from the 24th of April 1874 retrospectively, in commutation of medical leave and leave without pay.

The 22*nd December* 1875.—The unexpired portion (four days) of the leave for one month from the 29th September 1875, granted under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, to Baboo Atul Beharee Ghose, Second Moonsif of Rungpore, under orders dated the 9th August 1875, is cancelled.

The 10*th January* 1876.—Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitter, 1st Moonsif of Bongong, in the district of Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the head-quarters of the Ramgunj Sub-Registry Office in the district of Noakholly from Lamchur to Ramgunj.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th January 1876.—The individuals described in the subjoined roll having been found guilty of receiving illegal gratifications, and of criminal breach of trust while employed in the Darjeeling jail, have been dismissed from office, and are hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Name of individual and in what capacity lately employed.	Father's name.	Residence and district.	Age.	Religion or Caste.	Crime of which guilty.
			Years.		
J. J. Reghilini, late Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	P. J. Reghilini ...	... ...	34	Christian, Protestant.	Taking illegal gratifications and criminal breach of trust.
Aughornath Mookerjee, late Naib Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	Petambur Mookerjee	Nitanundopore, Station Bansbaria, District Hooghly.	23	Hindoo, Brahmin	Aiding and abetting in the above.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1876.—Under Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Section XI of the Act to the towns of Bograh and Sherepore within their municipal limits, as defined under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th January 1876.—The declaration dated the 15th February 1875, which was published at pages 209, 236, and 255 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th and 24th February and of the 3rd March 1875, for the acquisition, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, of a piece of land, situated in the Soodharam station of the district of Noakholly, which was required for the charitable dispensary at that place, is hereby cancelled.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd December 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Bankoora	Onda	Onda	Onda	Baboo Bayakant Nath Dass.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st January 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st December 1875.—Under the authority vested in him by Section 3, Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of inoculation, &c.), the Lieutenant-Governor hereby extends the provisions of the said Act to the district of Dacca, and to the five thanas in the Fureedpore district named below:—

Belgachi.	Sudder station.	Sudderpore.
Bhoosna.	Ainpore.	

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th January 1876.

No. 7.—*Posting.*—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is posted to the Patna Division on return from leave to Europe.

No. 8.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Bamun Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Ranchee Division, for three months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st December 1875.

No. 9.—Baboo Hurry Mohun Roy, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Backergunge Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F. of the above rules, with effect from the 11th December 1875, before noon.

2. This cancels Notification No. 461, dated 28th August 1875.

LOCAL.—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 10.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the improvement of the Circular Canal Road in the suburbs of Calcutta, Division I, Sub-Division XVIII of Khas Mehal Punchannogram, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, the two pieces of land specified below, measuring more or less 7 cottahs of standard measurement, are required within the aforesaid sub-division, viz —

A piece of land more or less 150 feet in length by 20 feet in breadth, bounded on the north and east by the remaining portion of holding No. 202, the property of Radhanath Dey Sircar, on the south by the Canal Road, and the west by the Barrackpore Road.

A piece of land more or less 125 feet in length by 17 feet in breadth, bounded on the north by the remaining portion of holding No. 143, the property of Janardhan Neoge, on the east by the same holding and the Belgachia Road, on the south by the Belgachia and Canal Road, and on the west by the Canal Road and the above holding No. 143.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

The 11th January 1876.

No. 11.—*Notification.*—The following bye-laws for the safe and convenient use of the Hooghly Bridge and approaches thereto; and for the passage of ships, boats, and vessels through the said bridge, which have been proposed by the Bridge Commissioners, are published in accordance with Section 24 of Act IX of 1871 (B.L C.):—

The following signals for regulating the passage of vessels through the opening of the bridge have been provided, and all persons concerned shall observe such signals and act in accordance with the instructions conveyed thereby:—

Signal No. 1.—Two flags hoisted, one at each side of the ship opening of the bridge, indicate that the bridge is about to be opened for the passage of vessels.

Signal No. 2.—A red disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is not clear, or that a vessel is coming through the opening from the opposite direction. Officers in charge of vessels, on observing this signal, shall not attempt the passage, but shall keep clear of the opening so as to allow the vessels coming from the opposite direction to pass through.

Signal No. 3.—A white disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is clear. Officers in charge of vessels waiting to make the passage may, on observing this signal, proceed through the opening.

2. Except at slack water and moderate tides of both ebb and flood, no passenger, cargo, or other boat shall use the small openings. At all other times the 60 feet and shore openings shall be the only authorized channels for the passage of boats. No boat of any description shall at any time use the space provided for the passage of vessels when the same may be open for that purpose.

3. When signal No. 1 is hoisted, no cargo, passenger, or any other boat shall cross over near the opening of the bridge provided for the passage of ships.

4. The masters, owners, or agents of vessels wishing to pass through the ship opening of the bridge shall give notice to that effect at the office of the Commissioners three hours before the hour fixed for opening the bridge, provided that no such application will be received between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

5. All foot passengers, persons in charge of vehicles or animals, &c., shall, in crossing the bridge, keep to that side of the bridge which is on their left hand.

6. No vehicle of any description shall be turned while on the bridge for the purpose of returning to the same side from which it came.

7. Except with the permission of the Vice-Chairman or Superintendent, no person shall be allowed on the bridge during the time the thoroughfare is closed.

8. Notice shall be given to the Superintendent of the bridge the day before it is desired to take over the bridge any load exceeding 3 tons in weight. Such loads shall not be taken on the bridge except in the presence of the Superintendent, or of an officer deputed by him to be in attendance: or except at such hours as shall be fixed by the Superintendent on receipt of the aforesaid notice.

9. Every person making use of the bridge except for the purpose of going to, or returning from, the railway station at Howrah, shall be liable to pay toll, whether or not he crosses from one bank to the other.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.

No. 6.—So much of Notification No. 66, dated 15th February 1875, published at page 211 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, as refers to "a piece of land in mouzah Khanamohana, pergunnah Shahapore, 185 feet in length and 190 feet wide, more or less," is cancelled.

IRRIGATION ESTABLISHMENT.

The 7th January 1876.

No. 7.—*Leave.*—Mr. G. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is granted leave without pay for six months in extension of the leave granted in the orders marginally noted, under Section 9, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 273, dated 19th July 1875.

The 10th January 1876.

No. 8.—*Notification.*—The men transferred from the Western Soane Survey Division for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle in the orders marginally noted, reported their departure from that division on the afternoon of the 20th December 1875.

No. 463, dated 20th December 1875.

No. 9.—*Transfer.*—Mr. C. Low, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from the Gunduck Survey Division to the Lower Gunduck Embankment Division.

2. The transfer is in the interests of the public service.

No. 10.—*Notification.*—Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, joined the South-Western Circle on the forenoon of the 18th December 1875.

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, S.C.,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 404, *dated Alipore, the 10th January* 1876.—Mr. R. H. Renny received charge of the Lohardugga jail in the afternoon of the 6th January 1876, from Mr. C. A. S. Bedford.

Surgeon-Major B. Simpson received charge of the Meetapore jail at noon on the 1st January 1876, from Mr. A. C. Mangles.

Mr. C. A. Cardew-Gennoe received charge of the Julpigoree jail in the afternoon of the 15th December 1875, from Mr. W. C. Müller.

Surgeon K. D. Ghose received charge of the Rungpore jail in the forenoon of the 22nd December 1875 from Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major*,
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th December 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twelfth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৫ সাল ১৫ ডিসেম্বর।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ১২ই জানুআরি বুধবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

DEGUMBER MITTER, *Sheriff.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend George Gothard, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and Lichfield Theological College, A. C. S., Chaplain, has been appointed by the Bishop of Calcutta a Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

CHAS. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 10th January 1876.

TREASURY NOTICE.

BABOO SHARODAH PROSAD SIRCAR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Noakholly Collectorate Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HURRY CHURN GHOSE, *Personal Assistant, for Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 5th January 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Examination of Candidates for Pleadership and Mookhtarship in Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

THE above examination will take place on the 21st and 22nd instant at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, and Gowhatty.

The Calcutta examination will be held at the Presidency College, and will commence at 10 A.M. on each of the above days.

The candidates will be required to produce at the examination the extracts from the Register of Candidates, which will be furnished to them by the District Judges, through whom their applications have been sent to the Board of Examiners.

The candidates will also be required to produce the receipts for their fees for appearing at the above examination.

E. J. TREVELYAN, *Secy. to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership & Mooktarship.*

The 7th January 1876.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the Government notification of the 12th December 1868, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1868, page 2044, it is hereby notified that an examination for the Gilchrist Scholarships will be held on Monday, the 17th January 1876, at Presidency College, Calcutta, at 10 A.M.

H. WOODROW, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

THE Half-yearly Examination of Candidates for promotion and employment in the Public Works Department will be held at the Presidency College at 10½ o'clock on Monday, the 7th February 1876, and following days. Applications, with fees for admission to the examination, are required to be filed before the 8th of January.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Principal, Presidency College.*

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, the 20th December 1875.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Agasti, Suryyakumar	.. General Assembly's Institution.
2	Mahomed Ibrahim	... Delhi College.
3	Kennedy, P.	... Teacher.
4	Gupta, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Datta, Mahendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
6	Bandyopadhyay, Haridás	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Asutosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
8	Datta, Upendrakrisna	... Presidency College.
9	Sukul, Kalisankar	... Ditto.
10	Mitra, Surendranath	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna	... Delhi College.
12	Gargari, Haridás	... Presidency College.
13	Ghosh, Saradaprasad	... Ditto.
14	Chattopadhyay, Devendranath	... Ditto.
15	Maitra, Upendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
16	Páthak Jwalaprasad	... Benares College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra	... Presidency College.
	Nag, Kunjalál	... Dacca College.
19	Ray, Prasannakumar	... Presidency College.
	Chhajju Mal	... Muir Central College.
21	Syed Rahmat Ali	... Saugor High School.
22	Birjmohan Lal	.. Canning College, Lucknow.
23	Ghosh, Srinath	... Presidency College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Apcar, A. S.	... St. Xavier's College.
Ayaram	... Lahore College.
Baladev Sinha	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra	... Patna College.
Basak, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
Basu, Haricharan	... Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	... Sanskrit College.
„ Rajendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
„ Sanatkumar	... Presidency College.
Batavyal, Atulchandra	... Sanskrit College.
Bhagwan Sahay	... Agra College.
Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	... Presidency College.
Bisvas, Janakinath	... Dacca College.
Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya	... Saugor High School.
Chakravarti, Anandachandra	... Dacca College.
Chandiprasad	... Benares College.
Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal	... Kishnaghur College.
„ Tarapada	... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	... Muir Central College.
„ Mohinimohan	... Kishnaghur College.
Das, Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sundarimohan	... Presidency College.
Datta, Akshaykumar	.. Hooghly College.
De, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
DeMel, A. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Divakar Balkrishna Chepi	... Saugor High School.
Fazlul Karim	... Hooghly College.
Ghosh, Biharilal	... Cathedral Mission College.
„ Jogendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Manmathakumar	... Kishnaghur College.
Ghoshal, Hariprasad	... Hooghly College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	... Sanskrit College.
*Grant, W. F.	... Doveton College.
Hargovind Dayal	... Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagannath	... Agra College.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	... Bauleah High School.
Le Feuvre, E. A.	... Kishnaghur College.
Maitra, Batukrishna	... Muir Central College.
Majumdar, Dakshinacharan	... Presidency College.

Mallik, Ramcharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
Mandal, Ramesvar	... Ditto.
Mazharul Anwar	... Hooghly College.
Misra, Mayasankar	... Benares College.
Mitra, Chandicharan	... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Makundadev	.. Hooghly College.
" Umacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
Nagalingam, S.	... Cathedral Mission College.
Namasivaya, V.	... Ditto.
Parmesvar Sinha	... Benares College.
Pathak, Devakinandan	... Ditto.
Pattadar, Gurugovinda	... Dacca College.
Prabhulal	... Muir Central College.
Raghunandan Prasad	... Benares College.
Ray, Amritalal	... Presidency College.
" Chandranarayan	... Hooghly College.
" Saradaranjan	... Dacca College.
Sajivanlal	... Benares College.
Saligram	... Lahore College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	... Benares College.
" Pulinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Asutosh	... Dacca College.
Sital Pershad	... Patna College.
Syamlall	... Agra College.
Syed Sakhawut Hosen	... Patna College.
Vinayek Rao	... Saugor High School.
66 Woongarala Ramanujaya	... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad	... Saugor High School.
Bahadur Singh	... Bareilly College.
Balmakund	... Agra College.
Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna	... Cathedral Mission College.
" Jagannath	... Berhampore College.
" Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Rasiklall	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Bardhan, Tarinikisor	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
Basu, Gopalchandra	... Presidency College.
" Prasannakumar	... Dacca College.
" Sivaram	... Presidency College.
" Surendrakumar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Trailokyanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bhairav Prasad	... Patna College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Teacher.
" Asutosh	... Canning College, Lucknow.
" Prasannakumar	... Benares College.
Brahma, Amritalall	... Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Harachandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Bamandas	... Cathedral Mission College.
" Biresvar,	... Hooghly College.
" Gopallal	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Haranchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Jogendranath	... Hooghly College.
" Mohinimohan	... Presidency College.
" Taragati	... Benares College.
Das, Baranosi	... Delhi College.
" Dhairyyanarayan	... Gauhati High School.
Datt, Girrajkisor	... St. John's College.
Datta, Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Maheschandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
" Nagendranarayan	... Presidency College.
Dhar, Nagendranath	... Hooghly College.
Dayasankara	... Benares College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	... Muir Central College.
Ghosh, Ramchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Umacharan	... Presidency College.
Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker	... Saugor High School.
Guha, Manmohan	... Ex-student, Dacca College.
Habibullah, Mohammed	... Saugor High School.
Hadiyar Khan	... Bareilly College.
Hanumanprasad	... Saugor High School.
Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit	... Canning College, Lucknow.

Jankinath	...	Ajmere College.
Jharkhandi, Jagannath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Jwala Pershad	...	Teacher.
• Kanhayalal	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kunjviharilal	...	Benares College.
Lachmandas	...	Bareilly College.
Laha, Navadwipchandra	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Kalipada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Lalmohan	...	Agra College.
Majumdar, Bhairavchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Mahimachandra	...	Dacca College.
Manna, Makhanlal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Misra, Chandiprasad	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Khirodchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Panchanan	...	Delhi College.
Munsi, Srinarayan	...	Bauleah High School.
Nag, Chandrakanta	...	Ex-student, Dacca College.
Nanhakchand	..	Benares College.
Nepal Pande	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Nihalchandra	...	Benares College.
Palchaudhuri, Bipradas	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Sasibhushan	...	Cuttack High School.
Purushottamdas	...	Muir Central College.
Ramkhelawan Sinha	...	Benares College.
Ramsmaranlal	...	Ditto.
Ray, Damari	...	Ditto.
„ Girijasankar	...	Ex-student, Canning College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Presidency College.
„ Lakhpat	...	Lahore College.
Sahay, Nilkanta	...	Patna College.
Saukhdhar, Baldeoprasad	...	Bareilly College.
Sarkar, Umeschandra	...	Cuttack High School.
Sen, Dwarkanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Gourchandra	...	Cuttack High School.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
„ Narendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Paresnath	...	Ditto.
„ Rasiklal	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Sevakram Lala	...	Benares College.
Sikdar, Kisarimohan	..	Kishnaghur College.
Sinha, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
„ Ramcharan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
Strantenbergh, P. A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Sundar Das	...	Lahore College.
Syed Manzurar Rahman	...	Hooghly College.
Tiwari, Dolarilal	...	Bareilly College.
93 Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey	...	Saugor High School.

The under-mentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Adie, J. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Ashe, R. S.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Babaij, Jaykrishna	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Bauleah High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Kanailal	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumudnath	...	Ooterparah School.
„ Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnugger School.
Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch.
„ Govindachandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Lalmohan	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Santipore Municipal School.

Bhattacharyya, Haridas	... Sanskrit College.
„ Sivaprasanna	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
Blewitt, E.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Chakravarti, Durgakanta	... Serajgunge School.
„ Dwarkanath	... Mymensing School.
„ Gupinath	... Ditto.
„ Harischandra	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Hridaynath	... Faridpur School.
„ Purnachandra	... Midnapore High School.
„ Syamacharan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chattopadhyay, Bishuupada	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	... Hare School.
„ Kshetraprasad	... Ooterparah School.
„ Ramnath	... Bankura School.
„ Saratchandra	... Hare School.
„ Sonatan	... Fyzabad High School.
„ Sureschandra	... Baraset School.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	.. Mymensing School.
„ Panchkari	... Baluti School.
„ Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
Crawford, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Crohan, F.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dás, Baláichand	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Harilal	... Hindu School.
Datta, Hemchandra	... Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	... Pogose School.
Davidson, J.	... Doveton College.
Dayaram	... Lahore Government School.
De, Gopalchandra	... Midnapur High School.
„ Jaharlal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nivaranchandra	... Sanskrit College.
Doran, E.	.. St. Xavier's College.
Dyson, R. C.	... Private Student.
Farley, F.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	... Culna Moharaja's School.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	... Hindu School.
„ Atulchandra	... Konnugger School.
„ Matilal	... Oriental Seminary.
„ Nagendranath	... Konnugger School.
„ Sasikumar	... Faridpur School.
Gibson, W. C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Goswami, Jadunath	... Ootterparah School.
Goulding, H. R.	... Lahore Government School.
Goument, E. C.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Govindaprasad	... Bareilly College.
Grose, E. F.	... Mussooree School.
Grossman, J.	... St. Xavier's College.
Gupta, Rajanikanta	... Pogose School.
Hati, Banawarilal	... Kandi School.
Hefferan, J.	... St. Xavier's College.
Hertz, W.	... Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	... Ditto.
„ P. G.	... Ditto.
Kasipillai, M.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Knight, R. R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Kutbuddin	... Jubbulpore High School.
Laha, Sirischandra	... Konnugger School.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	... Hare School.
„ Pulinvihari	... Ditto.
„ Rishikes	... Berhampore College.
Lincoln, F. S.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	... Hindu School.
„ Bankimchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagavaticharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kalachand	... Noakhali School.
„ Rajevsar	... Benares College.
Muhammed Baqaransari	... Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Hosen	... Delhi Govt. School.
„ Ismael Khan	... Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.
„ Matilal	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Upendranath	... Hare School.
Niblett, R. H.	... Boy's High School, Allahabad
Panioty, C. D.	... St. Xavier's College.

	Payne, T. W.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
	Phaggulal	... Gya Zillah School.
	Porter, F. S.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Radharaman	... Hume's High School.
	Ramsingh	... Fyzabad High School.
	Rasikvihari	... Muttra Zillah School.
	Ray, Kalimohan	... Baulcah High School.
	Rogers, L.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sahu, Durgacharan	... Balasore School
	Saidur Rahman	. Calcutta Madrassa.
	Sanyal, Jaychandra	... Joynarain's College.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	... Barisal School.
	„ Navagopal	... Hindu School.
	„ Nrisinhachandra	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Sarkies, C. J.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Sayyid, Abul Bazl	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Schofield, J. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Sen, Chandicaharan	... Barrackpore School.
	„ Chandrakanta	... Barisal School.
	„ Dakshinacharan	... Hindu School.
	„ Priyanath	... Oriental Seminary.
	„ Radhacharan	... Calcutta Institution.
	Sheonarain, Pandit	... Jalandur Mission School.
	Singh, Gajaraj	... Jabbalpur High School.
	Sinha, Purnendunarayan	... Kandi School.
	Sivaprosad	... Hume's High School.
	Som, Trailokyanath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Spence, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Tait, W. W.	... Doveton College.
	Ten Brœke, J.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Umar Baksh	... Hushyarpore School.
	Umrao Singh	... Delhi Govt. School.
	Wilson, A. H.	... Doveton College.
126	Younan, W.	... St. Xavier's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Halim	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
Abdussalam, Sayyad	... Ditto.
Abul Hosen	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
Adhikari, Nilratan	... Kandi School.
Aich, Baradakanta	... Jagannath School.
Akbar Alam	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Ali Ahmad	... Ditto.
Amir Hasan	... Govt. High School, Allahabad.
Anlad Ali	... St. John's College.
Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ashraf Ali, Mirza	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
Babulal	... Joynarain's College.
Bagchi, Kesavchandra	... Serajgunge School.
„ Umaprasad	... Bauleah High School.
Baijnath	... Unao High School.
Bailey, C. G.	... Bishop's School, Nagpur.
Bajpaye, Rambhadra	... Jubbulpore High School.
Baladevram	... Benares College.
Balwantkeshava Bhowalkar	... City School, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I.	... Hindu School.
„ Avinaschandra	... Barrackpore School.
„ Bidhuvilas	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	... Jagannath School.
„ Bipinvihari	... Gowari Hindu School.
„ Brajagopal	... Howrah School.
„ Brajendranath	... Hare School.
„ Charuchandra	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Durgacharan	... Bogra Zillah School.
„ Dvarkanath	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Haricharan	... Berhampore College.
„ Haridhan	... Barisa School.
„ Haripada	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
„ Kalikumar	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Kalipada	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Kamalakanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kedarnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Matilal	... Cossipore Kasinath School.

Bandyopadhyay, Narendranath	... Hindu School.
„ Navagopal	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Niradchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Sasibhushan	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Jagannath School.
„ Satyacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Sirischandra	... Pandra School.
„ Surendranath	... Cutwa School.
„ Thakurdhan	... Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
Bankelal	... Barcilly College.
Bankevihari	... Jubbulpore High School.
Bartholomeusz, J. O.	... Candy Collegiate School.
Basak, Bharatchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Prasannakumar	... Pubna School.
„ Ramankrishna	... Hare School.
Basu, Aghorchandra	... Calcutta School.
„ Amulyacharan	... Hindu School.
„ Anantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bankavihari	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Chandrakisor	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	... Jessore School.
„ Jugalkisor	... Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Jyotischandra	... Midnapore High School
„ Kailaschandra	... Barisal School.
„ „	... Calcutta School.
„ Lalvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Mahendrachandra	... Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahimchandra	... Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	... Howrah School.
„ Nagendralal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nagendranath	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Niradvihari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Satisendranath	... Midnapore High School.
„ Sirischandra	... Hare School.
„ Syamacharan	... Patna Collegiate School.
Bell, E. W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Bellamy W. A.	... St. Joseph's School.
Bhaduri, Haridas	... Howrah School.
Bhagwanprasad	... Gonda High School
Bhattacharyya, Dinanath	... Berhampore College.
„ Gopalchandra	... Howrah School.
„ Harigopal	... Ranaghat English School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Chinsura Hindu School.
„ Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Navinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nityagopal	... Santipore Municipal School.
„ Saradacharan	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Syamacharan	... Free Church Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Taraprasanna	... Gya Zillah School.
Bhawanisankar	... St. Stephen's High School.
Bholanath	... Ditto.
Biharilal	... Umritsur District School.
Biswas, Harimohan	... Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Hindu School.
„ Khursad Ali	... Serajgunge School.
„ Pramathanath	... Hindu School.
Brahma, Anandachandra	... Cuttack High School.
Brindavanprasad	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
Byers, P. W.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Campbell, H. G.	... St. John's College.
Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Chadrakanta	... Barisal School.
„ Gangacharan	... Jagannath School.
„ „	... Bauleah High School.
„ Kailaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kalikrishna	... Mymensing School.
„ Madhavchandra	... Pubna School.
„ Nagendranath	... Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Navinchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
„ „	... Bankura School.
„ Purnachandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Rajanikanta	... Jagannath School.
„ Sasibhushan	... Bankura School.

Chakravarti, Taradas	... Barripore School.
Chandulal	... Ludiana Mission High School.
Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan	... F. C. Institution, Chinsura.
" Asutosh	... Calcutta School.
" Bhudev	... Hare School.
" Haricharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Harischandra	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
" Karunamay	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
" Kedarnath	... Benares College.
" Krishnadhan	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
" Mahavirprasad	... Fyzabad High School.
" Priyanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Ramanath	... Oriental Seminary.
" Ramanimohan	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Saratchandra	... Ditto Shampooker Branch.
" Sasibhushan	... Victoria School, Gazipore
" Taraknath	... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
" Umeschandra	... Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution.
" Upendrachandra	.. Burdwan Moharaja's School.
" Upendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Chaudhuri, Anandachandra	... Mogultuli School.
" Asutosh	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
" Harimohan	... Jagannath School.
" Kamalnarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Mahadev	... Baluti School.
" Suryyanarayan	... Bankura School.
Chhotelal	... Sitapur High School.
DaCosta, G.	... St. Xavier's College.
Das, Akshaykumar	... Howrah School.
" Anandakisor	... Mymensing School.
" Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
" Hemantalal	.. Jessore School.
" Jadavchandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
" Jadunath	... Beerbhoom School.
" Kalikumar	... Jagannath School.
" Kaminikumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
" Krishnalal	... Benares College.
" Nilmani	... Hare School.
" Rajmohan	... St. Xavier's College.
" Taritmohan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Datta, Bhagavaticharan	... Hindu School.
" Biharilal	... Deogurh Zillah School.
" Gnanendranath	... Baraset School.
" Govindachandra	... Sylhet Government School.
" Jaharlal	... Hindu School.
" Jogendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
" Jugalkisor	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
" Kalikrishna	... Burranugger Hindu School.
" Mahendranath	... Hare School.
" Mihirchandra	... Midnapore L. M. School.
" Narayanprasad	... Midnapore High School.
" Purnachandra	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
" Saratchandra	... Hare School.
" Sasibhushun	... Dacca Collegiate School.
De, Baradakanta	... Mymensing School.
" Girischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Jogendranath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Jogeschandra	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
" Lalvihari	... Hare School.
" Makhangopal	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Sudhanyakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Deviprasad	... Delhi Government School.
Dhar, Bankulal	... Hindu School.
Dillon, E. A.	... Allahabad Boy's High School.
Dover, W.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dube, Gayaprasad	... Unao High School.
" Jogneswar	... Benares College.
" Madhoram	... Agra College.
" Raghubardyal	... Hardui High School.
Durgaprasad	... Bhagalpore H. C. E. School.
Dwarkadas	... Delhi Government School.
Dwarkaprasad	... Canning College.
Ebell, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Edman, W. M.	... Bengal Academy.
Evarts, A. C.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Fasl Azim	... Patna Collegiate School.

Fernandez, F.	... Chittagong High School.
Gangaram	... Rawul Pindee Mission School.
Gangopadhyay, Amritalal	... Burrisaul School.
„ Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampookar Branch.
„ Dakshinaranjan	... Burrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath, (A.)	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Tamanaschandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
Ghatak, Sasibhushan	... Goverdangah H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Anantaram	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basantakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bhajahari	... Calcutta School.
„ Bisvesvar	... Jagannath School.
„ Dwarkanath	... Barrisaul School.
„ Indrabhushan	... Bankura School.
„ Jivankrishna	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Kesavchandra	... Intally Institution.
„ Kshetramohan	... Hindu School.
„ Kshetranath	... Barrisaul School
„ Lalitbhushan	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Nandalal	... Berhampore College.
„ Purnachandra	... Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	... Ditto.
„ Sasidhar	... Rungpore School.
„ Sitalprasad	... Chundernugger School.
„ Sivapada	... Bengalitolah Preparatory School.
„ Sudhirkrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Tarinicharan	... Delhi Govt. School.
„ Tinkari	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Umeschandra	... Konnugger School.
„ Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
„ Upendranath	... Hare School.
Ghoshal, Gayatriprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Jognesvar	... Culna Moharaja's School.
„ Navinchandra	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Nityagopal	... Seal's Free College.
Golaknath, C.	... Jullundur Mission School.
Golam Muhammad	... Private Student.
Goonewardene, E. G.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
„ J. A.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
Gopal Anaji Pofali	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Gopal Ramchandra Dongre	... Jubbulpore High School.
Goswami, Narayanchandra	... Howrah School.
Gourisankar	... Ajmere College.
Govind Ramchandra Bobadi	... City School, Nagpore.
Guha, Srinath	... Jagannath School.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	... Barrisaul School.
„ Jogendranath	... Hare School.
„ Prasannakumar	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
Harbhagwan	... Lahore Mission School.
Harnarayandas	... Jullundar Mission School.
Ijaz Nabi	... Lahore Govt. School.
Imtiaz Hosen	... Delhi Govt. School.
Jagannathprasad	... Benares College.
Jamait Ali	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Jan Muhammad	... Umritsur District School.
Jivankisan	... Goojranwalla Mission School.
Johnson, C. N.	... Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
„ S.	... Ditto.
Jwalaprasad, II	... Bareilly College.
Kamruddin	... Lahore Mission School.
Kanjilal, Upendranath	... Hetampore School.
Kar, Nrisinhaprasad	... Santipore Municipal School.
Karim Baksh	... Monghyr Zillah School.
Kesvavhari Sonvalkar	... Jubbulpore High School.
Khan, Aulad Muhammad	... Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Ata Hosen	... Canning College.
„ Muhammad Baqr	... Roy Bareilly High School.
„ Rahat Ali	... Moradabad Govt. School.
Koár, Trailokyanath	... L. M. School, Midnapore.
Krishnaji Parushram Bam	... City School, Nagpore.
Kumar, Purnachandra	... Badla A. V. School.
Kunjlal	... Hushyarpore School.
Kunjviharilal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Kutbuddin	... Bareilly College.
Laghatay, Narayan Rao	... Agra College.

Laha, Priyanath	... Hindu School.
Lahiri, Umeschandra	... Jagannath School.
Lala, Brajakisor	... Benares College.
„ Mahadevprasad	... Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	... Ditto.
Lalchand	... Delhi Government School.
„	.. Umritsar District School.
Laljimal	... Delhi Government School.
Lalluram	... Barabanki High School.
Lalsingh	... Jubbulpore High School.
Lutfurrahman	... Calcutta Mudrassa.
McDermott, P.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
McIntosh, G. H.	... LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
McLean, A. J.	... Calcutta Boy's School.
McPherson, W. M.	... Ditto.
Madhaprasad	... Agra College.
„	... Mirzapore Zillah School.
Mahanti, Madhusudan	... Puri School.
Maitra, Gopalchandra	... Faridpur School.
„ Ramgopal	... Benares College.
Majumdar, Amvikacharan	... Bengalitola Preparatory School.
„ Binadvihari	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Govindachandra	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Kalikumar	... Serajgunge School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Barisa School.
„ Khirodnath	... Midnapore High School.
„ Murarilal	... Berhampore College.
„ Syamacharan	... Garden Reach School.
Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Jugalkisor	... Serampore College.
Manna, Kisarilal	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Merces, J.	... LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
Misra, Harihar	... Puri School.
Mithanlal	.. Delhi Government School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	... South Suburban School, Kalighat.
„ Ambikacharan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Binaychand	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bipinvihari	... Hooghly Branch School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Ooterparah School.
„ Ramprasanna	... Midnapore High School.
„ Saratchandra	... Hindu School.
„ Thakurdas	... Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	... Midnapore High School.
Mohar Singh	... Moradabad Government School.
Muhammad Abuzafar	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ali	... Umritsar District School.
„ Ismail	... Jubbulpore High School.
„ Mushin	Calcutta Mudrassa.
„ Sáid	... Ditto.
„ Zahur Khan	... Bareilly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	... Jonye Training School.
„ „	... Furreedpore School.
„ Charuchandra	... Bankura School.
„ Dinanath	... Hindu School.
„ Durgacharan	... Delhi Government School.
„ Gnanabharan	... Behala Mission School.
„ Govindaprasad	... Hindu School.
„ Gurudas	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Harinath	... Berhampore College.
„ Jogendrachandra	... Cutwa School.
„ Jogendranath	... Kuchiakole Radhabullub's Institution.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kumadvandhu	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nityagopal	... Beerbhoom School.
„ Prabodhchandra	... Balagur English School.
„ Ramprasanna	... Sanskrit College.
„ Tarapada	... Barripore School.
Munsi, Ramchandra	... Hindu School.
Munsiram	... Joynarain's College.
Nag, Akshaykumar	... Berhampore College.
„ Harihar	... Jagannath School.
Nanakchand	... Delhi Government School.
Nandanala, Govinda Rjaulu	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Nandi, Jagavandhu	... Hare School.
Narain Mohadaji Agate	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.

Narainprasad	... Hume's High School.
"	... Allygurh School.
Nath, Rajatchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Navaswáyum, H.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Nayek, Gokulananda	... Puri School.
Nehalchand	... Lahore Government School.
Neyaz Hasan	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Niyogi, Piyarilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
O'Brien, M.	... St. Joseph's School.
O'Shaughnessy, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Ojha, Birjmohanlal	... Canning College.
Pahlad Singh	... St. Stephen's High School.
Pal, Digindranath	... Hare School.
" Harimohan	... Pogose School.
" Shayachand	... Bareilly College.
Palit, Kalidas	... Hindu School.
Pan, Kalipada	... F. C. Mission School, Culna.
Pande, Hariram	... Almorah Mission School.
Panre, Dhanaraj	... Benares College.
Parmanand	... Lahore Government School.
Pathak, Janakinath	... Bauleah High School.
Peter, M. P.	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Phakirchand	... Bareilly College.
Piyarelal, (I.)	... Allygurh School.
" (II.)	... Ditto.
Pogose, C. N.	... St. Xavier's College.
Pratapnarayan, Pandit	... Sitapur High School.
Purvis, W.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Radhikaprasad	... Agra College.
Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo	... F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Raghunandanprasad	... Benares College.
Raha, Govindachandra	... Naral H. C. E. School.
Rajbahadur	... Bareilly College.
Raliaram	... Umritsur District School.
Ramaprasad	... Patna Collegiate School
Ramchand	... Hushyarpore School.
Ramesvar Dayal	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Ramkisan	... Joynarain's College.
Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas	... City School, Nagpore.
Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ramnarayan	... Unao High School.
Ramnath	... Umritsur Mission School.
Ramratan	... Victoria College.
Ramsahay	... Bareilly College.
Raojikasinath Gokhali	... City School, Nagpore.
Raphi Ulla	... Boy's Orphanage, Shahjehanpur.
Ravisankar, Panda	... Jubbulpore High School.
Ray, Amritalal	... Naral H. C. E. School.
" Atulchandra	... Santipore Municipal School.
" Avinashchandra	... Monghyr Zillah School.
" Benibhushan	... Taki H. C. E. School.
" Chandrakisór	... Jagannath School.
" Chunilal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Girijabhushan	... Navadwip Hindu School.
" Govindachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Heramvachandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Jogendranath	... Canning College.
" Lakshmikanta	... Taki H. C. E. School.
" Mahesnarayan	... Nizamut School.
" Mahimachandra	... Teghoria School.
" Nagendrakumar	... Chittagong High School.
" Nitaichand	... Hare School.
" Priyanath	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Purnachandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
" Rajanikanta	... Mymensing School.
" Satischandra	... L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
" Umapada	... Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	... Ooterparah School.
" Bhagavaticharan	... Behar English School.
Roshanlal	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Rudra, Kaligopal	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Rukuswami	... C. M. High School, Jubbulpore.
Saha, Binadvihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
" Jaladhar	... Hare School.
Sankarlal	... Muttra Zillah School.
"	... Allygurh School.

Sanyal, Akshaykumar	...	Joynarain's College.
Sarkar, Ramchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Ramlal	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Barrisal School.
„ Balaramchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hiralal	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	L. M. S. School, Khagrah.
„ Saratchandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath	...	Hare School.
Sengupta, Kunjavihari	...	Burdwan English School.
Seth, Sudarshan Singh	...	Government High School, Allahabad.
Shawe, A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Sil, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Navagopal	...	Ditto.
Singh, Mukhram	...	Agra College.
„ Nandkisor	...	Jeypur Moharaja's College.
Sinha, Hemchandra	...	Bankura School.
„ Isanarayan	...	Benares College.
„ Jaynath	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotiprasad	...	Hare School.
„ Ramesvar	...	Benares College.
„ Sital	...	Ditto.
Sivanand	...	Goruckpore Mission School.
Sivasankarlal	...	Allygurh School.
Smith, B.	...	LaMartiniere College, Lucknow.
Sohanlal	...	Umritsur District School.
Som, Kumadinikanta	...	Noakhali School.
Sriram	...	Lahore Oriental College.
Stow, J. B.	...	Free School.
Sukla, Ramcharan	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sundarlal	...	Bareilly College.
Sundar Singh	...	Umritsur Mission School.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Indrachandra	...	Jagannath School.
Suryyanarayan	...	Joynarain's College.
Syamkisor	...	Benares College.
Syed Ahmed	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Tansukh Ray	...	Umritsur District School.
Tarachand	...	Goojranwallah Mission School.
Thomas, M. A.	...	St. John's College.
Tiwari, Biharilal	...	Bareilly College.
Ukiluddin Ahmed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Upadhya, Srischandra	...	Pakoor School.
Volkers, R.	...	Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.
Wasudev Bagaji Naadoosker	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpore.
Woods, B. R.	...	Bishop's School, Nagpore.
Ziya-ulla	...	Guzrat District School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Akhilchandra	...	Chundernugger School.
Aminuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Armstrong, J.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Ata-ulla	...	Lahore Govt. School.
Azimuddin Ahmed	...	Goalparah School.
Bagchi, Mahendrakumar	...	Hare School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Berhampore College.
Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Bamapada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Bhutnath	...	Private Student.
„ Bipinvihari	...	Burranugger Hindu School.
„ Dinavandhu	...	Bhagulpore H. C. E. School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Janakinath	...	Kishnaghur College.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kalipada	...	Berhampore College.
„ Meghnad	...	Bareilly College.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Joynarain's College.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Cossipore Kasinath's School.
,, Upendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
Barari, Kalikisor	... Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School.
Basant Ray	... Bareilly College.
Basu, Asutosh	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
,, Chandrabhushan	... Seals' Free College.
,, Girendranath	... Kanchraparah School.
,, Haradhan	... Purulia School.
,, Jagavandhu	... Taki Eng. School.
,, Jogendranath	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Kalikrishna	... Hare School.
,, Nagendrakrishna	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
,, Nitaicharan	... Private Student.
Bhaduri, Ramsankar	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Ratnakanta	... Bauleah High School.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar	... Mozufferpore School.
,, Bidubhushan	... Noral H. C. E. School.
,, Brajakumar	... Jagannath School.
,, Jogendrachandra	... Serampore College.
,, Prasannakumar	... Jagannath School.
,, Saratchandra	... Pogose School.
,, Tarapada	... Sibpore School.
Biswas, Ramchandra	... Kishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Umeschandra	... B. M. School, Monghyr.
Chakravarti, Adityachandra	... Noakhali School.
,, Girischandra	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
,, Hridaygovinda	... Faridpur School.
,, Jagadis	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
,, Rajendralal	... Kishnaghur College.
,, Srinath	... Faridpur School.
Chandra, Biharilal	... Konnuggur School.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	... Serampore College.
,, ,,	. Beerbhoom School.
,, Baikantanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Bijayram	... Beerbhoom School.
,, Gopalchandra	... Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
,, Jaygopal	... Teacher.
,, Jogendranath	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
,, Kumadnath	... Hare School.
,, Nivaranchandra	... Barrackpore School.
,, Rakhaldas	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Ramchandra	... Dinagepore Zillah School.
Chaudhuri, Aghornath	... South Baharoo School.
,, Iswariprasad	... Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Jogendranarayan	... Joynarayan's College.
,, Mahendralal	... Jessore Zillah School.
Chobe, Kisorchandra	... Furrackabad Government School.
Christian, J.	... Burrisal School.
D'Costa, T.	... Free School.
Dás, Bipinvihari	... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
,, Bireswar	... Chittagong High School.
,, Joseph Heralal	... Mohanad Mission School.
,, Panchkari	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch
,, Sadayacharan	... Rashvihari School.
,, Sarveswar	... Culna Moharaja's School.
Datta, Adharchandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Annadacharan	... Benares College.
,, Chandicharan	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Dakshinaranjan	... Mymensing School.
,, Devendranath	... L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Rajkumar	... Chittagong High School.
De, Natavar	... General Assembly's Institution.
,, Sadananda	... Puri School.
,, Upendrakrishna	... Serampore College.
DeCastro, C.	... Boy's High School, Allahabad.
DeSouza, L. H.	... St. Xavier's College.
Dev, Anandakisor	... Commillah School.
Deviprasad	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Dhar, Matilal	... Serampore College.
Dikshit, Benimadhav	... Benares College.
Dyar, A.	... Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
Gabriel, J.	... L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapur.
Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad	... Hooghly Branch School.
,, Haridás	... Chandernogur School.
,, Phatikchandra	... Jagannath School.
Ganpatprasad	... Jabalpur High School.

Ghosh, Akshay Kumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Girindragopal	...	Barabanki High School.
" Jogeschandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Kamalakanta	..	Sylhet Government School.
" Meghnad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
" Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
" Sasibhushan	...	Mymensing School.
" Sidhesvar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Ghoshal, Kailáschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Gohani, Krishnananda	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Gosami, Isvarchandra	...	Pandra School.
Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo	...	Jabalpur High School.
Guha, Bankavihari	...	Jagannath School.
" Devendranath	...	Sylhet Government School.
" Umeschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Gupta Abhaykumar	...	Jagannath School.
" Ranjankrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
" Sitaluprasad	...	Canning College.
Haldar, Gostavihári	...	Oriental Seminary.
Jagannath	...	Canning College.
Jamayet Rai	...	Barabanki High School.
Jaygopal	...	Lahore Mission School.
Jaynarayan	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Jwalaprasad, 1st	...	Bareilly College.
Kálkáprasad	...	Ditto.
"	...	Teacher.
Kar, Kunjavihari	...	Baraset School.
Kataki, Jognesvár Sarma	...	Gowhatty High School.
Kesav, Ananta Damodari	...	C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Kundu, Bipinchandra	...	Chatmore School.
Lahiri, Manmohan	...	Faridpore School.
" Purnanath	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
" Srinath	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Lál, Brajamohan	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
" Damodar	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
" Gopalnarayan	...	Benares College.
" Krishnadayal	...	Ranchee School.
" Mákhan	...	Agra College.
" Makunda	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
" Phundan	...	Allyghur Zillah School.
" Ram	...	Ditto.
" Sadásuk	...	Budaon Zillah School.
Lawrence, H. C. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
LeFeuvre, C. E.	...	Kishnaghur College.
Mahánti, Sitánath	...	Cuttack High School.
Mahárájnarayan, Pandit	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	Kasipore Cossinath School.
" Durgádás	...	Beauleah High School.
Majumdar, Basantakumar	...	Rashvihari School.
" Devendranath	...	Kishnaghur College.
" Girischandra	...	Mymensing School.
" Kalikrishna	...	Konnogur School.
" Lakshminath	...	Sibsagar Zillah School.
Mallik, Gokulchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
" Nagendra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Marik, Pavanchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
Misra, Lalitvihari	...	Bareilly College.
" Ramlagan	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
" Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
" Kunjavihari	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
" Paresnath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
" Rameschandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
" Ramtaran	..	Balasore School.
Moore, E.	...	Free School.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Serampore College.
" Bamapada	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Basantakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" "	...	Hazaribagh School.
" Dharmadás	...	Jonye Training School.
" Haridás	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
" Hemchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
" Jogindramohan	...	Noral H. C. E. School.
" Jogindranath	...	Jonye Training School.
" Navagopal	...	Barisa School.

Mukhopadhyay, Raivihari	... Pogose School.
„ Sivnarayan	... Ootterparah School.
Mulloomal	... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
Murgeish, A. V.	... St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur.
Najirul Haq	... Commillah School.
Nandi, Dharendranarayan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Rakhaldás	... Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sirischandra	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Nayek, Basantakumar	... Beerbhoom School.
Niyogi, Bamacharan	... General Assembly's Institution.
Nuruddin Ahmed	... Patna Collegiate School.
Nurul Hosen, Sayyed	... Barisal School.
Palit, Priyanidhan	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
Pande, Ramcharan	... Government High School, Allahabad.
„ Sudama	... Teacher.
Pathak, Chuni	... Gya Zillah School.
Patra, Nilmadhav	... Purulea School.
Pedris, D. C.	... St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Pokpál	... Muttra Zillah School.
Pratapnarayan	.. St. John's College.
Raghunandanlal	... Mozufferpore School.
Ramcharanlal	... Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.
Ramulal	... Patna Collegiate School.
Ray, Annadaprasad	... Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi.
„ Biharilal	... Mymensing School.
„ Gour Sundra	... Jagannath School.
„ Jadunath	... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch.
„ Mahimanath	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Purnachandra	... F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rasikchandra	... C. M. School, Mirzapore.
„ Rudrachandra	... Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Saratchandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ „	... Ranchee School.
„ Sasikanta	... Barrisal School.
„ Sitansubhushan	... Bengalitola Preparatory School.
Sahay, Baldeo	... Bareilly College.
„ Bhola	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
„ Jadunandan	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Nanhak	... Ranchee School.
„ Raghuvans	... Sarun School.
Sarkar, Jadunath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Syamacharan	... Shambazar H. C. E. School.
Sarma, Gadadhar	... Gauhati High School
Sen, Bhuvanananda	... Mogultuli School.
„ Bishnuchandra	... Faridpur School.
„ Chintaharan	... Commillah School.
„ Durgacharan	... Jagannath School.
„ Ganganarayan	... Serajgunge School.
„ Girischandra	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Faridpore School.
„ Matilal	... Gauhati High School.
Shavoy, Krishnachandra	... Hare School.
Shimbhunath	... Agra College.
Singh, Janakiprasad	... Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Rambaksh	... Mogultuli School.
Sinha, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
„ Gangeshchandra	... Nizamut School.
„ Harendranarayan	... Kandi School.
„ Hiralal	... General Assembly's Institution.
„ Pasupati Saran	... Joynarayan's College.
„ Sirischandra	. Useful Arts School.
Som, Mahendrachandra	... Pogose School.
„ Navinchandra	... Rashvihari School.
Srimani, Bipinvihari	... Chinsurah Hindu School.
Sujajprasad	... Joynarayan's College.
Suratram	... Delhi Government School.
Syamnarayan Pandit	... St. Peter's College, Allahabad.
Thakurprasad	... Government High School, Allahabad.
Totaram	... Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Venktesh Ramchandra Banday	... F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Waman Balkrishna Parkhay	... C. M. High School, Jabalpur.
Yadava Rao	... Jabalpur High School.

SENATE HOUSE, The 6th Jan. 1876.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1876.

FIRST GRADE. (10)

Surjakumar Agasti ... ... *General Assembly's Institution.*
Asutosh Gupta ... ... *Presidency College.*
Haridas Bandyopadhya ... ... *Hooghly College.*
Upendrakrishna Datta ... ... *Presidency College.*
Kalisankar Sukul ... ... *Presidency College.*
Surendranath Mitra ... ... *Presidency College.*
Haridas Gargari ... ... *Presidency College.*
Saradaprasad Ghosh ... ... *Presidency College.*
Devendranath Chattopadhya ... *Presidency College.*
Upendranath Moitra ... ... *St. Xavier's College.*

SECOND GRADE.

Hooghly District. (6)

Mazharul Anwar ... ... *Hooghly College.*
Fuzlul Karim ... ... *Hooghly College.*
Chandonnarayan Roy ... ... *Hooghly College.*
Mukundadev Mukhopadhya ... *Hooghly College.*
Akshya Kumar Dutta ... ... *Hooghly College.*
Hariprasad Ghosal ... ... *Hooghly College.*

Town of Calcutta.

Bangachandra Bhuttachargya ... *Presidency College.*
Srinath Ghosh ... ... *Presidency College.*
W. F. Grant ... ... *Doveton College.*
Amritalal Roy ... ... *Presidency College.*
Baladev Sinha ... ... *Presidency College.*
Atalchandra Bhuttachargya... ... *Sanskrit College.*
S. Nagalingan ... ... *Cathedral Mission College.*
Dakhina Charan Majumdar... ... *Presidency College.*
{ Biharilal Ghosh ... ... *Cathedral Mission College.*
{ Ramcharan Mullik ... ... *Metropolitan Institution.*
Tarupada Chattopadhya ... ... *Presidency College.*
Purna Chandra Basak ... ... *Presidency College.*
Kedarnath Basu ... ... *Sanskrit College.*
Runeshwur Mandul ... ... *Metropolitan Institution.*
Sundari Mohan Das ... ... *Presidency College.*
Sarat Kumar Basu ... ... *Presidency College.*
Rajendranath Basu ... ... *General Assembly's Institution.*

Presidency Division, outside Calcutta and exclusive of Moorshedabad.

Braja Gopal Chuttopadhya ... ... *Kishnaghur College.*

Moorshedabad District.

Hari Churan Basu ... ... *Berhampore College.*

Rajshahye.

Nikunju Mohun Lahiri ... ... *Bauleah High School.*

Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

Kunjalal Nag ... ... *Dacca College.*
Saradaranyan Roy ... ... *Dacca College.*
Ananda Chandra Chukrabarti ... *Dacca College.*
Gurugobind Pattadar ... ... *Dacca College.*
Janakinath Biswas ... ... *Dacca College.*
Asutosh Sarcar ... ... *Dacca College.*

Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Sitalprasad ... ... *Patna College.*
Jotish Chundra Bandyopadhya ... *Patna College.*
Syed Sakhawat Hosen ... ... *Patna College.*
Brajanandan Sinha ... ... *Patna College.*
Nilkanta Sahay ... ... *Patna College.*

Orissa Division.

Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhya ... *Cuttack High School.*
Sasibhusan Palit ... ... *Cuttack High School.*

H. WOODROW, M.A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

The 11th January 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 1417B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 3rd February 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz. —

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares "	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 8th February 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 18th February 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the ensuing year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 2nd March	1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Friday, 7th April	" ...	2,235	1,685	3.920
On or about Thursday, 4th May	" ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June	" ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July	" ...	2,235	1,685	3.920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August	" ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September	" ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October	" ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November	" ...	2,230	1.680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December	" ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total	...	22,330	16,830	39,160

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary*.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 1st January 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	18,94,835	65,500	5,70,219	25,30,554
French Kurkutch ...	75,160	...	......	75,160
Italian Punga ...	51,905	...	......	51.905
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,00,628	...	......	1.00,625
Malabar Kurkutch ...	13,416	...	......	13,416
Bombay Kurkutch ...	69,826	...	8,587	78,413
Madras Kurkutch ...	2,56,591	...	9,870	2,66,461
Coconada Kurkutch ...	11,303	...	... ..	11,303
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	4,06,052	...	15,552	4,21,604
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23.068	...	......	23,068
Cadiz Kurkutch ...	7,300	...	33,084	40,384
Aden Kurkutch ...	......	...	15,661	15,661
Total ...	29,10,084	65,500	6,52,973	36.28,557

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 7th January 1876. T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs*.

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1876.

Notice to Bankers, Capitalists, and Others.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the calendar year 1876, on the conditions specified in the rules noted below:—

1. Bills will be available for issue on the treasuries of Akola and Oomraottee in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in statement at foot.

2. Nothing, however, in this notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender for the probable surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the surplus cash balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs. 1,57,00,000, or an average per annum of Rs. 52,33,333, and that the probable surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs. 40,00,000, as shown in statement below.

3. All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows:—

WITHDRAWAL OF BERAR SURPLUS FOR SEASON 1876.

Tender for Bills on (Akola or Oomraottee, as the case may be) for the month of (February or March, as the case may be).

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,
HYDERABAD DECCAN.

4. Tenders must on no account be written in the vernacular, and should specify the month or months for which the tenders are made. Separate tenders must be submitted for each month for bills on Akola, and separate tenders must also be submitted for each month for bills on Oomraottee. Infringement of this rule will involve rejection of the tender. For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and will be issued to applicants.

5. The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to vernacular, if signature is in vernacular).

6. Tenders may be for the whole or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised.

7. Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency.

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith; which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned.

9. Tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon on Tuesday, the 8th day of February 1876; and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents.

10. The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reas onbe assigned for rejection of tenders.

11. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of bills is received into the treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of non-compliance with the terms of the tender.

12. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted, will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following. No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently shroffed by the establishment entertained for that purpose.

13. Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted, will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of bills.

14. The bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the treasuries drawn upon. No bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but bills for sums not less than this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers.

N.B.—If, when the last instalment of land revenue has been paid up, the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary notification will be issued stating whether any and what further limited amount will be available for withdrawal.

Actual surplus available for withdrawal from Berar annually for the three years 1873 to 1875 and that estimated to be available for the year 1876.

Months.	Preceding three Years.			Amount estimated for 1876, and for which tenders are now invited.
	1873.	1874.	1875.	
January	....	9,22,500	....	....
February	20,00,000	16,37,500	15,00,000	(b) 20,00,000
March	20,00,000	14,40,000	15,00,000	(c) 20,00,000
April	....	(a) 11,00,000	....	....
May	....	....	....	....
June	....	....	15,55,000	....
July	....	....	3,45,000	....
August	....	....	....	....
September	17,00,000	....	....	....
October	....	....	....	....
November	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....
Total ...	(d) 57,00,000	(a) 51,00,000	(a) 49,00,000	40,00,000

(a.) This sum was placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant-General, Bombay.
(b.) At Akola 10 lakhs. At Oomraottee 10 lakhs.
(c.) At do. 10 do. At do. 10 do.
(d.) The average per annum from 1873 to 1875, Rupees 52,33,333.

NOTICE.

By order of the chief Customs authority, it is hereby notified that the system heretofore in force permitting the removal of goods from the Custom House previous to payment of duty under deposit of Government securities, will on and from the 1st January 1876, be reintroduced under the following modified rules :—

1. Any commercial firm desirous of availing itself of the privilege of removing goods immediately after examination and appraisement, will be required to deposit with the Collector of Customs Government Promissory Notes duly endorsed for an amount rather more than its average daily payments of duty.

2. Every Bill of Entry or Shipping Bill of dutiable articles tendered by such firm must be in duplicate, and must be plainly marked at the top with the words " Deposit Account" in red ink.

3. Bills of Entry or Shipping Bills not presented in due course at the Account Department of the Custom House before 3 P.M. cannot be taken up until the following day.

4. Depositors will be furnished after 3 o'clock P.M. of the day on which their goods are passed, with a memorandum of the amount of duty payable by them for the day.

5. A cheque for the amount so payable accepted for payment at the Bank of Bengal, must be sent to the Collector before 11 A.M. of the day following that on which the goods are cleared.

6. Any depositor failing to comply with Rule 5 will be subject to a stoppage of his business, and such of the Government Promissory Notes deposited by him as may be sufficient to cover the duty payable by him will be sold in satisfaction of the claim.

7. Deposits will only be available for original payments of duty, and not for any other Government dues.

T. B. LANE, *Officiating Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 27th December 1875.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2.—*Fort William, the* 5*th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Establishments.*—Mr. T. C. Mitchell of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 13th November last.

No. 4.—*The* 7*th January* 1876.—Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, reported his return from the leave granted to him on the 9th March last, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 38*P.*—*Fort William, the* 7*th January* 1876.—*Political.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Tuesday, December 28, 1875.—Commencing at 11 A.M., His Royal Highness returned the visits of the following Chiefs :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Cashmere, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Johore, K.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Indore, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.

At 3 P.M. the Prince held a levée at Government House, and after dinner His Royal Highness attended a *fête* given in his honor by the Native community of Calcutta at Belgachia.

Wednesday, December 29, 1875.—The visits of the undermentioned Chiefs were returned during the forenoon by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.
Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Raja of Jheend.
His Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, G.C.S.I.
His Highness the Maharaja of Punnah.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, attended the Races.

A reception was held at Government House after dinner.

Thursday, December 30, 1875.—The Prince of Wales entertained His Excellency the Viceroy and party at luncheon on board H. M. S. *Serapis*, and afterwards took a drive in the town.

His Royal Highness honored Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke with his company at dinner.

Friday, December 31, 1875.—The Prince of Wales drove out in the forenoon and visited the following public institutions, viz.—

The Medical College Hospital.
Campbell Medical Institution.
European Female Orphan Asylum.
Military Hospital.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Government House.

The Prince was present at a Ball given in the Town Hall by the European community of Calcutta in honor of His Royal Highness' visit.

Saturday, January 1, 1876.—A Chapter of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was held at 9 A.M. in Camp on the Maidan.

In virtue of a Warrant of the Sovereign of the Order, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held the investiture in Her Majesty's name and on her Majesty's behalf, and proceeded to the ceremony of investing His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor and His Highness the Raja of Jheend as Knights Grand Commanders, and William Rose Robinson, C.S.I., the Maharajah of Punnah, the Rajah of Nahun, Rao Kasee Rao Holkar Dada Sahib, Colonel the Hon'ble H. Ramsay, C.B., General Runodeep Sing, Rao Raja Gunput Rao, and Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, as Knights Commanders.

His Royal Highness also decorated R. B. Chapman, Esq., J. R. Bullen Smith, Esq., and Baboo Degumber Mitter, as Companions of the Order.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, Nawab Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., of Dacca, were received privately by the Prince, and at 4 P.M. His Royal Highness unveiled the equestrian statue erected by public subscription in memory of the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Prince drove out in the afternoon, and after dark, witnesssed an exhibition of fire-works.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by His Excellency the Viceroy, were present at English's Theatre, where a peformance was held by command.

Sunday, January 2, 1876.—The Prince of Wales and Suite attended Divine Service in the Fort Church, at 10 A.M.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 28.—*Fort William, the 6th January* 1876.—*Notifications.—Accounts.*—Mr. D. M. Barbour received charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department from Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, before noon, on the 21st December 1875, from which date the services of Mr. Bourdillon are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 29.—*The 6th January* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer travels by railway under circumstances entitling him to travelling allowance by distance, and is required to pay for a distance in excess of that over which he travels, the amount paid by him for the excess distance shall be re-imbursed to him.

No. 60.—*The 7th January* 1876.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 2 under Clause (*a*) of Section 26 of the Civil Leave Code:—

An officer on furlough or special leave out of India may draw his allowances in India either at his own head-quarters, or at the chief town of the Province, or at the capital town of the Presidency in which he is employed. If the leave of an officer, whether in or out of India, is extended or commuted, the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the officer is employed, must, on receiving advice of such extension or commutation forthwith communicate it to the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction his leave allowances are drawn. He should also communicate any other circumstances connected with the leave which may be required to be known to the Accountant-General who passes the officer's leave allowances.

No. 76.—*Separate Revenue.—Opium.*—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1875-76.

	LATEST MONTH.				TEN SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND NINE MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	441,847	492,990	51,143	...	4,246,009	4,722,012	476,003	...
Bombay	275,087	235,260	...	39,827	2,064,960	1,821,420	...	243,540
Total ...	716,934	728,250	11,316	...	6,310,969	6,543,432	232,463	...

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 26th day of January 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 8th day of November 1875.

Mouza Tulang, &c., pergunnah Khandi, towjee No. 2406; zemindar Sitaram Thakur, Sevait Raghunath Raj, Inkut Nursia, and Bijay Gopal Krishtama Raj; sudder jummah Rs. 2,722-12-2.

The amount of revenue due from the estate is Rs. 2,186-3-7.

J. BEAMES, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dacca will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of January 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of September 1875.

Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estates and Pergunnah.	Names of recorded Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8279	Kismut pergunnah Kasimnugger, hissa 8a. 8g. 0c. 2k., Moonshi Mahomed Hafez.	Moonshi Mahomed Hafez, Srimati Atarannissa, Fazalul Huq and Ambal Khairat.	2,160 0 0	890 13 9	Besides the names of proprietors entered in the 3rd column, Moonshi Mahomed Ismail, Moulvi Mahomed Israil, Lotfunnissa and Ifazoollah are also stated in the thak papers to be proprietors of this mehal.

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 17th December 1875.

R. D. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

INSOLVENT ESTATES

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST OCTOBER 1875.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursement. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursement. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Portion of balance invested in Government Securities.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Alexander and Co. ...	2,91,087 0 5	2,32,306 0 2	48,898 13 8	9,882 2 7	9,076 8 9	805 9 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Adam, Scott and Co. ...	1,29,929 11 8	1,04,491 12 0	22,759 13 8	2,678 2 0	0 0 0	378 7 11	2,299 10 1	Ditto ditto.
Anderson and Co., William ...	2,558 6 6	0 0 0	1,843 13 10	714 8 8	0 0 0	273 1 8	441 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office	8,38,285 0 0	6,75,833 5 7	1,38,321 3 0	24,130 7 5	19,929 5 1	4,201 2 4	21,173 15 5	Ditto ditto.
Annund Chunder Bannerjee ...	2,386 10 0	0 0 0	1,545 12 8	840 13 4	0 0 0	840 13 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Arnold and Co. (Aga Mahomed Hossen Sheerazee and T. S. M. Brewer) ...	6,640 12 1	0 0 0	3,303 0 6	3,337 11 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	3,337 11 7	Ditto ditto.
Anstruther and Co. ...	7,542 7 5	2,557 5 0	2,976 7 6	2,008 10 11	0 0 0	2,008 10 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Abendroth, J. C. R. (Durrschmidt, Grob and Co.) ...	1,919 10 7	0 0 0	290 10 0	1,629 0 7	0 0 0	1,629 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Abendroth, J. C. R. ...	2,456 14 6	861 0 0	986 7 0	609 7 6	0 0 0	609 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Balfour and Co. ...	5,60,726 13 6	2,99,375 15 5	2,55,076 1 2	6,274 12 11	5,540 7 7	734 5 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Boyd and Co. ...	30,284 6 1	10,726 1 0	13,343 9 9	6,214 11 4	3,835 8 2	2,379 3 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bruce, Shand and Co. ...	8,36,502 5 5	4,96,777 1 0	3,32,316 3 0	7,409 1 5	7,339 11 1	69 6 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie ...	15,235 0 0	7,411 12 3	5,431 6 7	2,391 13 2	2,094 13 2	297 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bischoff, Beer and Co. ...	2,640 5 8	0 0 0	2,056 3 5	584 2 3	0 0 0	584 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bodry, John (1st) ...	1,689 0 8	0 0 0	474 0 0	1,215 0 8	0 0 0	1,215 0 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bagot, W. N. ...	4,149 4 9	0 0 0	3,439 4 0	710 0 9	0 0 0	710 0 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bluett, James ...	873 0 0	0 0 0	126 6 1	746 9 11	650 1 10	96 8 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter ...	4,000 0 0	0 0 0	2,163 7 9	1,836 8 3	1,794 12 6	41 11 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Baboolall Shaw and others ...	1,34,601 1 8	71,673 2 4	26,082 10 11	36,845 4 5	5,143 14 8	31,701 5 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bodry, John (3rd) ...	4,396 5 9	689 12 4	2,295 13 4	1,410 12 1	147 4 10	1,263 7 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Brojonath Mookerjee ...	1,675 2 0	764 1 3	377 12 1	533 4 8	418 2 4	115 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Buldeo Doss ...	3,522 12 0	0 0 0	704 6 8	2,818 5 4	2,607 7 0	210 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bhore Mull Goundka ...	13,709 3 6	0 0 0	850 2 0	12,859 1 6	0 0 0	12,859 1 6	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Brindabun Chunder Newgy and Nundolall Newgy ...	3,290 5 0	0 0 0	316 9 6	2,973 11 6	0 0 0	2,973 11 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Bartlett, R. ...	2,438 15 9	845 5 8	325 6 6	1,268 3 7	0 0 0	1,268 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Beepinbehary Dutta ...	1,632 2 9	0 0 0	301 2 0	1,331 0 9	0 0 0	1,331 0 9	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Buldeo Dass, Foolchund ...	6,315 6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,315 6 6	0 0 0	6,315 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colvin and Co. ...	1,80,854 14 10	1,30,838 13 6	30,394 1 1	19,622 0 3	11,444 9 9	8,177 6 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co....	97,691 6 11	72,436 13 9	19,963 2 4	5,291 6 10	463 11 7	4,827 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Canter and Co. ...	2,11,438 1 2	1,42,443 15 6	67,889 11 5	1,106 6 3	1,048 13 4	57 8 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cockerell and Co. ...	17,19,432 3 7	3,86,102 12 10	13,26,584 4 11	6,745 1 10	6,701 5 10	43 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Colville, Gilmore and Co. ...	9,025 4 10	2,535 0 0	3,511 6 2	2,978 14 8	0 0 0	2,978 14 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Canyloll Burrual, and Kissen Mohun Burrual ...	15,491 5 11	3,057 5 0	1,894 1 5	10,539 15 6	0 0 0	10,539 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Crompton, G. T. ...	5,409 11 9	2,654 1 0	2,070 5 3	685 5 6	0 0 0	685 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Currie, J. A. (2nd) ...	16,504 11 6	5,573 4 3	10,258 7 5	672 15 10	618 13 4	54 2 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Conyers, Z. E. ...	1,184 0 0	435 11 11	173 4 11	574 15 2	491 13 1	83 2 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Cameron, John (2nd) ...	28,417 4 9	22,123 7 11	5,697 0 10	596 12 2	509 0 4	87 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Calder, David ...	1,602 15 0	58 8 0	956 9 4	587 13 8	460 6 6	127 7 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Connyram and Chooneelall ...	9,623 9 3	5,676 2 8	2,212 5 4	1,735 1 3	1,523 9 7	211 7 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Charles Nephew & Co. ...	4,94,189 1 9	3,66,649 1 5	94,836 4 1	32,703 12 3	15,738 7 5	16,965 4 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Castello, M. G. ...	3,201 7 9	2,227 5 6	226 4 0	747 14 8	112 10 6	635 3 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Child, W. C. ...	22,025 3 4	13,130 0 8	4,653 9 7	4,241 9 1	3,687 15 10	553 9 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course or recovery.
Carr, Robert ...	11,349 3 8	9,403 14 2	911 6 7	1,033 14 11	592 12 6	441 2 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dickson, William ...	1,843 0 2	999 2 3	185 2 0	658 11 11	0 0 0	658 11 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Dawes, W. T. ...	1,907 0 9	0 0 0	127 6 8	1,779 10 1	1,630 15 2	148 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dove, J. M. ...	12,991 0 0	10,130 1 6	2,173 2 8	687 11 10	44 4 9	643 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dorrett Brothers ...	2,164 9 6	0 0 0	1,364 0 10	800 8 8	694 8 0	106 0 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeSilva, John Emanuel ...	13,643 11 3	11,131 11 5	851 8 9	1,660 7 1	1,346 7 2	313 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeSouza, John ...	1,334 0 3	0 0 0	805 9 0	528 7 3	0 0 0	528 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dumat, Alfred ...	6,224 5 6	1,051 12 9	2,024 3 5	3,148 5 4	2,815 3 0	333 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Durrant, Edward ...	3,223 1 6	1,749 5 4	833 12 6	639 15 8	0 0 0	639 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dennison, G. R. ...	29,546 0 0	26,967 6 10	1,607 6 4	971 2 10	787 0 0	184 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeBrunner, Jules ...	65,912 4 7	57,434 3 2	7,094 11 1	1,383 6 4	164 7 8	1,218 14 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Duff, David ...	2,187 12 9	126 15 5	428 9 7	1,582 3 9	915 6 0	666 13 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonath Paul ...	834 4 3	0 0 0	119 12 9	714 7 6	0 0 0	714 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dwarkanath Mitter ...	5,938 12 0	108 8 7	4,641 13 5	1,188 6 0	1,070 11 0	117 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Dinnonath Day ...	11,909 6 0	6,387 4 3	2,315 6 4	3,206 11 5	3,048 5 8	158 5 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Dhunput Sing ...	4,274 6 5	2,338 8 9	1,408 1 0	527 12 8	409 9 7	118 3 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Doss Brothers ...	5,064 4 6	203 15 6	1,856 11 0	3,003 10 0	0 0 0	3,003 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
DeCruz, E. A. ...	1,352 0 0	642 1 6	126 8 3	583 6 3	453 5 0	130 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Damoodur Doss ...	3,933 13 0	441 7 8	[illegible]	2,876 3 9	2,434 7 0	441 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson ...	3,11,186 10 2	59,611 6 10	2,42,032 10 9	9,542 3 7	9,516 3 7	26 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Edwards, C. L. ...	815 0 0	0 0 0	171 10 1	643 5 11	515 1 5	128 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ellias, M. B. ...	7,283 3 6	3,428 10 7	1,268 5 10	2,541 8 1	2,218 0 8	323 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Eagleton and Co. ...	643 7 3	0 0 0	110 0 0	533 7 3	0 0 0	533 7 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursement.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Late balance.	Portion of balance invested in Government Securities.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Fergusson and Co. ...	1,91,900 11 9	1,47,403 14 9	32,290 2 7	12,206 10 5	3,200 0 0	9,006 10 5	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Fergusson, Brothers and Co. ...	1,47,614 13 0	68,637 12 4	75,113 15 2	3,863 1 6	3,761 0 8	102 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	6,323 3 10	857 3 7	2,294 7 11	3,171 8 4	2,542 11 8	628 12 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Fabian, E. D. ...	775 8 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	775 8 6	0 0 0	775 8 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Fraser, W. T. ...	1,624 13 1	112 0 0	603 2 7	909 10 6	864 0 0	45 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ferris, G. R. ...	2,650 0 0	54 15 6	813 2 3	1,781 14 3	1,804 9 6	477 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Fanshaw, R. F. ...	876 0 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	876 0 10	0 0 0	876 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Fornaro C. (Fornaro and Huni)	27,287 11 9	16,030 1 9	9,000 11 7	2,256 14 5	1,804 11 11	452 2 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Foolchund Soorujmull ...	6,316 11 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	6,316 11 0	0 0 0	6,316 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gilmore and Co. ...	46,692 11 0	23,186 11 8	19,709 13 2	3,796 2 2	0 0 0	1,158 4 6	2,637 13 8	Nothing further recoverable.
Griffiths, Curtis and Co. ...	49,455 13 8	23,262 15 3	19,201 1 0	6,991 13 5	6,991 13 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, Stuart and Co. ...	78,183 10 4	36,476 0 3	35,196 13 0	6,510 13 1	2,666 6 8	3,844 6 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Goberdhone Mullick ...	2,880 14 9	1,296 3 2	912 11 0	672 0 7	0 0 0	672 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gibson & Co. ...	765 10 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	765 10 9	0 0 0	765 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Greedhur Mullick ...	1,111 3 8	9 10 0	471 8 3	630 1 5	563 3 8	66 13 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gooroo Churn Sen ...	1,09,756 8 1	84,146 1 8	25,005 7 7	604 14 10	207 14 6	397 0 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gubboy, A. J. ...	9,055 7 0	5,179 12 11	1,966 5 11	1,909 4 2	350 0 0	1,559 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gordon, G. J. ...	570 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	570 0 0	0 0 0	570 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gocooldas Goonderjee ...	18,266 14 1	11,533 9 3	5,760 12 11	972 7 11	972 7 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Golabchund Hemchund ...	1,506 2 0	0 0 0	120 9 0	1,385 9 0	0 0 0	1,385 9 0	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Golaum Hossein Virgee ...	1,26,756 14 4	40,928 6 8	85,314 2 4	514 5 4	318 1 0	196 4 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Grant and Sons, G. ...	5,904 8 5	3,326 15 7	2,011 4 10	566 4 0	0 0 0	566 4 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ghasseeram ...	33,986 7 5	6,030 3 5	21,628 10 11	6,327 9 1	472 15 4	5,854 9 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ghose and Co., R. G. ...	26,848 9 2	17,918 2 4	7,754 14 8	1,175 8 2	536 2 0	639 6 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gregory, M. ...	17,166 7 6	12,057 9 10	4,104 2 1	1,004 11 7	290 6 3	714 5 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gasper, N. M. ...	6,982 5 3	3,394 1 11	530 15 0	3,057 4 4	1,257 15 10	1,799 4 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Gubboy, E. S. ...	33,575 7 3	29,123 12 0	3,449 3 4	1,002 7 11	845 4 6	157 3 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gilmour, J. A. G. ...	512 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	512 8 0	0 0 0	512 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Gobind Dass Mullick ...	1,700 8 3	504 0 6	669 5 3	527 2 6	485 0 11	42 1 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gopeenauth Chundun Mull ...	1,896 13 9	0 0 0	305 9 0	1,591 4 9	0 0 0	1,591 4 9	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Gobin Chund Koby ...	2,315 13 6	0 0 0	261 6 1	2,054 7 5	0 0 0	2,054 7 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Grees Chunder Mozoomdar ...	2,022 10 4	0 0 0	374 11 0	1,647 15 4	0 0 0	1,647 15 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.

Hurry, W. C. ...	2,651 12 6	0 0 0	1,936 8 3	715 4 3	0 0 0	265 8 4	449 11 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hoffmann and Co. ...	25,170 12 11	6,933 13 9	17,650 8 0	586 7 2	356 3 4	230 3 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hughesdon Brothers ...	2,43,857 5 7	33,776 11 7	2,04,190 10 6	5,889 15 6	5,392 10 6	497 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hudson, Nathaniel ...	2,225 11 3	512 4 3	461 2 1	1,252 4 11	1,080 0 5	172 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hullodhur Day ...	1,047 8 9	0 0 0	272 14 11	774 9 10	616 4 9	158 5 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hoppe, William ...	1,346 8 6	0 0 0	616 1 10	730 6 8	0 0 0	730 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles ...	1,320 4 7	0 0 0	217 12 10	1,102 7 9	0 0 0	1,102 7 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Heeralall Hunnoomantoram ...	752 14 3	0 0 0	61 0 0	691 14 3	0 0 0	691 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hollway, William ...	1,050 0 0	0 0 0	219 4 0	830 12 0	0 0 0	830 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hollway, William (2nd), Milliner	3,396 12 7	374 9 0	2,385 3 1	637 0 6	596 15 0	40 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hughes, J. G. ...	741 6 8	0 0 0	232 0 0	509 6 8	0 0 0	509 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Honigberger, William ...	1,001 5 6	0 0 0	344 0 0	657 5 6	0 0 0	657 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Harvey, Andrew (1st) ...	1,859 15 11	989 3 8	158 5 9	712 6 6	671 8 10	40 13 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hickie, William ...	536 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	536 15 6	0 0 0	536 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurjeebun Doss ...	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Heeralall ...	19,528 4 7	6,858 3 1	6,171 6 6	6,498 11 0	3,376 15 0	3,121 12 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Hanlon, E. ...	2,069 9 0	0 0 0	1,019 11 6	1,049 13 6	0 0 0	1,049 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Howard Brothers ...	10,053 15 10	3,800 14 6	3,310 12 9	2,942 4 7	2,014 6 5	927 14 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hodge, G. A. (3rd) ...	720 0 0	0 0 0	50 0 0	670 0 0	0 0 0	670 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Harran Chunder Chuckerbutty	5,000 0 0	3,098 0 10	705 2 2	1,196 13 0	1,103 7 0	93 6 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hill, James (Barham, Hill and Co.)	30,602 2 7	12,676 8 9	9,649 15 10	8,275 10 0	2,227 3 9	6,048 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Hurry Narain Khettry ...	9,699 10 0	31 2 8	889 10 9	8,778 12 7	4,046 15 11	4,731 12 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Huchting, and Co., B. H. ...	4,114 9 3	0 0 0	1,538 4 0	2,576 5 3	0 0 0	2,576 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Janssen and Co., J. ...	20,002 10 9	85 15 3	15,872 5 0	4,044 6 6	3,820 1 3	224 5 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Jeebunkissen Bose ...	924 14 0	0 0 0	103 10 0	821 4 0	0 0 0	821 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Juggeshur Laha ...	34,388 4 1	16,531 9 9	15,519 2 4	2,337 8 0	2,021 0 6	316 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Seal ...	2,094 6 7	0 0 0	754 3 0	1,340 3 7	0 0 0	1,340 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jordon, J. S. ...	5,376 8 0	3,537 15 6	917 3 9	921 4 9	0 0 0	921 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jugenpersaud ...	960 8 9	0 0 0	223 9 0	736 15 9	0 0 0	736 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jacob, Charles ...	933 8 0	0 0 0	367 14 9	565 9 3	0 0 0	565 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Judah, S. E. ...	2,186 15 0	0 0 0	1,392 15 0	794 0 0	0 0 0	794 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Jadub Chunder Nundy ...	6,143 7 9	0 0 0	251 0 0	5,892 7 9	0 0 0	5,892 7 9	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Johurlall Mookeem ...	1,656 0 0	0 0 0	150 0 0	1,506 0 0	0 0 0	1,506 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde Gardiner and Co.) ...	83,765 12 9	27,374 0 2	5,817 5 1	574 7 6	135 0 4	439 7 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kelly, W. S. ...	1,603 5 3	0 0 0	615 6 2	987 15 1	0 0 0	987 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Khemjee Jootah Hurrydas Natha	1,281 10 4	534 15 1	204 4 6	542 6 9	441 10 2	100 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kemp, W. C. ...	2,469 15 10	168 12 6	436 2 5	1,865 0 11	1,600 0 0	265 0 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kunnoolall Baneyram and Choteelall ...	1,160 13 11	86 0 9	177 2 5	897 10 8	789 0 8	108 10 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kullooram Ramsook ...	2,433 13 6	0 0 0	425 0 0	2,008 13 6	0 0 0	2,008 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursement. Dividends paid.	Whole Disbursement. Other payments.	Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Portion of balance invested in Government Securities.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kallydas Dutt ...	16,849 0 0	10,020 13 8	5,225 11 11	1,602 6 5	1,072 8 4	529 14 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Khan Mahomed Dhurrumsee ...	55,247 9 1	29,778 10 10	10,661 15 8	14,806 14 7	9,871 5 2	4,935 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kaisree Chund Isreechund ...	3,285 5 4	2,222 15 6	149 8 9	912 13 1	395 11 1	517 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kissory Mohun Chunder ...	3,300 0 0	0 0 0	47 4 0	3,252 12 0	0 0 0	3,252 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kistodas Day ...	983 0 0	0 0 0	448 1 0	534 15 0	0 0 0	534 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kissorymohun Ruckitt ...	9,405 15 3	4,909 13 6	3,542 1 5	954 0 4	229 12 11	724 3 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kally Doss Doss and others ...	12,723 0 3	0 0 0	6,127 7 11	6,595 8 4	0 0 0	6,595 8 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Kessublall Mullick ...	2,283 15 3	354 7 8	1,068 5 3	861 2 4	533 9 1	327 9 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Kennedy, John ...	600 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0	600 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Khetter Mohun Sen and another	1,442 12 1	0 0 0	272 15 6	1,169 12 7	0 0 0	1,169 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lyall, Matheson and Co. ...	3,68,433 0 6	2,81,648 14 7	84,761 13 2	2,022 4 9	0 0 0	2,022 4 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Larpent, Saunders and Co. ...	79,458 9 0	42,900 8 0	22,815 1 1	13,742 15 11	12,631 12 0	1,111 3 11	7,052 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Langlois and Co. ...	33,708 2 8	1,620 6 4	23,592 8 7	8,495 3 9	8,170 3 9	325 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
LeTourneux, Labadie and Co. ...	7,483 10 3	884 4 10	5,399 14 8	1,199 6 9	0 0 0	1,199 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Latapie, E. D. (1st) ...	3,982 6 2	0 0 0	3,011 4 3	971 1 11	0 0 0	971 1 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lake, Hamill and Co. ...	6,527 12 4	58 14 0	2,343 0 4	4,125 14 0	3,781 1 10	344 12 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Leighton, Henry J. ...	1,480 0 0	56 13 9	136 11 2	1,286 7 1	1,205 14 4	80 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Landeman, J. V. ...	1,008 10 1	231 3 3	192 4 0	585 2 10	0 0 0	585 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ledlie, A. H. (2nd) ...	1,654 8 7	0 0 0	602 2 6	1,052 6 1	0 0 0	1,052 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lackersteen and Co., C. R. ...	13,673 12 11	9,175 7 9	2,045 7 2	2,452 14 0	2,342 8 3	110 5 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lindsay, D. B. ...	1,430 3 0	0 0 0	557 4 0	872 15 0	0 0 0	872 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Limond, Campbell ...	12,578 1 10	11,077 14 5	850 12 11	649 6 6	0 0 0	649 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lindstedt, Edwards ...	1,114 12 9	0 0 0	582 4 0	532 8 9	0 0 0	532 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lutchmeenarain Khettry ...	1,726 9 9	0 0 0	477 8 0	1,249 1 9	0 0 0	1,249 1 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Langlois, J. P. ...	1,448 12 0	0 0 0	532 0 0	916 12 0	0 0 0	916 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditt.o
Low, Isabella Sarah ...	1,454 12 1	0 0 0	781 12 9	672 15 4	0 0 0	672 15 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto
Lindeman, F. P. ...	2,491 2 0	337 4 7	1,184 6 0	969 7 5	664 5 0	305 2 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lokenath Shaw ...	8,323 8 6	5,069 1 8	2,359 1 7	895 5 3	0 0 0	895 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Latapie, E. D. and Co. ...	2,419 10 6	234 7 10	487 6 0	1,697 12 8	1,609 11 0	88 1 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Luckeynarain Pyne ...	1,101 1 6	5 0 1	426 2 4	669 15 1	597 11 5	72 3 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Lindley John (Gill & Co.) ..	6,034 6 6	0 0 0	395 2 8	5,639 3 10	0 0 0	5,639 3 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Lindley, John ..	1,882 10 9	0 0 0	856 10 0	1,026 0 9	0 0 0	1,026 0 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Linjeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy ...	2,716 3 1	0 0 0	97 3 3	2,618 15 10	0 0 0	2,618 15 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Mackintosh and Co. ...	2,17,983 9 2	1,22,740 15 8	74,275 5 2	20,967 4 4	5,894 2 1	15,073 2 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Macleod, Fagan and Co. ...	17,601 12 7	4,384 1 5	10,248 13 1	2,968 14 1	2,465 13 3	503 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
MacGregor, Hunter & Co. ...	10,719 11 10	0 0 0	9,875 11 3	844 0 7	0 0 0	844 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackey and Co., D. C. ...	1,17,353 10 2	58,372 14 3	41,916 2 8	17,064 9 3	17,064 9 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, Gillans and Co. ...	96,126 13 10	19,123 12 4	71,924 2 4	5,078 15 2	5,078 15 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Minto & Co., William ...	9,560 5 4	3,938 0 5	2,759 2 7	2,863 2 4	2,863 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 1	Ditto ditto.
Mackenzie, R. (J. A. Currie & Co.)	3,047 6 8	1,323 4 3	1,118 5 3	605 13 2	367 7 6	238 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macdonald, R. C. ...	38,187 4 0	32,041 8 9	3,417 8 1	2,728 3 2	2,377 14 9	350 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macdonald, R. B. ...	5,077 8 6	747 13 11	673 0 11	3,656 9 8	3,246 12 9	409 12 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Maclean, L. A. ...	885 4 9	0 0 0	294 8 0	590 12 9	0 0 0	590 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Melville, William ...	1,741 13 0	0 0 0	244 11 0	1,497 2 0	0 0 0	1,055 3 3	441 14 9	Ditto ditto.
Morris, James, Senr. ...	662 6 9	0 0 0	146 0 0	516 6 9	0 0 0	516 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Magniac, Lane ...	951 15 6	8 6 11	204 7 10	739 0 9	610 1 8	128 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Monteath, John ...	821 0 3	20 12 0	189 4 0	611 0 3	0 0 0	611 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murdock, Mackenzie and Co. ...	5,596 15 9	0 0 0	4,988 6 8	608 9 1	0 0 0	608 9 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moorallydhur Newgy ...	1,410 3 10	215 1 9	320 15 0	874 3 1	778 12 1	95 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Meyer, F. ...	1,136 12 2	0 0 0	139 0 0	997 12 2	0 0 0	997 12 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macdonald, Daniel ...	1,510 5 11	0 0 0	522 14 4	987 7 7	0 0 0	987 7 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, William ...	2,106 11 8	0 0 0	552 6 2	1,554 5 6	1,500 0 0	54 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Michael, J. C. (2nd) ...	7,760 12 8	5,358 3 5	1,869 3 4	533 5 11	0 0 0	533 5 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moore, W. J. ...	4,142 15 2	1,445 7 10	382 3 7	2,315 3 9	2,237 7 2	77 12 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Middleton, J. R. ...	1,500 0 0	336 0 0	185 1 11	978 14 1	886 2 7	92 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
MacGilvray, Alexander ...	8,474 0 8	3,826 6 0	4,289 11 2	557 15 6	505 12 7	52 2 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Madhub Chunder Bysack ...	11,366 9 5	8,076 8 8	2,648 3 4	641 13 5	479 15 6	161 13 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moheschunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder ...	4,718 1 3	818 12 0	3,216 5 6	682 15 9	0 0 0	682 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mungle Chunder and Pertab Chunder Ruckitt ...	1,182 14 3	0 0 0	642 3 0	540 11 3	0 0 0	540 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murray, H. E. ...	10,737 4 9	2,303 13 10	7,745 2 5	688 4 6	315 14 3	372 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Meyer, A. J. ...	8,876 3 6	4,248 9 10	2,804 7 10	1,823 1 10	1,623 9 1	199 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Meer Dawood Ally ...	3,044 0 2	871 8 10	229 14 5	1,942 8 11	1,779 6 4	163 2 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moreino, Samuel ...	1,803 12 1	0 0 0	216 4 0	1,587 8 1	0 0 0	1,587 8 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Monoololl ...	1,410 4 3	0 0 0	647 10 0	762 10 3	0 0 0	762 10 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Muddunjee Dhurrumsee ...	880 0 2	0 0 0	16 0 0	864 0 2	0 0 0	864 0 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Mothoor Mohun Ghose ...	982 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	982 5 6	0 0 0	982 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Morgan, C. ...	1,263 12 3	0 0 0	3 8 0	1,260 4 3	0 0 0	1,260 4 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Michael, J. C. (3rd) ...	4,089 12 9	0 0 0	170 10 2	3,919 2 7	0 0 0	3,919 2 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Megraj Tunsook Doss ...	620 8 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	620 8 0	0 0 0	620 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nursing Chunder Bose ...	1,030 0 0	0 0 0	202 11 0	827 5 0	0 0 0	827 5 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nyss, John ...	750 2 11	0 0 0	171 4 0	578 14 11	0 0 0	578 14 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nemy Churn Bysack ...	1,210 13 0	0 0 0	366 0 0	844 13 0	0 0 0	844 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Norman Brothers ...	19,569 14 7	9,267 15 3	5,906 1 4	4,395 14 0	4,395 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkisto Ghose ...	2,450 0 0	0 0 0	299 0 0	2,151 0 0	0 0 0	2,151 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursement.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Net balance.	Portion of balance invested in Government Securities.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Nilmoney Mookerjee ...	2,754 2 0	3 8 0	1,708 2 11	1,042 7 1	970 4 10	72 2 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Nundolall Shaw and Anuntolall Shaw ...	1,950 0 0	0 0 0	249 6 6	1,700 9 6	0 0 0	1,700 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobinkissen Law (Law and Co.)	881 13 7	0 0 0	363 15 6	517 14 1	0 0 0	517 14 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Narain Sing and Co. ...	31,973 2 6	16,576 4 2	9,636 12 2	5,760 2 2	4,577 14 8	1,182 3 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Nundomull Bhimmull ..	12,242 15 2	9,492 7 2	2,031 2 1	719 5 11	690 7 7	28 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nolit Mohun Dass ...	93,419 6 0 and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 500.	0 0 0	15,236 11 8	78,182 10 4	0 0 0	78,182 10 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nittanund Dass ...	3,350 0 0	0 0 0	769 10 0	2,580 6 0	0 0 0	2,580 6 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Narain Dass ...	1,217 3 6	0 0 0	170 3 3	1,047 0 3	0 0 0	1,047 0 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nobin Chunder Paul and Co. ...	10,148 15 9	0 0 0	603 10 6	9,545 5 3	0 0 0	9,543 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Nursing Chunder Doss ...	1,438 12 0	0 0 0	4 15 2	1,433 12 10	0 0 0	1,433 12 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Owen, Allhusen and Co. ...	29,862 14 9	0 0 0	25,800 15 11	4,061 14 10	3,958 12 0	103 2 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Oliva, L. B. ...	23,729 2 7	17,569 15 0	5,445 11 5	713 8 2	0 0 0	713 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ogle and Co., John ...	2,03,121 9 8	1,56,004 1 7	31,309 4 11	15,808 3 2	15,462 10 5	345 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Obhoy Churn Dutt ...	1,127 0 6	487 9 9	137 0 0	502 6 9	0 0 0	502 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Obhoy Churn Mullick and others ...	725 4 5	0 0 0	206 4 0	519 0 5	0 0 0	519 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Obhoyram Budreechund ...	1,910 9 0	0 0 0	372 14 6	1,537 10 6	0 0 0	1,537 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ord, W. K. ...	666 13 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	666 13 1	0 0 0	666 13 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ord, William (Murdock and Co.) ...	3,515 2 8	0 0 0	2,916 6 6	598 11 9	0 0 0	598 11 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Oochobanund Shaw ...	1,996 3 3	340 3 8	770 4 1	885 11 6	703 6 8	182 4 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Omrao Sing ...	2,590 2 11	828 8 9	267 6 10	1,494 3 4	1,370 1 0	124 2 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Palmer and Co. ...	5,68,976 7 7	3,99,662 2 5	1,67,330 12 10	1,983 8 4	0 0 0	1,983 8 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Palmer, John ...	7,707 7 11	4,111 5 4	949 12 2	2,646 6 5	2,045 0 2	601 6 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, Thomas ...	1,473 0 0	0 0 0	887 4 9	585 11 3	0 0 0	585 11 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Pew, P. L. ...	51,299 3 0	33,964 5 7	12,739 14 8	4,594 14 9	3,679 12 0	915 2 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Parry, John ...	4,996 8 11	1,597 6 10	1,504 13 0	1,894 5 1	823 13 11	1,070 7 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Petre, Martin ...	1,201 0 0	278 1 9	113 4 5	809 9 10	689 4 11	120 4 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Price, Henry ...	15,380 1 3	0 0 0	14,585 12 3	794 5 0	0 0 0	794 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

Pittar, W. J. (J. Corfield & Co.)	5,778 10 0	4,211 2 5	1,045 10 6	521 13 1	103 8 4	418 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Parke, Pittar ...	3,59,005 5 10	1,83,944 8 1	1,61,103 14 11	13,956 14 10	9,160 7 8	4,796 7 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Posner, J. ...	7,075 8 6	2,028 4 9	2,855 15 6	2,191 4 3	0 0 0	2,191 4 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Pertab Chunder Roy & others ...	7,080 1 9	5,242 5 10	1,315 14 11	521 13 0	372 5 11	149 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Payne & Co. (Bombay Firm) ...	8,025 0 0	0 0 0	899 8 4	7,125 7 8	0 0 0	7,125 7 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co. ...	6,539 10 4	3,148 1 11	2,380 4 6	1,011 3 11	1,011 3 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Runtz, Rees and Co. ...	19,490 12 2	3,468 11 5	10,031 14 8	5,990 2 1	5,990 2 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Bailey, G. F. (W. Newson & Co.)	11,476 7 5	7,386 7 11	2,982 14 3	1,107 1 3	954 11 7	152 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Russell, C. D. ...	8,785 14 2	7,162 15 2	1,059 0 9	563 14 3	20 15 2	542 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rughoonath Bose ...	1,778 13 4	517 12 5	377 14 6	883 2 5	0 0 0	883 2 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rogers, Alexander ...	10,642 14 5	5,963 0 4	4,136 10 9	543 3 4	0 0 0	543 3 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rajkissore Dutt ...	4,430 4 7	0 0 0	662 0 1	3,768 4 6	0 0 0	2,884 7 3	883 13 3	Ditto ditto. Schedule not filed as yet.
Roussac, A. G. ...	12,304 10 3	8,940 2 5	1,063 11 3	2,300 12 7	2,300 12 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ramdhone Mitter ...	828 0 7	0 0 0	158 0 0	670 0 7	0 0 0	670 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee & Co. ...	9,414 4 5	934 13 0	5,919 9 2	2,559 14 3	2,393 0 8	166 13 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Rustomjee Cowasjee ...	3,076 0 10	14 8 2	314 2 10	2,747 5 10	1,479 12 2	1,267 9 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramsabuck Misser and two others	1,23,193 13 2	19,479 15 7	26,768 10 9	76,945 2 10	57,150 14 9	19,794 4 1	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Robinson, S. H. ...	1,129 10 9	0 0 0	132 0 0	997 10 9	0 0 0	997 10 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ramnarain, Sreemany ...	2,164 4 6	0 0 0	1,513 9 9	650 10 9	0 0 0	650 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace and Co.)	3,052 8 4	0 0 0	1,976 1 0	1,076 7 8	0 0 0	1,076 7 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Romanath Gossain ...	2,521 12 0	1,019 6 1	526 4 10	976 1 1	891 10 3	84 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Roop Chand Dutt ...	3,619 0 0	1,695 5 5	1,351 10 11	571 15 8	0 0 0	571 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Randolph, Henry Jobb ...	590 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	590 7 10	0 0 0	590 7 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Ramnath, Janokepersaud ...	5,296 4 9	0 0 0	2,792 3 0	2,504 1 9	0 0 0	2,504 1 9	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Robertson, C. A. (2nd) ...	1,300 0 0	0 0 0	707 8 6	592 7 6	0 0 0	592 7 6	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Russicklall Paul ...	702 5 3	0 0 0	23 11 6	678 9 9	0 0 0	678 9 9	0 0 0	Schedule not field as yet.
Ravenscroft, A. W. ...	504 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	504 0 0	0 0 0	504 0 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co.	4,02,896 1 6	3,21,706 9 10	68,900 9 2	12,288 14 6	11,999 6 7	289 7 11	1,909 13 6	Nothing further recoverable.
Stewart and Co., W. C. ...	5,757 8 7	1,876 6 7	770 3 11	3,110 14 1	1,816 4 3	1,294 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Senaes, W. DeM. ..	1,287 14 10	0 0 0	8 0 0	1,279 14 10	0 0 0	1,279 14 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Smith, W. S. ..	3,620 13 5	2,635 15 6	471 0 8	513 13 3	471 11 1	42 2 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Stocqueler, J. H. ...	7,138 0 0	0 0 0	5,425 3 1	1,712 12 11	0 0 0	1,712 12 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Schlatter, Michael ...	20,294 14 10	13,948 6 9	2,325 5 7	4,021 2 6	1,388 14 4	2,632 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Smoult, W. H. ...	1,856 7 0	0 0 0	218 9 3	1,637 13 9	0 0 0	1,196 6 9	441 7 0	Ditto ditto.
Sheppard, G. A. ..	5,598 2 10	4,014 4 5	594 5 8	989 8 9	0 0 0	989 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sarkies and Co., P. J. ...	52,610 10 9	5,924 2 9	45,295 11 3	1,390 12 9	0 0 0	1,390 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sarkies, P. J. ...	10,227 7 7	5,824 6 7	3,013 13 5	1,389 3 7	0 0 0	1,389 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	Whole Disbursement.		Balance.	Portion of balance applicable to dividends now payable.	Nett balance.	Portion of balance invested in Government Securities.	Probable outturn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Scott, C. C. J. ...	7,723 13 9	4,659 10 11	2,002 0 10	1,062 2 0	0 0 0	1,062 2 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co. ...	25,894 3 6	13,828 7 4	10,798 4 10	1,267 7 4	0 0 0	1,267 7 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Stubbs, W. V. G. ...	3,491 6 5	0 0 0	1,604 7 11	1,886 14 6	0 0 0	1,886 14 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Snook, J. V. ...	775 10 0	0 0 0	158 0 0	617 10 0	0 0 0	617 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sutherland, Thomas ...	1,108 11 1	0 0 0	410 0 0	698 11 1	0 0 0	698 11 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sreegopaul Misser ...	1,951 0 0	0 0 0	610 6 0	1,340 10 0	1,148 15 3	191 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Solaman, Malidina ...	64,023 6 10	40,621 13 10	16,956 9 9	6,444 15 3	0 0 0	6,444 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Stewart, W. M. ...	24,989 4 9	12,513 15 1	6,325 15 7	6,149 6 1	5,610 9 8	538 12 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sanneeram and Sreeram ...	9,183 13 0	4,365 14 6	4,299 12 10	518 1 8	460 10 11	57 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sreenath Mullick ...	17,782 7 7	13,161 9 1	3,292 11 8	1,328 2 10	747 5 0	580 13 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sewnundun Pauray ...	32,283 9 9	17,185 13 7	7,297 4 6	7,800 7 8	4,751 7 0	3,049 0 8	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Smith, A. M. ...	2,800 10 7	35 0 0	768 2 9	1,997 7 10	1,580 12 2	416 11 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sumbhoonath Doss ...	4,220 0 0	0 0 0	240 14 5	3,979 1 7	911 11 6	3,067 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Shama Churn Doss and Sons ...	5,350 2 3	0 0 0	604 12 0	4,745 6 3	0 0 0	4,745 6 3	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.
Shib Chunder Seal ...	3,771 12 3	0 0 0	210 6 4	3,561 5 11	0 0 0	3,561 5 11	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Solomon and Co., D. ...	6,100 0 1	0 0 0	826 12 0	5,273 4 1	0 0 0	5,273 4 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Sarkies, A. J. ...	2,534 6 6	0 0 0	248 7 9	2,285 14 9	0 0 0	2,285 14 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Tulloh and Co. (1st) ...	1,20,873 10 9	68,596 14 0	50,626 7 9	1,650 5 0	1,158 6 6	491 14 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd) ...	19,207 10 6	7,964 9 2	9,587 1 3	1,656 0 1	0 0 0	1,656 0 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Thomas and Co. ...	4,52,752 8 3	3,89,204 6 5	49,683 11 11	13,864 5 11	53 14 7	11,103 9 4	2,706 14 0	Ditto ditto.
Trower, Charles ...	2,177 9 0	240 0 0	72 0 0	1,865 9 0	0 0 0	1,865 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Twentyman and Co. ...	660 11 11	0 0 0	152 2 1	508 9 10	0 0 0	508 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Thomas, John ...	740 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Tarachund Koramull and Dowlutchund ...	22,970 1 11	6,210 6 9	14,187 12 0	2,571 15 2	2,199 13 3	372 1 11	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Teitkins, A. H. ...	5,671 12 10	3,819 12 0	1,248 0 5	604 0 5	0 0 0	604 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Turton, Sir T. E. M. ...	2,49,985 6 9	1,48,439 0 10	1,00,388 13 6	1,157 8 5	0 0 0	1,157 8 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Toyluckanath Roy and Raichurn Roy ...	24,727 2 9	12,883 0 5	3,339 1 2	8,505 1 2	3,671 11 0	4,833 6 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Tunsook Roy ...	1,064 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,064 0 0	0 0 0	1,064 0 0	0 0 0	Schedule not filed as yet.

Vandenberg, J. B. (1st) ...	6,540 10 9	3,044 3 6	2,737 15 6	758 7 9	209 0 0	549 7 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd) ...	4,807 13 0	3,683 12 8	311 15 0	812 1 4	0 0 0	812 1 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Wills, F. F. ...	7,102 7 11	892 13 4	2,906 1 7	3,303 9 0	3,303 9 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Willis, Joseph ...	1,19,690 7 6	87,428 9 8	29,841 10 4	2,420 3 6	841 9 0	1,578 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wood, Olliffe and Co. ...	3,276 6 10	0 0 0	1,427 4 6	1,849 2 4	0 0 0	1,849 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wallace, Alexander and Co. ...	24,039 8 0	10,517 6 8	6,124 8 5	7,397 8 11	6,613 9 5	783 15 6	959 9 1	Ditto ditto.
Waring, E. S. S. ...	3,066 8 8	1,769 2 9	469 6 3	827 15 8	0 0 0	827 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Williams, Stephen ...	20,504 1 5	17,226 4 11	2,148 2 5	1,129 10 1	457 14 7	671 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilton, G. R. ...	1,589 15 1	530 8 1	246 10 11	812 12 1	729 2 8	83 9 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Watson and Co. and Gibbon and Co. ...	1,06,519 3 0	86,129 10 5	15,806 4 2	4,583 4 5	800 0 0	3,783 4 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wood, H. W. I. ...	2,539 13 0	120 0 0	853 15 3	1,565 13 9	1,377 15 4	187 14 5	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilson, A. ...	920 3 6	0 0 0	16 0 0	904 3 6	0 0 0	904 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wiseham, William ...	967 3 6	0 0 0	32 0 0	935 3 6	0 0 0	935 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Walker, Archibald ...	827 13 0	0 0 0	40 11 9	787 1 3	0 0 0	787 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Webb, John ...	4,457 8 3	1,781 12 1	1,028 3 11	1,647 8 3	655 6 11	992 1 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wilcox, H. C. ...	710 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	710 0 0	0 0 0	710 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Wood, D. ...	1,414 3 0	0 0 0	698 4 9	715 14 3	0 0 0	715 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Woodin, W. (G. F. Hodgkinson and Co.) ...	25,411 5 4	0 0 0	22,444 3 9	2,967 1 7	2,571 13 11	395 3 8	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.

In addition to the above, there are 228 estates with balances under Rs. 500 each, aggregating Rs. 38,035-1-8, the particulars of which may be learnt at the Official Assignee's Office.

The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter Rupees one thousand nine-hundred and fourfourteen annas and five pie only.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1875.

(526 – 1)

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December 1875.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,23,306	31,53,600	1,65,83,000	1,10,25,700	1,55,93,300	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,51,100	83,800	5,26,55,600	30,04,000	35,27,000	14,37,09,825
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December 1875	...	......	......	1,067	4,500	32,400	9,500	6,000	......	......	......	......	31,000	......	......	84,467
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December 1875	...	......	......	......	......	2,15,000	......	60,000	......	......	1,000	......	......	......	......	2,76,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December 1875	...	......	......	......	1,200	38,700	800	51,500	......	......	1,500	......	60,000	......	11,000	1,64,700
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,300	1,68,69,100	1,10,36,000	1,57,15,800	38,60,300	2,53,000	3,23,53,600	83,800	5,27,46,600	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,42,34,992
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	......	600	1,500	1,000	20,000	30,000	......	7,100	......	2,46,300	......	......	3,06,500
Balance on 31st December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,58,700	1,68,67,600	1,10,35,000	1,56,95,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,39,28,492

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,247 lakhs; re-transferred from London 2,141 lakhs.
" 1st Nov. 1875 to 15th Nov. " " " 3 " " " 8 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " ... " " " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "

2,263 — 2,159
2,159

Balance against India ... ... 104 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th January 1876.

(523—1)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Jan.	5	4 Casks, C R C	Order ...	City of Lucknow.
"	5	31 Packages, A. R. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	2 Cases, 217 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	1 Cask, 250 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	59 Packages, B C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	55 Cases, B. L. & Co.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	5	12 Packages, G C K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	2 Casks, R M G in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	5	11 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	3 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	5	20 Broken Pieces of Pig Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Cask, D W D or R H	Ditto ...	Roderick Dhu.
"	3	1 Cask, D W D or J M C L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	4 Packages, G M and L, with D below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Bundle Round Iron, no mark, or 11 in red ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	6 Packages, K L D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Cask, K C G in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Bale, K. T. and Co. separated by a cross ...	Ker Taruck & Co. ...	Ditto
"	3	4 Carts, K L D in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
"	3	12 Cases, L N R D in a diamond, W C S K outside...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	6 Cases, M E and M A in a block, M P W below ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	110 Cases, M E and M A in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	20 Carts, M H and M S in a block, Agra below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	2 Casks, M E and M R in a block, M P W below..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Case, M H and M S in a block, N F top and M P W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	3	2 Cases, S and S in a block, W C S K outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Bale, D N, with F G below in a circle ...	Ditto ...	S. S. Historian.
"	6	1 Case, D D S in a diamond, C below ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	5 Packages, D in a triangle, F B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	9 Junction Pipes, no mark or D D S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	3 Broken Pieces of Tubes, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	15 Tubes, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Keg, H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	5 Cases, H F & T, with R. M. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	62 Bars Angle Iron, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	8 Pieces Flat Bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	6 Packages, no mark or O J M C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Package, V R D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Sample Parcel R D in a triangle. C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Sample Parcel,, Turner. Morrison & Co. ...	Addressed ..	Ditto.
"	6	1 Case, D D S in a diamond, C below	Order ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Sample Parcel, G S H in a diamond, G G V in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Sample Parcel, G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	6	1 Sample Case, J. P. Sagrandi	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	6	30 Iron Pipes, D S or no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
"	6	503 Bundles Sheet Iron, S H with J below ...	Ditto ..	Ditto
"	6	22 Loose Sheet Iron, S H with J below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, the Hony. Secy. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., 6, Middleton Street ...	Addressed .	S. S. Chyebassa.
"	8	1 Case, 31 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Casks, A J P in a diamond, A below	Ditto ...	Ditto
"	8	2 Packages, A J P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, Professor Archibald	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	6 Cases, 37 in a diamond, A. J. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Cases, A C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, A. W. & Co., in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, 60 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ..	Ditto .	Ditto
"	8	2 Cases, A. R. with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Casks, 131 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Bundles Brass Rods, B I S N Co. in a diamond, J B C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bundle Brass Rods, B I S N Co. in a diamond. T B C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bundle Brass Rods, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B C below or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Cases, B M in block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Packages, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bundle Leather, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond and A B below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Jan. 8	1 Bundle Leather, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond and I below	Order ...	S. S. Chyebassa.
" 8	1 Cask, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond and T V below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	7 Cases, B. L. & Co. with G below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, B. L. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, W M below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, B. L. & Co. in a triangle, C and B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Packages, B D in a diamond, F M below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	12 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, D M S below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	12 Packages, B I S M Co. in a diamond, T B C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Packages, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, B B, with V top and B below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Cask, B I S N Co., with 2 top and X X below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	8 Cases, B I S N Co., with R B below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	9 Cases, Bissoroop Halder	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a block, E B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Cask, B I S N Co., with 3 below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	7 Packages, C with C and H below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	12 Packages, C R...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Casks, C in an inverted triangle, A below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Casks, C and M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Packages, C B I A C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Bale, C. F. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, C 119 in a diamond, S. O. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, H. A. Cockerell, Esq.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, C. P. & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Packages, C B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Cask, C. L. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, C T B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, T. U. Cargill	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Casks, C L C in a block, Madras below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, D S and A S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, Mr. R. Durand, care of R. Campbell & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	6 Packages, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	30 Packages, D N with F G below in a circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	14 Cases, M with D & T I W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	7 Packages, 132 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Vice, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Crate, D F W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Crate, D & W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 97 in a diamond, E D S below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 72 in a diamond, E D S below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Package, F M in a diamond, R below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, F V H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, T. J. Fraser	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, F L in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 8	24 Packages, G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, E. Gray, Esq., c.s.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, G A in a diamond, L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, G C C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Packages, G E H C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, G R S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	4 Packages, G D K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, G C D Co. separated by a cross... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 14 in a diamond, H below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	10 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Packages, J C, with G below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, Major Jarrott, Mysore	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, J G L in a diamond, R below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	4 Cases, J. D. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	8 Cases, J. & Co. in a triangle, C and B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	8 Packages, 45 in a diamond, J. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, J B C, with 4 below in a diamond, Madras ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, Colonel Allen B. Johnson, care of Colvin Cowie & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, 790 in a diamond, J R below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Cask, J. O' Kinealy	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, K and N in a triangle, C and B below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, K R D D separated by a cross ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, K M P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, Mr. W. Lyall	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, President, Mess Committee, 65th Regiment, Lucknow	Care of Grindlay & Co.	Ditto.
" 8	1 Case, President, Mess Committee, 34th Regiment...	Care of King, Hamilton & Co.	Ditto.
" 8	3 Cases, M Y in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 8	2 Cases, M in a diamond, A below	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Jan.	8	1 Case, M in a diamond, B below	Order ...	Chyebassa.
"	8	1 Case, M in a diamond, Murray & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	7 Cases, M B in a diamond, Moulmein below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, 209 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Cask, M. G. & Co., C separated by a cross ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, M D T C in a heart...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, W. Moran & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Bundle Cross Rods, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	16 Bags Cross Rods, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, Lord Northbrook	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, N. C. D. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, N H S, with N below in a diamond, A A below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	9 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, N K in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Casks, N H S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Bundles Cross Rods } O with Calcutta below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Bundles Cross Rods } O with Calcutta below ...		
"	8	1 Case, 132 in a diamond, O below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, O, with G C below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, O R D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, O G C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Casks, D. C. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	4 Cases, P S G in a diamond, Moulmein below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, P S C, with L below in a diamond, J J D A outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, P N D in a triangle, C & B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Casks, P W, with L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, 56 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, 388 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, 1097 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, H. H. Risley, Esq., c.s., care of Col. B. Walton, Fort William	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Cask, 678 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, W. R. Robertson, Madras	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, S H & H S	Order ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, S in a diamond, Moulmein below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	5 Cases, S H S in a diamond, M & H below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	3 Cases, S H A H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Cask, S R, Madras below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1608 Cakes Spelter, T. H. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	8 Broken Pieces of Spelter	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	58 Cases, T H P	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	2 Cases, T M G in a triangle, A B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Cask, Lord Ulick Browne	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	8	15 Cases, W L A & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, W S in a block, D. H. & Co. top and S below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Case, W J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	100 Cases, W. B. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Sample Truss, D S and A S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	8	1 Sample Package, Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 10th January 1876. (527—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 6th January 1876	452 9 6	433 11 0	570 14 3	454 7 9	1,911 10 6	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 10th January 1876. (525—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Notice.

List of unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Package, A H [ ] 8 M P	... Viceroy.
1 Case, [J W C]	... Ditto.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Cask, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bottle, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Packet, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Casks, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Casks, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Iron Ring, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Iron Chain, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Packet Paint, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.
52 Pad Locks, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, S M B & M	... Ditto.
1 Case, [T. & Co.] [ ] 187	... Ditto.
1 Case, W & P [ ] 33	... Ditto.
1 Cask, [W N]	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, G. Reed & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [R G] 2841-87 G. Arbuthnot & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Truss, [G C L] [ ] 8 C	... El Dorado.
1 Parcel, [K S N] Lall Sing	... Ditto
1 Parcel, 4 [S K M] [ ] 8689-8739	Sultan.
1 Parcel, C C C [ ] 9251-60	... Ditto.
1 Box, [H T B] L. H. Radcliff, Esq., Public Works Department, Umballa, care of Messrs. Ball & Co., Punjab	... Ditto.
1 Case, Col. Robinson, R.E.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Dwarknauth Dutt & Nephew	... Chancellor.
1 Bar Steel, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	... City of Venice.
3 Rolls Leather, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, [S M] [ ] 236 T. B. & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, [H] [ ] 1-8 G R C, Calcutta	... Ditto.
1 Parcel. T. Carlisle, Son & Co.	... Ditto.
3 Plates of Iron, no mark	... Star of Erin.
9 Bars Angle Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Kegs, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bundle Placards, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Casks, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Casks, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Cake Spelter, S M	. Camperdown.
1 Cask, no mark	... Turkistan.
1 Sheet Iron, no mark	... Glenesk.
1 Bundle Sheet Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
3 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bale Paper, H. M. Jones & Co.	Duke of Lancaster.
1 Bundle and 2 Bars Iron, no mark	Ailsa.
55 Pieces Slates, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, [K] [ ] 7 C & B	... Roslin Castle.
1 Cask, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bundle and 2 Bars Iron, no mark	Historian.
1 Parcel, marked Bell	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, Andrew Yule & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, 4 [H H R] Ewing & Co.	Ditto.
14 Bars Iron, no mark	... City of Manchester.
67 Bolts, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Cases, no mark	... Ditto.
9 Iron Pipes, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, W M & Co.	.. Chyebassa.
1 Case, R [B P]	... Ditto.
1 Case, [M L & Co.] 341	... Ditto.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.
7 Bars of Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Bag Alum no mark	... Duke of Athole.
10 Bundles and 2 Bars Iron, no mark	...Duke of Buccleuch.
1 Parcel, Messrs. Huber & Co.	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, D [M] L	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, marked Bell	... Ditto.
3 Kegs, no mark	... City of Cambridge.
1 Parcel, [G S H] 968 1017 [G G V] 141 50	... Ditto.
1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
11 Bars Iron, no mark	... City of Canterbury.
1 Iron Casting, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Box, B S & H 6373	... Meinam.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 22nd January 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 8th January 1876.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
292	L 69—06066	100	P. Paulson.
293	L 68—80166	100	Jodo Raj Soorj Mull.
	,, —74342	100	
295	L 16—85394	5	The Inspector of Post Offices, Palamow, D. Division.
296	A 86—92318	1,000	Messrs Francis, Ramsay & Co.
298	L 69—15322	100	Bollie Misser.
299	L 52—23210	500	Bonowaree Lal Dhur.
	L 69—27527	100	
	,, —27528	100	
	,, —27529	100	
	,, —27530	100	
	L 62—80492 to L 62—80501	10 each.	
300	A 91—58869	100	Lala Prushram.
301	L 69—03847	100	Kristo Bundhu Mookerjee.
	,, —03847	100	
	,, —03848	100	
	L 22—10825	5	
	,, —10826	5	
	,, —10827	5	
304	L 65—12568	20	Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
	,, —01661	20	
	,, —21882	20	
	,, —97355	20	
	,, —89554	20	
	,, —98522	20	
	,, —61980	20	
305	L 69—23819	100	Samul Das Khettry.
306	L 52—20766	500	Shaik Hussain Buksh.
307	L 69—31175	100	Ram Coomar Ghose.
	L 62—91562	10	
308	L 67—32445	50	Messrs. C. Secondè & Co.
309	L 69—26091	100	J. S. Hubbard.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
387	L 9—26046	5	Issur Dass.
	L 4—61369	10	
	L 44—02438	10	
388	L 68—79323	100	Doorga Churn Seal.
389	L 23—17816	5	Anund Chund Sen.
390	L 41—41536	10	Surgeon Major W. Graves.
391	L 22—90097	5	Shamachurn Banerjee.
392	L 47—78537	20	Thomas Young.
	L 20—08578	5	
393	L 50—22591	100	K. McLeod, Asst. Commr., Sylhet.
	,, —22592	100	
	,, —22593	100	
394	L 50—53817	100	C. W. Park.
395	L 66—66284	50	Fred. Rowe.
396	L 23—03264	5	Shib Chunder Chowdhury.
	,, —03364	5	
	,, —33200	5	
	,, —45458	5	
	,, —47391	5	
	,, —51162	5	
397	L 61—84710	10	Shaik Khoda Bux.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
398	L 65—29312	20	H. P. Bartlett.
	L 60—56245	10	
399	A 67—19002	10	Ramsodoy Banerjee.
400	L 40—58016	10	Jubhoo Ram.
401	L 2—73883	10	Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey.
402	L 61—53574	10	G. Wollaston.
	L 65—90893	20	
	„ —90891	20	
403	A 84—05639	100	Thakur Dass.
404	L 10—07985	5	Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
405	L 19—86433	50	J. Pembroke.
406	L 45—51186	20	Post Master General, N. W. Provinces
	L 47—77934	20	
408	L 68—27541	100	Major W. G. Cubitt.
409	L 57—77597	10	Hafiz Heffazutoollah.
410	L 64—47384	20	Jatra Mohun Biswas.
	„ —81819	20	
	„ —45550	20	
	„ —81818	20	
	L 62—39836	10	
	L 60—67603	10	
	L 43—84094	10	
	L 40—08836	10	
	L 62—39835	10	
	„ —39833	10	
	L 59—62985	10	
	„ —50832	10	
	L 23—57094	5	
	L 22—45162	5	
	„ —45165	5	
	„ —45161	5	
	„ —45164	5	
	„ —14697	5	
	L 16—84362	5	
	L 17—27219	5	
411	L 77—02090	20	Nathaniel Juggodanundo Doss.
412	L 52—21672	500	Allah Buksh Mahomed Ibrahim.
	„ —17158	500	
	L 53—92744	1,000	
	L 69—26657	100	
	„ —26658	100	
	„ —26659	100	
413	L 69—08116	100	Messrs. Williamson Magor & Co.
	„ —08117	100	
	„ —08118	100	
414	L 20—98165	5	The Asst. Engr. in Charge No. 5, Mahanudy Divn. N. B. State Railway, Darjeeling.
	„ —98166	5	
415	A 91—65392	100	Meer Izutally.
416	L 69—08497	100	A. Gomees.
417	L 20—28614	5	Gour Chunder Shaw.
	„ —68271	5	
	L 21—56207	5	
	„ —76491	5	
	L 22—13878	5	
	„ —84302	5	
	L 43—16045	10	
418	L 22—56507	5	Pitambur Mookerjee.
419	L 64—04254	20	Eshan Chunder Roy.
420	L 64—08123	20	W. Coombe.
	L 39—57629	10	
	L 21—58339	5	
421	L 15—32533	5	W. Shakespear.
	„ —32536	5	
191	L 51—06021 / „ —06003	100	Mr. H. Hughes.
192	L 7—97614 / „ —97615	20	Motilall Bisnie.
193	L 44—39276 / „ —39275	10	Saligram Khetar.
194	L 36—53876 / „ —53875	20	Ramsarun Chatterjee.
195	L 63—54541 / „ —99460	20	Banee Ram.
196	L 13—16249 / L 36—23947	20	Wooma Churn Mookerjee
197	L 22—76410 / „ —76412	5	Shaik Azhurrul Huck.
198	A 84—47989 / „ —47986	100	Issur Chunder Banerjee.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
199	L 17—83763 / „ —83764	5	A. Cumming.
	L 15—56212 / „ —39257	5	
	L 42—80610 / „ —80609	10	
	„ —62884 / „ —51694	10	
	L 34—37392 / „ —37395	10	
	L 39—57906 / „ —57905	10	
	A 74—41785 / „ —41778	20	
200	L 45—74864 / „ —74863	20	Mohadaw Missry.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 11th January* 1876.

Notice.

OUDH FOREST TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

(BAHRAMGHA'T)

Sale of squared sal timber and scantlings.

ON the 12th January 1876 and following days, there will be an auction sale of squared timber from beames 1½' × 1½' to battens 1½" × 1½."

Purchasers can make private arrangements before the 7th January 1876, after which date the timber will be put into lots for auction. Terms of sale. Railway freight and stock list can be obtained from the 28th December 1875, on application to the Officer in charge, Oudh, Forest Timber Department, Bahramghât.

Large beams will be sold first by the piece, and smaller scantlings afterwards by the score or hundred. The sale will terminate with clearance sale of inferior timber and odd lots.

Indents supplied at 2-4 per cft. in depôt, or 2-4-3 on Railway wagons, when small and large timber taken in fair proportion; where much planking or large timber is required, special arrangements have to be made.

E. WOOD, *Captain, Conservator of Forests, Oudh.*

BAHRAMGHAT, the 1st December 1875.

Sindia State Railway.

TENDERS for the construction of the works on the proposed line of railway between Agra and Gwalior, including the bridge over the river Chumbul, a distance of 75 miles or thereabouts, are hereby invited.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. English materials, for the most part, and sleepers will be supplied by Government to the contractor. The work will be paid for on a schedule of rates. Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, together with plans and sections of the line, and drawings showing the general character of the masonry structures; also details as far as they are known, of the floods in the Chumbul, and the nature of the foundations there, will be on view, on week days, at the Engineer-in-Chief's Office at Agra, from Monday, the 27th of December 1875, till Saturday, the 22nd of January 1876, both days inclusive, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the specification of works, general terms of contract, bill of approximate quantities, also forms of tender to be filled in and signed by intending contractors, may be obtained during the term above mentioned from the Engineer-in-Chief, Agra, on payment of a fee of (Rs. 50) fifty rupees as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed tenders, marked outside "Tender for the Sindia State Railway," must be forwarded (registered) to the Director of State Railways, Agra, so as to reach him not later than Saturday, the 29th January 1876.

E. C. S. WILLIAMS, *Lt.-Col.*, R. E.,
Director of State Railways.

SIMLA, the 17th Decr. 1875.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease in the district of Darjeeling being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule No. 1, for grant of locations at Darjeeling:—

Number of lease.	Name of Lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
172	Colonel G. B. Mainwaring	50 0 0

A. W. PAUL, *Asst. Commr., in charge.*
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, 1st December 1875.

Wanted.

AN experienced Tobacco Curer, practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, L. P.
The 14th December 1875.

Wanted

AN Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Tipperah. Consolidated pay Rs. 110 per month. Climate of the district excellent. Applications to be sent in before the 31st instant. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of the Presidency College, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government

Also a Draftsman. Pay Rs. 35 per month.

KHETTER NAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE,
Dist. Engineer of Tipperah.

WANTED an Overseer for Fureedpore District Road Works. Salary Rs. 130, inclusive of travelling allowance Preference will be given to men having practical knowledge of works.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned before the 25th January 1876.

JADAV CHANDRA GOSVAMI, *Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee.*
FUREEDPORE, the 7th January 1876.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.

(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand Schlaepfer and the undersigned, carried on under the name and style of Schlaepfer, Putz and Company. expired this day through effluxion of time. The undersigned will continue to carry on business under the same style and firm of Schlaepfer, Putz and Company.

OTTO WEYLANDT.
CALCUTTA, the 31st December 1875.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day. SCHLAEPFER, PUTZ & CO.
CALCUTTA, the 1st January 1876. (517—3)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM MCADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
(530—3) G. F. MEWBURN.

Lost.

THE lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 9815 of 58/59, of the four per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Railly Brothers, and last endorsed to Tara Kisore Mukherjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note, and the interest, has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for issue of duplicates on behalf of the proprietor.

TARA KISORE MUKHERJEE.
BERHAMPORE GORA BAZAR. (524—3)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 315 of 1875, wherein Sreemutty Koosumkameeny Dabee, residing at Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Moorallydhur Sen and others are defendants, the creditors of Bungseedhur Sen, late of Collotollah, in the town of Calcutta, bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, who died on or about the 5th day of August 1856, are, on or before the 5th day of February 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear in the Court House on Saturday, the 19th day of February 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*
W. C. TROTMAN, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*
The 21st December 1875. (511—6)

Calcutta Laundry Co., "Ld."

In Liquidation.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company is convened for Saturday, the 12th February 1876, at 8, Old Court House Street, at noon, to consider the Liquidators' Report and to pass such resolutions thereon as may be deemed advisable.

W. NICHOLLS } Liquidators.
W. B. DEWAR }
CALCUTTA, 10th January 1876. (529—2)

Assam Company.

THE usual *interim* dividend of Rs. 10 per share, or 5 per cent. on the crop of 1875, has been declared in London, and will be payable by the undersigned on and after Monday, the 17th instant, to Shareholders standing on the Indian Register on 31st December last.

SCHOENE KILBURN & CO., *Agents.*
4, FAIRLIE PLACE, the 10th January 1876. (528—1)

New Golaghat Assam Tea Co., "Limited."

AN *ad-interim* dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, and is payable now on presentation of scrip.

The Transfer Books are closed from 6th to 20th instant, both days inclusive. By order,
GEO. HENDERSON & CO., *Managing Agents.*
3, FAIRLIE PLACE, the 6th January 1876. (522—1)

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the 1st Quarter ending 31st July 1875. compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1874.

PARTICULARS.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1875.	In the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1874.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund in the Government Books at the end of the previous quarter	49,62,431 4 7	46,16,593 12 2	3,45,857 8 5	
ADD RECEIPTS.				
Subscription from May to July in the Widows' Fund	90,000 3 7	84.654 14 0	5,345 5 7	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	61.406 6 3	57,209 7 3	4,196 15 0	
Fees, &c. ditto ditto	928 8 0	503 9 4	424 14 8	
Amount transferred from Widows' Fund to Reserve Fund (W.F.)	1,62,003 0 0	1,19,659 0 0	42,344 0 0	
Ditto ditto Interest Reserve Fund	62,774 0 0	56,059 8 0	6,714 8 0	
Ditto Children's Fund to Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,41,293 0 0	1,05,221 0 0	36,072 0 0	
Ditto ditto Interest Reserve Fund	43,645 0 0	36,368 0 0	7,277 0 0	
Ditto Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.)	53.400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Ditto ditto (C. F) ditto (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
Total ...	6,46,652 1 10	5,29,777 6 7	1,16,874 11 3	
Total Receipts ...	56,09,103 6 5	51,46,371 2 9	4,62,732 3 8	
DEDUCT PAYMENTS.				
Pensions paid to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	49,754 5 10	41.821 6 11	7,932 14 11	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	33,522 10 3	34,494 6 7	......	971 12 4
Cost of Office Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies, &c.	13,928 10 1	10,950 13 7	2,977 12 6	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the W. F.	64,038 0 0	57,097 8 0	6,940 8 0	
Interest on Reserve Fund passed to qualified subscribers over 5 years' standing in the C. F.	41,309 4 0	37,310 4 0	3,999 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the W F.	53,167 8 0	49,300 8 0	3,867 0 0	
Amount of Divisible Surplus passed to qualified subscribers of 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 years' standing in the C F.	29,230 8 0	21,543 0 0	7,687 8 0	
Amount transferred from W. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (W. F.)	2,24,777 0 0	1,75,718 8 0	49,058 8 0	
Amount transferred from C. F. to Reserve Fund and Interest Reserve Fund (C. F.)	1,84,938 0 0	1,41,589 0 0	43,349 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (W. F.) to Divisible Surplus (W. F.).	53,400 0 0	50,080 0 0	3,320 0 0	
Amount transferred from Reserve Fund (C. F.) to Divisible Surplus (C. F.)	31,202 0 0	20,022 0 0	11,180 0 0	
Total Payments ...	7,79,267 14 2	6,39,927 7 1	1,40,312 3 5a	971 12 4
Net balance in favor of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	48,29,835 8 3	45,06,443 11 8	3,22,420 0 3b	
Proportion of interest on Reserve Fund payable to subscribers over five years' standing	26,336 13 0	23,601 15 0	2,734 14 0	
Proportion of interest on Divisible Surplus as per votes of subscribers	20,599 8 0	17,710 14 0	2,888 10 0	
Total ...	46,936 5 0	41,312 13 0	5,623 8 0	

	Widows' Fund	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,162	777	1,085	717	77	60		
Ditto incumbents	255	372	234	339	21	33		
Ditto subscribers sharing on interest on Reserve Fund ...	635	423	586	421	49	2		
Ditto ditto ditto Divisible Surplus ...	823	657	747	519	76	138		

a. Net increase Rs. 1,39,340-7-1.
b. Net increase Rs. 3,23,391-12-7.

E. E.

H. ANDREWS,
Accountant and Collector.

E. W. KELLNER } *Auditors.*
G. W. MACLEOD }

Published by order of the Directors.

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

FUND OFFICE, the 29th December 1875.

(531—1)

Insolvency Notice.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

At the Official Assignee's Office, No. 3, Old Post Office Street, on Saturday, the 22nd January 1876, at 12 o'clock.

PURSUANT to an order of the Insolvent Court, made in the matter of Dabey Persaud and Narain Doss, dated 14th December 1875, the Official Assignee will sell, with the concurrence of the Mortgagee, the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.—All that brick-built messuage and premises, together with the piece of land attached thereto, and whereon the same is erected and built, containing by estimation about 4 cottahs, situate and being No. 4, Muddenmohun Chatterjee's Lane, in Calcutta, and butted and bounded on the north by public road, on the south by the house of Devendro Nath Chatterjee and another, on the east by the tenanted house of Khalut Chunder Ghose, and on the west by the house of Prosono Bowah.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of land containing by estimation 4 beeghas, situate at pergunnah Boro, kismut Lorear Bukpore, appertaining to Bhotebagan at Sulkeah, in the district of Howrah, zillah Hooghly, and bounded on the north by the Screw House of Manickjee Rustomjee, on the south by land of Omrah Ghur, on the east by the Screw House of Sewaram Ramrick, and on the west by the public road.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece of land containing by estimation about 1 beegha and 15 cottahs, situate and being at Sulkeah aforesaid, and bounded on the east and north by the premises of Rustomjee Parsee, on the south by Sewram Ramrick's land, and on the west by the said land of Dabeepersaud Narain Doss.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dhur and Mitter, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the Official Assignee, at his Office, No. 3, Old Post Office Street. (532—1)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of KADERNATH DUTT, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of December last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

W. G. Francis, *Attorney.*

In the matter of BYJNAUTH KHETTRY, residing at Lucknow, and BUNGSEEDHUR KHETTRY, residing at Rajah's Kuttra, Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, and GHASEERAM KHETTRY, residing at Cawnpore, carrying on business at Rajah's Kuttra aforesaid, and also at Monohur Doss's Kuttra, Burra Bazar, under the style of Nunnoomull Khettry, and also carrying on business at Lucknow in Oudh, under the style of Nunnoomull Byjnauth, and at Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces, under the style of Bungseedhur Ghaseeram, Insolvents.

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of December last, it was on the petition of Messrs. Argenti, Schilizzi and Co., creditors of the said insolvent, adjudged that the said Bungseedhur Khettry, Byjnauth Khettry, and Ghaseeram Khettry Insolvents, have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI., and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners and Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of TEJ CHUNDER GHOSE, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of December last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Ghose and Bose, *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th day of January 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports ...	7 P.M	12th Jan.	*Malda.*
Madras and Ceylon .	7 „	12th „	*Malwa.*
Akyab ...	7 „	16th „	*Burmah.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits ..	7 „	16th „	*Ava.*
Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius and China ...	7 „	17th „	*Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 „	18th „	*Hindostan and Argyll.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 „	18th „	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 11th January 1876.

Notice.

No. 370.

TEN Bullock Train Packages, originally despatched from Futtehgurh to the address of Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta, consisting of iron spouts, having been refused by the consignee, it is hereby notified that if after the expiration of three months from the date of this advertisement the said packages are not removed from the Calcutta Bullock Train Godown, and all charges due on them paid, they will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds credited to Government.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post Master.*

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE, the 11th December 1875.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office:—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Rampore-haut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6 30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1 30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baulia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts .	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca .	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours:—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days:—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,

The 2nd November 1875.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 11th January 1876.

Anthony M.
Arton.
Aston, H. F.
Atkins, R. P. and Co.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bazett.
Betts, D.
Birkenshaw, W.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Campbell, W. M.
Campbell, Sir J., Bart.
Carpenter, Miss. M.
Chambers, Major.
Charnock, Miss.
Charive, R.
Clifford, Hon'ble H.
Cole, Lt. H. H.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Crown Supernumerary Co.
Curry, T. E.
Davidson, R.
Deehan, J. R.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, I. E.
Fanshawe, H.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gael, J. D. (c. s.)
Girard, H. E.
Goding. A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Gregoire, Dr. L. M.
Grey, Annie.
Green, S. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Guise, R. E.
Haines, Sir F. Paul.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henry, G. A.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hunyet, A.
Hutchinson, L. H.
Kellett, Dr. E. Y.
Kennedy, Claude.
Knyvett, Mrs.
Laing, J. W.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Mack Herr, W.
MacGregor, Atholl.
McKenzie, I.
McKenzie, M.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Mercer, T. W.
Mitchell, A.
Money, Ernest.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Moorhouse, Mrs.
Mudo Ch. Shaw.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Nicolay, Captain.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pallonjee Muncherjee.
Pearce, G. S.
Phayre, Mrs.
Phillips, T.
Potter, F.
Prinsep, A.
Rabiner Herrn.
Raja Indoo Churn Deb Roy.
Roberts, C. M.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherford and Co.
"S.E." (care of Printer.)
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, Dr.
Shaw, R. B.
Shaw, W.
Shepherd, H. P.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Skeen, J.
Smith, Major C. B. E.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stanton.
Stewart, Mrs. D.
Storks, Sidney.
Swappe, Charles.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
Thomson, Miss.
Townsend, E. S.
Undo Ch. Shaw.
Vida Mrs.
Warris, F. A. G.
White. C. Æ.
Wilson, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
Anty, T. C.
Aylmer, Mrs.
Bage, C. E.
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brown, James.
Brown, Mrs. Caroline.
Bushley, E. W.
Burjorjee Manuckjee.
Carney, P.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carr, John.
Carr, M. L.
Corke, T. W.
Corso, Mdlle. E.
Curtis, B. R.
Davies, E. D.
Davison, J. R. C.
Donaldson, T. H. S.
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Fernandez, J. F.
Francis, Miss Julia.
Gilbert, H.
Gordon, H. W.
Gream, Major.
Greenfield, Miss M. E.
Gioranoni and Bros.
Hambrough, Wdo. B.
Haxell, Nelson.
Henderson, W.
Herrick, G. H.
Hughes, A.
Irvin, R.
Jacobs, Geo.
Johnstone, F. G.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Kussell. W. B.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lord Hastings.
"M. P."
Macbean, J.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, Miss.
McConnell, R. J.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Masson, Emile.
Ollard, Mrs.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer J. E.
Rae, Mrs., jr.
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Ramsay, Major-General.
Roo, Mrs., jr.
Russell, A. E.
Short, Bertie.
Snow, J. T.
Spackmann, Miss.
"Star in the East," Miss.
Starling, Mrs.
Taboo Sataceni.
Taylor, W.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Tippetts, A. M.
Tuck.
Twemlow, W.
Underwood, A.
Van Hoobruck, A.
Verhaege, Monsr. O.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Walters, J.
Walters, J. H. M.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
White, J. L.
Whittaker, F.
Widgery, Mrs.
Wright, Arthur.
Yettie, Mrs. A. L.

Registered Letters.

Ajudhia Turba.
Braga, E.
Chunna Ruhumulla
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Daly, Dr. G. H.
Fernandez, J. F.
Johnston, F. G.
Money, G.
Nitson, Hern Alois.
Schegge, Sigr. G.
The Colonial Department.
The Engineer Department

Papers.

Atholl MacGregor.
Boyack William.
Dave Carson.
R. B. Shaw.
William Henderson.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 7th January 1876.

Names of Rivers.		Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.			
Entrance below Chourasia	... ...	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	...	3	3
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	... ...	2	9
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles*	...	2	3
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	...	3	0
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles† ...	...	2	8
MATABANGAH.			
Entrance from the Ganges	... ...	1	4
Tatarparah	... ...	0	10
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	... ...	1	6
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	... ...	4	6
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	... ...	3	3
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	... ...	3	0
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	... ...	2	9
JELLINGHEE.			
Entrance	... ...	0	0
On the Entrance Bar ...	... ...	0	0
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river	...	0	0
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta‡	...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	... ...	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 10th January 1876, above zero, 2 feet 9¼ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 10th January 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2½ feet can pass throughout the river without difficulty.
‡ Unladen boats can get into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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description of the Venomous Snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an Account of the influence of their Poison on Life, and a Series of Experiments. By J. Fayrer, M.D., C.S.I., F.R.S.E., Honorary Physician to the Queen, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Bengal Army, Professor of Surgery and Senior Surgeon in the Calcutta Medical College and its Hospital, Fellow of the University of Calcutta, and late President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 80 *per copy; packing and postage, Rs.* 2-4.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10*th January* 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. I of 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts. 2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Saving of existing licenses and rules. But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"Telegraph." "Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph officer." "Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Message." "Message," means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs. 4. Within British India the Governor-General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses. Provided that the Governor-General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license. 5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company. 6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor-General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor-General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs. 7. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license, 8. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers. (*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

Government not responsible for loss or damage. 9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

III.—Penalties.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs. 10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs. 11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of

sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(c) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor-General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

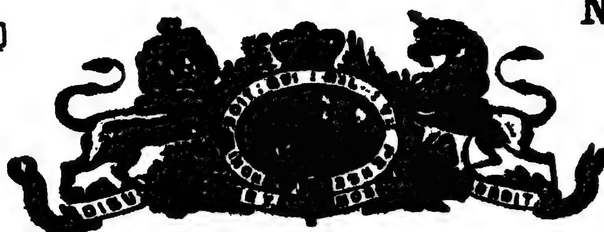
23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 2 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

GIFT OF A PRIZE AT THE KRISHNAGHUR COLLEGE BY BABOO NAFFER CHANDRA PAUL CHAUDHURI.

No. 61, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1876.

From—The Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the General Department.
To—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to your No. 5225, dated 21st December 1875, I am directed to request that you will convey to Baboo Naffer Chandra Paul Chaudhuri the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberal offer to award a prize of Rs. 240 (in the form of a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month tenable for one year) to that student of the Krishnaghur College who shall take the highest place in the first list of the B.A. degree examination of the College under its restored constitution.

2. I am to say that Sir Richard Temple approves of the donor's proposal that the prize be named "The Temple Prize," and I am to add that the papers on the subject will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 5225, dated Fort William, the 21st December 1875.

Memo. by—The Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with a recommendation that the offer may be accepted, and that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to the Baboo.

No. 165, dated Krishnaghur, the 11th December 1875.

From—E. LETHBRIDGE, ESQ., Offg. Principal, Krishnaghur College.
To—The Director of Public Instruction.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that Baboo Naffer Chandra Paul Chaudhuri, zemindar of Latudaha in this district, who has already subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Krishnaghur College Endowment Fund, offers a prize of Rs. 240 (in the form of a scholarship of Rs. 20 a month tenable for one year) to that student of this college who shall take the highest place in the first list of Krishnaghur College B. A's. under the restoration. The Baboo offers this prize as a humble token of the gratitude felt throughout this district to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the restoration of this college to its old status, and would be glad if His Honor would allow the prize to be called the Temple Prize.

I think it very likely that we shall get subscriptions enough to make the prize a permanent endowment of the college. I have promises of other prizes also for our *first* batch of B. A's. I should like to notify these prizes at once in the public papers.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th January 1876.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
		BENGAL.		
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Jan. 10,* '76	Nil.	*Amun*, or the late rice crop, is harvested. Prospects of the winter crops are good. Sugarcane is doing well. Rice is becoming cheaper.
	2	Bankoora, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—dry and cold. The winter rice crop has been harvested. The outturn has been a good average. The cold weather crops are as good as possible. Cholera and fever are still reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy crops is nearly over. The winter crops are promising well.
	4	Midnapore, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops are as good as before.
	5	Hooghly, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the *amun*, or the late rice crop, is nearly over. The outturn may be set at 13 annas. The potatoe harvest has commenced, and a good crop is expected. The vegetables have turned out well, and are selling unusually cheap in the bazar. Prospects of *rubbee* crops are good. *Kalai* cutting has begun.
		Howrah, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—fine. The harvest may be said to be over, a bumper crop having been reaped.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 10,† '76	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. Harvest of *amun*, or the late rice crop, progressing vigorously. Cold weather crops are doing well. Cholera and fever have somewhat abated.
	7	Nuddea, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. The cold weather crops are generally a little below the average. Rain is wanted, but there are no symptons to expect an early fall. Cholera is becoming less prevalent.
	8	Jessore, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—cool. Sky clear. Harvesting of *amun*, or the late rice crop, is going on, and a 12 anna crop will probably be the average for the district. Winter crops appear to be promising in the eastern half of the district, but in the Jheniduh and Sudder sub-divisions rain is much wanted.
	9	Moorshedabad, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. There was an appearance of rain on last Monday. The state and prospects of the *rubbee* crops are fair. Rain is wanted for them in Gorabazar, Goas, Harihurpara, and Gokurn specially. Common rice selling at 26½ seers per rupee. A few cases of cholera are reported from Harihurpara, Nowada, Goas, and Jellinghee.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, " 7, "	Nil.	Weather—cold, with foggy mornings and fine clear days. Harvesting of the late paddy crop is nearly completed. The yield will be from 8 to 10 annas. Twelve deaths from cholera are reported from the interior.
	11	Maldah, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather—Foggy mornings and cloudy at times. The reaping of *amun*, or the late rice crop, and *hoemunte* is almost completed. The outturn is fair. *Rubbee* crop is suffering from want of rain, but is so far promising. *Kalai* pulse is ripe, and a good crop. The early spring rice is being sown, transplanted, and irrigated. Seven deaths are reported from cholera during the week.
	12	Rajshahye, " 8, "	Nil.	Fine weather, with no appearance of rain. No change is reported in the prospects of the crops, though rain still holds off, and is much looked for. Public health is generally good, but fever is reported to be prevalent in one or two quarters.
	13	Rungpore, " 7, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable, Winter crops are promising well, but rain is wanted.
	14	Bogra, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—fine. *Amun*, or the late rice crop, is still being cut. Average yield is expected. Cholera is abating.
	15	Pubna, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair. The winter crop would be very good with some rain. Cholera and fever are prevalent.

* Telegram of the 10th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.
† Report of the 10th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, Jan. 7, '76	·21	Weather—very cold and misty. A slight fall of snow on Monday, the 3rd instant. In the Terai the harvesting of the winter rice crop is nearly completed. The young crops of barley and wheat are suffering for want of rain. In the hills wheat and barley are progressing well.
	17	Julpigoree, " 8, "	.06	The early part of the week was unusually cold. Sometimes cloudy and slight rain on Monday. Cold weather crops promise well. *Hoemunte* harvest operations nearly completed. Ploughing for *bhadoi dhan* has commenced.
		Cooch Behar, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather—very cold. Days cloudy. A few drops of rain only on the 3rd. Harvest almost reaped. Winter crops are promising. Rain is wanted. Health of the people is generally good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.*	18	Dacca, Jan. 10,* '76	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19	Fureedpore, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable. The prospects of the *rubbee* crops continue favorable. There is a little cholera in the Goalundo sub-division.
	20	Backergunge, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather—cold and fair. The usual Christmas rains have not come down yet. The harvesting of the paddy crops is nearly over. The ravages of insects are reported to have ceased. Winter crops promise fair returns. Cholera and fever are still prevalent.
	21	Mymensingh, " 7, "	Nil.	Weather—fair and cold. No rain has fallen in any part of the district. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. The planting out of the *boro* crop in the east of the district is nearly concluded.
	22	Tipperah, " 7, "	Nil.	Weather—cool and seasonable. The reaping of the *amun*, or the late rice crop, is nearly brought to a close, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about 12 annas on the whole. The winter crops are in fair condition, but rain is much wanted. Cholera is abating.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather—cool. Rain is wanted for the cold weather crops. General health of the district is good, but cholera is still prevailing at Futtekcherri.
	24	Noakholly, " 6, "	Nil.	Weather—cold and clear. The reaping of the *amun*, or the late rice crop, is not yet finished. Pulses, chillies, linseed, sesamum, &c., are moderately progressing. Cholera is abating.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable; very cold at night and foggy up to 9 o'clock in the morning. Mustard is in flower. Owing to the want of moisture in the soil a poor outturn is anticipated. Tobacco and chilli are being sown.
		Hill Tipperah, " 5, "	Nil.	No change to report in the weather or of the prospects of the crops. Cholera still prevails in the neighbourhood of Udaypore.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Jan. 10,* '76	Nil.	No change since last report, that is, the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one. No rain, but heavy dews, which would seem to be sufficient moisture for the spring crops, as they look remarkably well. Health of the district is good.
	27	Gya, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—cold and clear, with heavy dews at night. The rice crop is almost entirely reaped and stored. The prospects of the rubbee are fair: where there is irrigation it will do well. Rain is much wanted in other parts.
	28	Shahabad, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—clear and cold. Paddy crops are harvested. Prospects of the *rubbee* crops are good.
	29	Durbhunga, " 8, "	·21	Weather—cloudy up to the 4th; since then fine and very cold. There was a slight shower on the morning of the 3rd instant. 0·39 inch of rain was registered at Mudhoobunnee. The report from Tajpore has not been received. The *rubbee* crops have been benefited by the rain considerably. The prices of food-grains are falling throughout the district. Large importations into Mudhoobunnee from Sarun and other districts are reported.
	30	Mozufferpore, " 8, "	0·9	Weather—cold and clear. Prospects of the crops in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions remain unchanged. In Seetamurhee sub-division the crops have been much benefited by a fall of 0·52 inches of rain.
	31	Sarun, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—cold and foggy in the early part of the week; clear and seasonable for the last three days. Both east and west wind. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favorable. There was a slight fall of rain on the night of the 2nd and 3rd instants, in almost all parts of the Sewan sub-division, which has done some good. Peas are bearing fruit. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crops. Poppy everywhere forward. Prices have fallen. General health of the district is good.
	32	Chumparun, " 7, "	0·37	Weather—nice and cool. The sky is overcast now and then. There is nothing new to report regarding the state of the late rice crop. The general shower of the long looked for rain fell on Sunday night. It has much improved the condition of the *rubbee* and poppy crops.

* Telegrams of the 10th January, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, Jan. 8, '76	Nil.	Weather—cold and seasonable. The paddy crop is nearly all cut and harvested; the outturn for the district, as anticipated, being nearly an average one. The *rubbee* is going on well.
34	Bhagulpore, " 10,* "	Nil.	At Soopole ·38 inch and at Mudehpoora ·10 inch rain fell. The rain has fallen where it was most wanted. *Rubbee* prospects are still very good. Condition of the people is good. General health of the district is very good.
35	Purneah, " 8, "	0·13	Weather.—Very heavy fog in the morning. The *aghany* rice has been reaped, and the outturn is quite up to expectations. Rain is wanted for the *rubbee*, the prospects of which have hitherto been very favorable.
36	Sonthal Pergha. " 9, "	Nil.	Weather—extremely variable, sometimes close and sometimes bracing. The harvesting of the paddy crop is nearly over. The *rubbee* is no worse than anticipated. The mustard is beginning to be got in.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, " 1, "	Nil.	No change since last report. Crops are doing well. There is still a little cholera and some cattle disease.
38	Pooree, " ...., "	Nil.	Weather—clear and a little cold. The *sarud*, or the main rice crop, is being harvested with good outturn. Some pulses are being gathered, and others are progressing. Cotton is being sown. Sugarcane is being cut. In Khoordah the prospects of winter crops are good, and the paddy crop is being harvested. Cholera still lingers at some places.
39	Balasore, " 7, "	Nil.	There was an appearance of rain towards the end of the week. The sky became clouded and the barometer fell. No rain has fallen, but the cloudiness has not passed away. Main harvest nearly concluded. Yield is excellent. Cholera cases not so frequent, but still severe in the south of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Jan. 7, '76	Nil.	Weather—occasionally cloudy. The prospects of the winter crops are very bad for want of rain. Not half the usual quantity has been sown, and only about half of what has been laid down has germinated; and what is growing is very backward, and will soon perish if rain hold off.
41	Lohardugga, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—seasonable; no rain in this week. The rice harvest seems to have been very good everywhere. The prospects of the cold weather crops are also reported to be very fair, but rain is required.
42	Singbhoom, " 7, "	Nil.	Weather seasonable. No rain, but still there are no unfavorable reports of the *rubbee* crops. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather very dry; the dew is very slight. All crops are promising well.

* Telegram of the 10th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 11th January 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 26th to 31st December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1875. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	56·66	31st Dec.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	58·30	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	48·53	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	43·61	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	46·46	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	45·40	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	57·93	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	64·63	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	75·49	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	5·99	ditto ...	From 19th Sept. 1875.
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	53·28	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	56·57	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	53 95	ditto	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	61·49	ditto	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	69·02	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	53·01	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	50·47	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th Dec. 1875.
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	59·89	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	39·71	ditto ...	From 31st May 1875.
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	73 56	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	59·02	ditto	
		Alipore — Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	57·62	ditto	
		Alipore — Jail	Nil	Nil	57·16	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	56·28	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	63 38	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	67·71	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	60·49	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	64·95	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	47·31	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	59·88	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	54·70	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	62·44	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	51·00	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	50·18	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	55·92	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	54·28	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	63·82	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	59·66	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	60·85	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	66·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	75·01	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	64·82	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	54·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	57·88	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	57 86	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	44·47	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	52·09	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	48·22	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	54·77	ditto ...	From 14th Mar. 1875.
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	43·60	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	54·40	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	62·16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	49·00	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	51·07	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	60·45	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0·32	Nil	53·02	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	18·36	ditto ...	From 25th July 1875.
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	26·91	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	57·81	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	50·08	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	54·72	ditto	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	102·04	15th Dec.	
		Darjeeling — Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	115·17	31st Dec.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	106·59	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	72·07	ditto	
		Buxa — Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	149·44	ditto	
		Buxa — Civil Surgeon's Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	154·28	18th Dec.	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	90·99	31st Dec.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	90·40	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 26th to 31st December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	66·36	31st Dec.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	59·42	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	50·97	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	55·00	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	68·51	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	63·37	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	64·38	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	68·02	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	74·03	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	119·10	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	110·46	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	80·13	ditto ...	Not recorded 12th to 18th Dec. 1875.
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	75·06	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Atia	Nil	Nil	72·56	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	88·43	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	140·30	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	135·72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	147·86	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	119·81	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Not rec.	Nil	89·30	ditto ...	Not recorded 19th to 25th Dec. 1875.
		Brahmunbariah	ditto	Nil	78·29	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	103·72	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	101·02	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	45·38	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	38·67	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	41·45	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	39·58	18th Dec.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	43·89	31st Dec.	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	33·25	ditto ...	Not recorded 1st to 4th Aug. 1875.
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	30·20	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	42·57	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	32·68	ditto	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah	Nil	Nil	33·06	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	50·98	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	42·63	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	49·17	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	32·61	ditto ...	Not rec. 31st Oct. to 6th Nov. 1875.
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	56·27	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	26·07	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhanga	Nil	Nil	45·82	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Not rec.	34·76	25th Dec.	
		Tajpore	Nil	ditto	43·94	ditto	
	Sarun ..	Chupra	Nil	Nil	32·44	31st Dec.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	43·55	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Not rec.	Nil	47·93	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Dec. 1875.
		Bettiah	ditto	Not rec.	51·68	18th Dec.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	46·51	25th Dec.	Not received 12th to 18th Dec. 1875.
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	42·04	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	43·48	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	36·47	31st Dec.	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	43·50	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	42·26	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	39·94	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	42·68	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	44·16	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	53·35	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	48·07	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	55·33	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	59·26	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	41·62	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Nil	48·00	ditto ...	Not received 19th to 25th Dec. 1875.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	36·30	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 19th to 25th December 1875.	Rain from 26th to 31st December 1875.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1875.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	86·40	31st Dec.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	91·92	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	66·35	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	60·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	33·05	ditto ...	Not recorded 2nd July to 11th Sept. 1875.
		False Point	Nil	Nil	88·10	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	64·16	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	85·81	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	53·80	11th Dec.	From 16th May 1875.
		Balasore... Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	59·45	31st Dec.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	50·63	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	60·57	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	61·98	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	57·08	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	66·02	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	43·52	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	50·05	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	47·66	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	59 03	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	43·17	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	63·76	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	58·18	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Not rec.	51·58	25th Dec.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·22	Nil	183·79	31st Dec.	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	103·28	25th Dec.	
		Golaghât	0·34	ditto	80·31	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·42	ditto	86·31	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Nil	ditto	94·95	ditto	
		Deopanie	Nil	ditto	82·90	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	Nil	ditto	85·32	ditto	
		Mazengah	Nil	ditto	79·98	ditto	
		Suntock	Nil	ditto	100·12	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	105·52	ditto	
		Benares	Nil	ditto	45·05	25th Dec.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	177·42	31st Dec.	

CALCUTTA,
January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 1st	10	30·091	30·110	70·5	64·0	68	E N E	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·960	29·979	75·0	64·5	53	S W	2·8	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·095	30·019	70·3	61·8	59	E by N	2·4	...	C	......
		16	29·969	29·987	75·4	61·5	40	N	5·5	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·107	30·126	69·5	61·8	66	W	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·965	29·983	76·0	64·0	55	W S W	2·8	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·060	30·079	69·5	63·0	67	N N W	4·2	...	......	b
		6	29·943	29·969	74·5	61·8	45	N W	7·5	...	CS	......
	5th	10	30·072	30·091	67·5	59·6	59	N N E	4·5	...	......	b
		16	29·936	29·955	73·3	62·4	50	W S W	3·5	...	......	b
	6th	10	30·094	30·113	69·2	61·2	64	E by N	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·962	29·981	74·8	64·7	55	W S W	4·2	...	CS	......
	7th	10	30·094	30·113	70·5	63·0	63	E S E	4·4	...	C	......
		16	29·961	29·979	75·5	6[illegible]·0	58	W by S	3·8	..	C	......
	8th	10	30·048	30·067	71·0	63·5	63	S by E	3·2	...	......	b
		16	29·892	29·910	77·3	68·5	61	S S W	6·8	...	CS	......
Saugor Island.	1st	10	30·096	30·102	72	65	66	N	6·0	...	......	m
		16	29·969	29·975	77	67	56	S	8·2	...	......	b, v, m
	2nd	10	30·095	30·101	73	64	58	E N E	6·4	...	C	m
		16	29·974	29·980	76	62	41	N N W	7·5	...	......	b, m
	3rd	10	30·063	30·069	71	63	61	N N W	3·8	...	C	b, m
		16	29·939	29·945	76	67	60	S S W	4·4	...	......	b, m
	4th	10	30·065	30·071	72	65	66	N N W	10·0	...	......	b, m
		16	29·947	29·953	76	63	44	N	15·0	...	C	b, m
	5th	10	30·070	30·076	69	60	56	N E	5·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·951	29·957	75	65	55	S W	7·4	...	......	b, m
	6th	10	30·084	30·09[illegible]	73	66	67	N E	4·1	...	......	b, m
		16	29·969	29·975	75	67	68	S S E	4·9	...	K	b, m
	7th	10	30·090	30·096	73	67	71	E N E	5·4	...	C	b, m
		16	29·961	29·967	76	69	68	S	4·1	...	C	b, m
	8th	10	30·057	30·063	72	69	65	N W	0·5	...	C	f, m, b
		16	29·917	29·923	76	70	72	S	3·9	...	CK	b, m
Chittagong.	Dec. 31st	10	30·004	30·099	69	64	74	N E	4·6	...	......	m
		16	29·890	29·984	77	63	41	N N W	5·4	...	KS	m
	Jan. 1st	10	30·024	30·119	70	64	70	E N E	4·3	...	......	m
		16	29·900	29·994	77	64	45	N E	3·6	...	......	b, v
	2nd	10	30·[illegible]07	30·102	68	62	69	E N E	3·6	...	......	m
		16	29·890	29·984	76	65	52	N N W	5·5	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·027	30·122	68	63	74	E N E	5·6	...	CS	b
		16	29·890	29·983	78	64	42	W S W	2·9	...	......	m
	4th	10	29·984	30·079	70	64	70	E	4·7	...	......	m
		16	29·878	29·972	77	64	45	E	6·5	...	......	b
	5th	10	29·999	30·094	71	63	61	N E	2·9	...	......	m
		16	29·880	29·974	76	63	44	W N W	4·2	...	K	m
	6th	10	30·004	30·099	68	60	60	N N E	4·1	...	......	m
		16	29·883	29·977	76	60	34	N E	4·7	...	......	m
	7th	10	30·010	30·106	67	59	59	N E	4·6	...	C	m
		16	29·878	29·972	76	61	37	N W	4·6	...	CS	......
	8th	10	29·970	30·065	68	60	60	N N E	4·0	...	......	m
		16	29·860	29·954	76	62	41	W N W	6·1	...	......	b
Madras.	Dec. 30th	10	30·055	30·085	81	68	48	N E	15	...	......	b
		16	29·952	29·982	79	67	50	N E by N	15	...	......	b, m
	31st.	10	30·033	30·063	83	72	56	N E by E	12	0·01	......	b, c
		16	29·924	29·954	82	70	52	N E by N	11	...	......	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30·000	30·030	80	71	62	N E by N	14	...	......	c
		16	29·893	29·923	79	71	65	N E	14	...	......	c
	2nd	10	30·000	30·030	82	74	66	E N E	13	0·12	......	c
		16	29·907	29·937	80	73	70	E N E	14	...	......	c
	3rd	10	30·054	30·084	81	73	66	N E by N	10	...	......	cloudy
		16	29·948	29·978	80	72	66	N E	13	...	......	cloudy
	4th	10	30·045	30·075	79	72	69	N E by N	12	...	......	c
		16	29·919	29·949	81	72	62	N E by N	13	...	......	c
	5th	10	30·011	30·041	82	74	66	N N E	6	...	......	b, c
		16	29·894	29·924	81	72	62	N E by E	10	..	......	b
	6th	10	30·019	30·049	81	72	62	E N E	8	...	......	b, c
		16	29·900	29·930	82	72	59	N E by N	12	...	......	b, c
	7th	10	30·018	30·048	81	73	66	N E	10	...	......	b, c
		16	29·903	29·933	81	72	62	N E by N	14	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	Dec. 31st	10	30·032	30·116	74	65	59	W N W	0·1	...	......	b
		16	29·899	29·982	81	68	41	N	1·5	...	......	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30·012	30·096	73	65	62	W N W	0·1	...	......	b
		16	29·869	29·952	80	65	40	E	2·2	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·032	30·116	72	63	58	W N W	0·2	...	C	b
		16	29·889	29·972	80	65	40	E	1·7	...	C	b
	3rd	10	30·022	30·106	73	65	64	N N E	0·5	...	C	b
		16	29·883	29·965	83	68	42	W	2·3	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·002	30·085	75	64	51	E N E	0·7	...	C	b
		16	29·864	29·947	80	67	47	N W	1·8	...	K	b
	5th	10	29·987	30·071	74	64	55	N E	0·6	...	K, CK, C	......
		16	29·871	26·924	89	67	50	N E	2·4	...	K, CK, C	......
	6th	10	30·007	30·090	76	69	68	N N E	0·2	...	CK	b
		16	29·869	29·952	81	68	49	N N E	0·9	...	K, CK	b
	7th	10	30·004	30·087	76	69	68	N E	0·3	...	K, CK, C	......
		16	29·861	29·948	83	69	46	W N W	1·5	...	K, CK, C	......
	8th	10	29·994	30·077	76	70	72	S S W	0·2	...	K, CK, C	......
		16	29·838	29·920	84	67	37	W N W	3·2	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather inicials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Akyab.	Dec. 31st	10	30·068	30·090	75	68	68	E N E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·954	29·976	80	66	44	W	4·5	...	......	b
	Jan. 1st	10	30·036	30·058	76	69	68	W	1·6	..	......	b
		16	29·927	29·949	77	66	53	W	7·0	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·016	30·038	76	66	52	E N E	3·0	...	......	b
		16	29·924	29·946	78	69	61	W	4·8	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·071	30·093	73	65	62	E N E	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·967	29·989	77	69	64	N W	6·1	.	......	b
	4th	10	29·998	30·020	78	69	61	E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·910	29·932	76	69	68	W	4·1	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·028	30·050	72	67	75	N E	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·932	29·954	75	66	29	N N W	6·0	...	......	b
	6th	10	30·056	30·078	71	65	70	N	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·942	29·964	77	65	49	W	7·5	...	......	b
	7th	10	30·031	30·053	75	65	55	N	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·902	29·924	76	66	56	N N W	5·6	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·014	30·036	74	63	51	N	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·880	29·902	78	68	57	W N W	5·6	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th January 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb.	Miles.	In.		
Jan...	1st	30·016	76·5	59·6	130·4	67·4	62·0	57·[illegible]	0·72	S S W & S W	...	47·6	......	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from midnight to 2 A.M.
	2nd	·018	77·3	58·3	125·0	66·9	59·9	54·3	·66	E N E & N by W	...	76·1	......	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	3rd	·014	77·5	57·6	132·0	67·0	60·9	56·0	·70	E S E, W by N & S by W	...	81·1	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at midnight and 1 A.M.
	4th	29·999	76·3	63·8	142·5	68·7	62·1	56·8	·67	N W & N N W	...	115·2	......	☾	Cirrostrati, overcast, and clear.
	5th	·995	74·9	59·5	126·4	66·1	60·0	55·1	·69	N N W, N by E & S W	...	128·7	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.
	6th	30·018	76·4	58·4	128·0	66·7	61·1	56·6	·72	S E, N E & W S W	...	64·3	......	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	7th	·017	76·6	60·0	130·0	67·9	62·3	57·8	·72	N E, S W & W N W	...	77·6	......	...	Clear and cirri. Foggy from 7 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·9
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	77·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·76
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·05
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th January	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·05

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 10th January 1876.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1875

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1875.

Circle	District.	Canal	Supply of Water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second	Supply of Water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875	Rice Irrigation: Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Rice Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8)	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11)	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12)	Grand total of corresponding period of last year	Rainfall: Inches during month	Rainfall: Inches during Khurreef season	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa ..	Cuttack ..	Kendrapara	1,269	497	3,119	4,044	38	7,201	148	6	154	7,355	9,027			
		High Level, Section I.	675	178	2,533	2,808	40	5,381	29		29	5,410	7,2?7		72·49	52·93
		Tolduadah	1,300	63·708	304	78	20	402	74		74	476	2,035			
		Matchgong	650	26 25	139	1o9	37	335	56		56	391	1 789			
	Total of the month				6,095	7,089	135	13,319	307	6	313	(a)13,632	20,108			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				15,662	4,230	21	19 913	187	8	195	20 108				
South-Western	Midnapore ..	Midnapore	875	402 13	15,206	28 623	106	43,935				43,935	54,630		42·24	56 39 Five years.
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	30 10		8,471		8,471				8,471	10,223		55 66	48 58
	Total of the month				15,206	37,094	106	52,406				52,406	64,853			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				22,646	42,096	111	64,853				64,853				
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	859	23,579	915	2,050	2,965				2 965	.		47 26	38 26
		Arrah	1,660	747 36		6,532	30,111	60,222				60,223			31·90	Not known
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1,466	177		8,930	71	9,001				9,001			39·91	
	Total of the month				23,579	16,377	32,232	72,188				72,188				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year															
	Grand total of the month				44,880	60,560	32,473	1,37,913	307	6	313	1,38,226	84 961			
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year				38,308	46,326	132	84,766	187	8	195	84,961				

Remarks

(a) The details of column 13 are—

		Acres.
At the rate of Re 1		13,531
Ditto of Rs 1-8		691
Ditto of Rs. 3		97
Total		13,319
Perennial—		
Sugarcane	178	
Huldi	61	
Garden produce ..	52	
Brinjals	15	
Plantains	3	
Saru	2	
Garden-nut	1	
Ginger	1	
		313
Total		13,632

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, s c,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd December 1875.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 13 days of December 1875, on 1,279½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Total Train Miles.
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	208,186	*4,36,276 14 10	39,992 1 0	†16,56,288 30	†7,29,905 6 5	66,907 19 11	106,900 0 11	‡ 91,468½ Coaching. 150,435½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway	......	340 14 7	31 5 0	......	570 5 7	52 5 8	83 10 8	......
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	2,617,289	37,75,209 6 7	346,060 17 3	1,66,47,757 30	74,07,398 13 9	679,011 11 3	1,025,072 8 6	23,73,554
Total for 26¾ weeks	2,825,475	42,11,486 5 5	386,052 18 3	1,83,04,046 20	81,37,304 4 2	745,919 11 2	1,131,972 9 5	26,15,457½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year ...	173,486	2,71,800 15 9	24,915 1 10	15,99,077 30	6,61,067 9 3	60,597 17 2	85,512 19 0	70,311½ Coaching. 118,161½ Merchandise. 5,543½ Return empty.
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	......	212 6 2	19 9 5	......	516 9 0	47 ·7 0	66 16 5	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,851,350	30,51,703 9 7	302,239 9 11	2,03,21,549 20	91,09,986 7 5	835,082 1 10	1,197,321 11 9	28,71,860

* Added Rs. 36,224-4-4 for previous weeks on account of traffic from foreign lines.
† Added Mds. 4,875, and deducted Rs. 5,980 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
‡ Added miles 5,269½ to Coaching, and 8,555 to Merchandise, short included in week ended 27th November and 4th December 1875.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 13 days of December 1875, on 223 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	11,071½	*54,212 4 2	4,969 9 2	†1,53,961 30	†34,689 10 3	3,179 17 8	8,140 6 10	‡ 9,018½ Coaching. 9,558½ Merchandise.
Or per mile of railway	......	242 4 8	22 4 2	......	155 0 7	14 4 3	36 8 5	......
For previous 24¾ weeks of half-year	107,228½	3,32,469 4 9	30,476 7 0	11,05,427 10	3,21,191 8 3	29,442 11 2	59,918 18 2	184,334½
Total for 26¾ weeks	118,300	3,86,681 8 11	35,445 16 2	12,59,389 0	3,55,881 2 6	32,622 8 10	68,008 5 0	202,911½
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding 12 days of previous year	7,670	25,184 10 7	2,308 12 0	1,40,542 0	43,301 12 3	3,969 6 6	6,277 18 6	7,078½ Coaching. 8,027½ Merchandise. 285 Return empty.
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	.....	112 8 11	10 6 4	......	193 8 5	17 14 10	28 1 2	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	111 177	3,43,104 1 7	31,451 4 2	13,64,932 0	4,34,949 13 3	39,870 8 0	71,321 12 2	218,277½

* Added Rs. 10,910-9-2 for previous weeks on account of traffic from foreign lines.
† Added Mds. 1,166, and Rs. 439 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.
‡ Deducted miles 216 from Coaching, and 498½ to Merchandise, excess included in week ended 27th November and 4th December 1875.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 25th December 1875, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	66,490	38,242 11 6	3,505 11 7	1,16,518 10	29,874 0 7	2,738 9 1	6,244 0 8
Or per mile of railway	357	241 10 7	22 3 1	736 10	188 12 5	17 4 10	39 7 11
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	780,139	4,99,483 15 9	45,786 0 3	31,15,271 14	8,88,720 15 2	81,466 2 10	127,252 3 1
Total for 26 weeks ...	836,629	5,37,726 11 3	49,291 11 10	32,31,786 24	9,18,594 15 9	84,204 11 11	133,496 3 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,274½	25,324 9 5	2,321 8 5	1,52,554 36	30,053 11 7	2,754 18 6	5,076 6 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	254	160 0 6	14 13 5	964 0	189 14 7	17 8 3	32 1 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	787,008	4,98,108 8 2	45,659 19 3	61,29,718 29	11,68,293 3 6	107,001 17 7	152,661 16 10

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for last 6 days of December 1875, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,197	1,098 0 0	109 6 0	17,195 0	500 0 0	50 0 0	159 6 0
Or per mile of railway	293	39 0 0	3 18 0	614 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	5 14 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	226,318	23,678 0 0	2,367 6 0	4,01,929 0	12,338 0 0	1,233 16 0	4101 2 0
Total for 26 weeks and 6 days ...	234,515	29.766 0 0	2,976 12 0	4,19,124 0	12,838 0 0	1,283 16 0	4,260 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,183	815 9 9	81 11 3	13,806 20	479 9 1	47 19 2	129 10 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	221	29 2 1	2 18 3	493 4	17 2 0	1 14 3	4 12 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	202,856	26,168 15 1	2,616 17 11	3,46,509 15	10,703 6 1	1,070 6 9	3,687 4 8

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the last 6 days of December 1875, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the last 6 days ...	1,382	721 0 0	27 2 0	8,932 0	767 0 0	76 14 0	148 16 0
Or per mile of railway	51	26 8 0	2 13 0	328 0	28 0 0	2 16 0	5 9 0
For previous 26 weeks of half-year	35,899	21,801 0 0	2,180 2 0	1,29,861 0	11,096 0 0	1,109 12 0	3,289 14 0
Total for 26 weeks and 6 days ...	37,281	22,522 0 0	2,252 4 0	1,38,793 0	11,863 0 0	1,186 6 0	3,438 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding last 5 days of previous year	940	746 5 2	74 12 6	7,352 0	572 7 1	57 4 10	131 17 6
Per mile of railway corresponding last 5 days of previous year ...	34	27 6 2	2 14 9	269 32	21 0 1	2 2 0	4 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	31,063	23,019 0 7	2,301 18 1	2,18,797 30	15,066 14 6	1,506 13 9	3,808 11 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first day of January 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the first one day ...	217	115 0 0	11 10 0	747 0	78 0 0	7 16 0	19 6 0
Or per mile of Railway	8	4 0 0	0 8 0	27 0	3 0 0	0 6 0	0 14 0
For previous weeks of half year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 1 week ...	217	115 0 0	11 10 0	747 0	78 0 0	7 16 0	19 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding first two days of previous year	339	237 6 11	23 14 10	1,196 0	107 2 1	10 14 3	34 9 1
Per mile of Railway corresponding first two days of previous year ...	12	8 11 .5	0 17 5	43 36	3 14 10	0 7 10	1 5 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	339	237 6 11	23 14 10	1,196 0	107 2 1	10 14 3	34 9 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for first day of January 1876, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,229	183 0 0	18 6 0	1,760 0	65 0 0	6 10 0	24 16 0
Or per mile of railway	44	6 8 0	0 13 0	63 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	0 17 0
For previous weeks of half-year	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total for 1 week ...	1,229	183 0 0	18 6 0	1,760 0	65 0 0	6 10 0	24 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,542	334 11 9	33 9 6	2,274 0	69 13 0	6 19 8	40 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	91	11 15 .3	1 3 11	81 9	2 7 11	0 5 0	1 8 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,542	334 11 9	33 9 6	2,274 0	69 13 0	6 19 8	40 9 2

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No. 3 of 1876.





The Calcutta Gazette:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 264C.S.

GENERAL.—*The* 12*th January* 1876.—Baboo Mohanund Goopto, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Gurbetta division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, or until further orders.

Mr. George Stewart Park, C.S., is allowed furlough from the 30th November to the 9th December 1875, in extension of the furlough granted to him under orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Park is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

The 13*th January* 1876.—Moulvi Azhurul Huq, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Gopalgunge division of the Sarun district.

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Acting Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Moonshee Neamut Ullah is appointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Manbhoom during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Raie Churn Ghose, or until further orders. Moonshee Neamut Ullah is vested with powers under Act X of 1859 for the trial of petty rent suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to gazette the following appointments of officers attached to the Behar Mounted Rifles:—

Lieutenant J. J. Macleod to be Captain, *vice* Captain L. Hudson, resigned.

Serjeant A. A'R. Edwards to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. J. Macleod, promoted.

The 14th January 1876.—Baboo Rakhal Das Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. L. B. Roberts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th December 1875.

Mr. F. G. Millett, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment at Pooree.

The 15th January 1876.—Moulvi Syed Obeedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district.

The following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service are made:—

From the Third to the Second Grade

Mr. M. Little, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

From the Fourth to the Third Grade.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, Hooghly.
Moulvi Abdul Jabber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore.
Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cutwa, Burdwan.

From the Fifth to the Fourth Grade.

Pundit Srish Chunder Biddyaratna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore.
Baboo Tarruck Nath Mullick, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
Mr. R. T. Sevestre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.

From the Sixth to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Annuda Persad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack.
" Kali Prosunno Sircar, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore.
" Taraprasad Chatterjee, B.A., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad.

From the Seventh to the Sixth Grade.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan.
" Koylash Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division.
Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly.
" H. R. Reily, Manager of the Chanchal Estate in Maldah.

The following Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service:—

Moulvi Syed Muhammad Israil.
Baboo Jodu Nath Chowdry.
Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
" Lolit Mohun Dhur.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter is appointed to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, but will continue to officiate as Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act.

The 17th January 1876.—Mr. T. D. Moran is appointed to be a Deputy Collector in the Julpigoree district for employment on the resettlement of the Dooars.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. H. C. Richardson, District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, an extension of furlough for one week.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act until further orders as Political Agent, Hill Tipperah.

The 18th January 1876.—Mr. G. S. Park is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. C. A. Kelly, appointed to be Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Mr. Park is posted to the district of Howrah.

Mr. W. E. Ward, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Gillon, or until further orders.

Baboo Iswar Chunder Mozoomdar is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Rungpore, *vice* Baboo Behari Lall Mittra, deceased.

Mr. E. M. Money, C.S., reported his departure on furlough on the 31st December 1875.

POLICE.—*The 17th January* 1876.—Mr. Thomas Chalmers Orr is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The 18th January 1876.—Mr. Joseph Boileau Goad, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Luckhimpore, is appointed to be a District Superintendent of the Fifth Grade.

Mr. William Robert Green is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of the First Grade, *vice* Mr. J. B. Goad, promoted, and to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police, Pooree.

Baboo Gudadhur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Moorshedabad, is promoted to the Second Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, *vice* Mr. W R. Green, promoted.

The following officers are confirmed in the Third Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, and appointed to act in the Second Grade from this date:—

Mr. William Parsons Sneyd. Mr. Jack Francis Needham.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 18th January* 1876.—The Reverend G. T. Dennis is appointed to act as Chaplain of Dinapore during the absence, on leave, of the Reverend F. Orton, or until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—*The 13th January* 1876.—Moulvi Abdus Samad, Sub-Registrar of Bhauduria, is transferred to Patarhat in Backergunge.

Baboo Krishna Chunder Mitter, Sub-Registrar of Patarhat, is transferred to Bhauduria in Backergunge.

The 14th January 1876.—Baboo Rajendro Lall Mitter is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Serampore, *vice* Baboo Lukhi Narain Mitter, resigned.

The 18th January 1876.—Mr. P. Hurley, Officiating First Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-three days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th January 1876.

Mr. H. Gillon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Meherpore division of the Nuddea district, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Hurley, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 18th January* 1876.—Baboo Ramanugrah Narayan is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Patna.

OPIUM.—*The 17th January* 1876.—Mr. J. L. Fawcus, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, was on privilege leave from the afternoon of the 3rd July to the afternoon of the 2nd October 1875.

FORESTS.—*The 11th January* 1876.—Mr. F. B. Manson is posted to the Darjeeling Forest Division.

MEDICAL.—*The 12th January* 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Romesh Chunder Gupta was in medical charge of the Midnapore Central Jail from 22nd July to 18th September 1875.

Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons is appointed to have medical charge of the Midnapore Central Jail with effect from 19th September 1875.

Assistant Surgeon Girish Chunder De, attached to the Endemic Dispensary at Shor, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code:

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dhurmsalla in Cuttack:—

Commissioner of the Orissa Division, *ex-officio* Patron.
Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, *ex-officio* Chairman.
Sub-Divisional Officer of Jajpore, Vice-Chairman.
Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, *ex-officio* Superintendent.
Native Doctor in charge, Secretary.
Baboo Boidonath Pundit } Members.
,, Mudhoopersad Pundit } Members.

The 17th January 1876.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Haran Chunder Das, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Ashootosh Lahah, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

EMIGRATION.—*The 15th January* 1876.—Mr. E. R. Forbes is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Protector of Emigrants, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 10th January* 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Soorjee Kumar Mookerjee is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chupra.

The 18th January 1876.—Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna.

ROAD CESS.—*The 18th January* 1876.—Baboo Annada Persaud Sen, Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Narail, in the district of Jessore, *vice* Mr. R. F. Stevens, resigned.

ERRATUM.—*The 13th January* 1876.—In the orders of the 6th January 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, appointing Baboo Bipin Behary Pramanick temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Barh, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Shama Churn Day, or until further orders, *for* " Baboo Shama Churn Day," *read* " Baboo Shama Churn Das."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th January 1876.—The following statement, regarding the allotment of furlough to officers of the Covenanted Civil Service, is published for general information :—

Total number of Civil Servants under the orders of the Government of Bengal		238
20 per cent. of this number is 47·6, or say..		48
Deduct number of officers now absent on furlough or special leave ..		29
Number of furloughs now available		19
Add number of furloughs which may be expected to become available by the return of the following officers during the four months of the first half of 1876, viz. :—		
In February, Messrs. H. C. Richardson and J. R. Hallett ..	2	
In March, Mr. Webster..	1	
In April, Messrs. Crawford, J. S. Drummond, and Cooke ..	3	
		6
Total number of furloughs which may be expected to be available before the end of April next		25

2. The following officers are allowed furlough for the periods mentioned against their respective names, viz. :—

Mr. William James Money, C.S.I.	20 months.
,, Andrew William Cochran	2 years.
,, William Fitzpatrick Meres	1 year.
,, Phillip Nolan	20 months.
,, William Wavell	1 year.
,, John Edward Beevor Jeffery	19 months
,, John Arthur Hopkins	2 years.

3. Eighteen furloughs therefore remain unallotted.

4. The following officers are also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the dates mentioned, viz. :—

Mr. W. J. Money	.. From the 1st March, or from any day within one week from that date.
,, A. W. Cochran	.. From some date in March next.
,, W. F. Meres	.. From 15th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may take it.
,, P. Nolan ..	.. From 1st March 1876.
,, W. Wavell	.. From some date in April next.
,, J. A. Hopkins	.. From 17th March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 18th January 1876.—In modification of the Notification publishing the names of successful candidates for enrolment as Revenue Agents, which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th November 1875, Part I, page 1420, the following corrected name is published :—

Division.	District.	For	Read
Chota Nagpore...	Manbhoom ...	Gobinda Chandra Sircar ...	Gobinda Chundra Sen.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

The 17th January 1876.—The notifications referred to on the margin showed from time to time, the number of appointments in the several grades of Magistrates and Collectors and of Judges at different periods, since the introduction, in 1873, of the scheme of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the Covenanted Civil Service. But consequent on the arrangements necessitated by the constitution of the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and by the transfer to that administration of the district of Sylhet, there has been a reduction, as regards appointments under the Government of Bengal, of one first grade and of one second grade Judgeship. On the other hand, two additional Judgeships on Rs. 1,200 each have been created, one in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and one in the district of Chittagong. The number of appointments, therefore, in the judicial and executive branches of the service is now as follows:—

Dated the 15th April 1873.
" " 29th December "
" " 1st April 1874.
" " 6th " "
" " 15th March 1875.

14 First Grade Judges on	... ...	Rs. 2,500	per mensem.
14 Second Grade Judges on	... ...	" 2,000	"
2 Additional Judges on	... ...	" 1,200	"
and			
15 First Grade Magistrate and Collectorships on		" 2,250	"
15 Second " " on		" 1,800	"
7 Third " " on		" 1,500	"

(including the Senior Superintendent of Survey.)

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th January 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that, from the 1st April 1876, a new sub-division shall be formed in the zillah of Rajshahye, to be called the Nooroolabad sub-division, the head-quarters of which will be at Nooroolabad, on the bank of the river Atraie, and that a new thana (to be named the Panchoopoor thana) shall be created at Panchoopoor in the said sub-division.

2. The sub-division shall consist of the undermentioned four entire thanas (Manda, Bandaiekhada, Bagmara, and Panchoopoor):—

Thanas.	Boundaries.
1. Manda ... 2. Bandaiekhada ... 3. Bagmara ...	As defined in the Bengal Government Notification dated 24th February 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March following.
4. Panchoopoor (new thana)	On the north, the zillah boundary, from the village of Ghatagon to that of Chuk Kootub. Whence— On the west, by thanas Bandaiekhada and Bagmara to the village of Boaleea Boozoorg. Thence— On the south, the river Atraie, to the village of Beesa; then the following villages, viz, Beesa, Setturouna, and Nundeergram. Thence— On the east, the following villages, viz., Nundeergram, Chuk Tainmuk Arazee, Dursungram, Chuk Tainmuk Arazee, Hingulkandee, Oolabaree with Oolabaree Arazee, Potceaur, Mooskeepoor, Sureea, Bunmaleekooudee, Bunmaleekooree, Kacheenuggur, Thul, Kusbah, Pachoopoor, Monohurpoor, Monohurpoor, Futehpoor Arazee, Byteeakhalee, Gobindpoor with Mujahidpoor Arazee, Aikdalla, Toongmaie Julkur Kalispoor, Shealamaie Chuk Sheala, Talimpoor, Muheshbuthan, and Ghatagon.

NOTE.—The entire tract forming the new thana of Panchoopoor, bounded as above, is hereby excluded from thana Singra.

NOTE.—The northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of thana Singra, from the village of Parsun to that of Ghonaiekhara, shall remain as defined in the Notification dated 24th February 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March 1875. The western boundary shall also remain unaltered from the village of Acholkote to that of Dakmundub: whence it shall be bounded by the Panchoopoor thana up to the village of Parsun.

NOTE.—The thana of Nattore, which, in the Notification of the 24th February 1875, was declared as bounded to the north by thanas Singra and Bagmara, is hereby declared to be bounded to that side by thanas Panchoopoor and Bagmara.

NOTE.—In the above description all villages named as situated on the boundaries of thanas are included in the limits of thanas to which reference is being made.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the towns of Barh and Behar, in the Patna district, and of Cox's Bazar, in the Chittagong district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said towns of Barh, Behar, and Cox's Bazar shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 6th April 1870, 24th March 1869, and 23rd March 1869, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the Chowkidaree Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 25th October 1859 and 27th December 1858, for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments, and further that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books, except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India*. The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals*, and of *books published in Europe or America*, is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to all officers and departments of this Government for information, with an intimation that no books, except those mentioned by the Government of India, are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
The 7th December 1875. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10*th January* 1876.—The person described in the roll below having been proved to be implicated in a case of cheating, and convicted therefor, has been dismissed from office, and is hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Jagadishur Laha ...	Doorga Churn Laha...	About 23	Hindoo, Soobarno Banik.	Ft. 5 In. 9	Fair ...	In the town of Dacca.	Copyist in the English Department of Dacca Collector's Office.

H. J. REYNOLDS.
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10*th January* 1876.—The following programme of a visitation tour of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta through the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby published for general information:—

From Calcutta, during the month of January 1876—

Hooghly.
Serampore.
Barrackpore.
Goalundo.
Krishnaghur.
Dacca.
Midnapore.
Cuttack.
Berhampore.

During February, March, and April, if found practicable—

Raneegunge.
Assensole.
Nawadi.
Patna.
Mozufferpore.
Durbhanga.
Buxar.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 7th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that so much of the notification of the 6th December 1875 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, Part I, page 1505) as directed the transfer of thanas Chagulnaya and Mirkeserai to the civil jurisdiction of the district of Noakholly is cancelled. The civil jurisdiction of those thanas will remain as at present until further orders.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 11*th January* 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of land are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar's jaygheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jaygheer lands acquired for the road from Baraan to Panchthupi:—(1) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 cottahs 12¾ gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kangal chowkidar; on the west by the new road; and on the east and south by the lands of Nitai Gop; (2) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 cottahs 6 gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Kangal chowkidar, and on the west, north, and south by mâl lands; it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, pieces of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha and 18¾ gundas are required within the aforesaid village of Salika.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 4th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for railway purposes, in the village of Chur Pollundo, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 beeghas 10 cottahs 9½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary and by lands belonging to Rojonee Kur, Chanchoy Shaick, Ramcoomar Sircar, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Bhogoban Sircar, Nobokristo Manjee, Dununjoy Sircar, Joykristo Poramanick, and by boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Allum Shaick, Sirdar Jamaul Khan, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Ramanundo Doss, Gonesh Manjee, Jeaoollah Shaick, Meah Sirdar, and Shama Shunker Chowdry; on the east by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel village and Bissonathpore; and on the west by the Fureedpore road and Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary, is required in the aforesaid village of Chur Pollundo.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of Bissonathpore, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 64 beeghas 15 cottahs 1½ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Panchoo Shaik and Jonomayjoy Dutt; on the east by lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Okhoy Coomar Chowdoory, Roopoi Shaik, Dwarkanauth Dass, Sulmuth Fucceer, Baloo Shaik, and Rutton Shaik; and on the west by boundary of Chur Pollundo and lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Dununjoy Sircar, Ramkishur Pramanick, Udinath Kur, Mookoondo Laul Roy, Modoo Shaik, Hurrish Chunder Dutt, Nichoo Dutt, and Gobindo Chunder Ghose, is required in the aforesaid village of Bissonathpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of kismut Bhabooeel, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 18 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by land belonging to Prollaud Poramanick, Roy Churn Poramanick, and Soobaul Poramanick; on the south by lands belonging to Shama Shunkur Choudry, and by the boundaries of Chur Pollundo and Bissonathpore; on the east by Dobagachee Bheel; and on the west by the boundary of Chur Pollundo, is required in the aforesaid village of kismut Bhabooeel.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the Fenny Sub-division Head-Quarters, in the village of Faradnagar, pergunnah Amirabad, zillah Noakholly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 12 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mainuddin's Road and Amjad's taluqi land; on the south by the cultivated lands of Das Mahomed, Muchi Gazi Mahomed Ali, and Aminuddin; on the east by the cultivated lands of Elahi Baksh, Muchi Gazi, Azim Bepari, Das Mahomed, and other taluqdars; and on the west by the Grand Trunk Road from Tipperah to Chittagong, is required within the aforesaid village of Faradnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 31st December 1875.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Bhuddashur Station of the East Indian Railway Company, in the village of Bhuddashur, pergunnah Bora, zillah Hooghly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two plots of land together measuring more or less 18 acres 2 roods 27 poles, or 56 beeghas 9 cottahs 10 chittacks of standard measurement; the 1st plot bounded on the south by Road, on the

north by the land of Ramdhon Kha and Ukhil Patro, on the west by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, and on the east by the land of Churamony Dey, Gungaram Hazra, Ramcoomar Doss, Sidoo Doss, Ramdhun Doss, Chundroee Bag, and Ukhil Patro; and the 2nd plot bounded on the north by the land of Ramdhun Kha and Gawaram Doss, on the south by Road, on the west by the land of Madun Ghose, Ramdhun Doss, Hurree Ghose, Obhoy Pan, Gawaram Doss, Modun Ghose, Gopal Soor, Poran Dhola, and Mudun Ghose, and on the east by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, are required within the aforesaid village of Bhuddashur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 4th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for an approach road to the Bhediah East Indian Railway Station, in the village of Bhediah, pergunnah Monohurshahee, zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegha 1 cottah 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by land cultivated by Nobin Das, on the South by land cultivated by Ramjiban Chatterjea, Joyram Moundle, and Hurry Ghosh, on the East by the Government road, and on the West by the East Indian Railway Station compound, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhediah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 265C.S.

The 13th January 1876.—Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is vested with powers under Sections 142, 157, 222, 417, and 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Renny is also authorised, under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the district under that Act.

Moonshee Neamut Ullah, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 14th January 1876.—Mr. Charles Gould Lewis, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Moonsif of Purulia in Manbhoom during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal, or until further orders.

Mr Lewis will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. W. Cardozo, Officiating First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Enamul Huq, Moonsif of Ghatal, in Midnapore, is appointed to act as First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Khadim Hossein, or until further orders.

The 15th January 1876.—Baboo Rama Pershad, Second Subordinate Judge of Patna, is appointed to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot for three months, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Kennedy, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of the Jessore district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 17th January 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Jadoonath Bhuttacharjee of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Jessore.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. C. S. Turnbull of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Hooghly.

Mr. Henry Millett having returned from leave on the 9th instant, and joined his appointment, as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 11th idem, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him, under orders of the 19th April 1875, is cancelled.

The 18th January 1876.—The powers of a Judge of the Small Cause Court, with which Baboo Grish Chandra Chatterjee, First Moonsif of Berhampore, was invested under orders of the 7th December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, are to be exercised only within the local limits of the Berhampore Small Cause Court as reconstituted, by the notification of the 7th October 1874.

Baboo Munmotho Nath Chatterjee is appointed to officiate as First Moonsif of Bongong, in the district of Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Trailokya Nath Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Munmotho Nath Chatterjee is vested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of fifty rupees.

Moulvi Abool Hossein, Second Moonsif of Purneah, is appointed to be Moonsif of Kudba, in that district.

Moulvi Tofail Ahmed, Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, is appointed to be an Additional Moonsif in the district of Patna.

Baboo Sheo Sunker Sahoy is appointed to act as Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Abool Hossein, or until further orders.

The following Notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

"*The 1st January* 1876.—Medical leave of absence for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Baboo Mohes Chandra Chakrabarti, Second Munsif of Nabiganj, in the district of Sylhet, in extension of the leave already granted.

"*The 4th January* 1876.—Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kamrup, from the date on which he joined his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, Kamrup."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 6th January* 1876.—The unexpired portion (twelve days) of the leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, granted, under orders of the 4th August 1875, to Baboo Wooma Churn Dutt, Moonsif of Maldah, in the district of Dinagepore, is cancelled.

The 13th January 1876.—Syed Abool Hossein, Second Sudder Moonsif of Purneah, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 20th December 1875, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 17th January 1876.—Baboo Hurro Chandra Dass, Moonsif of Ameergong, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st February 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Sham Lall Haldar, Moonsif of Juggurnathdiggy, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for three months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in continuation of the three months' privilege leave already granted to him. The whole of the leave will be treated as leave on medical certificate, under Section 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871 (the Indian Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of thana Habra from the Registration Sub-District of Dinagepore to that of Phoolbaria.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Burdwan ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Baboo Jadabendra Biswas.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the head-quarters of the Ramgunj Sub-Registry Office in the district of Noakholly from Lamchur to Ramgunj.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th January 1876.—The individuals described in the subjoined roll having been found guilty of receiving illegal gratifications, and of criminal breach of trust while employed in the Darjeeling jail, have been dismissed from office, and are hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Name of individual and in what capacity lately employed.	Father's name.	Residence and district.	Age.	Religion or Caste.	Crime of which guilty.
			Years.		
J. J. Reghilini, late Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	P. J. Reghilini ...	... .	34	Christian, Protestant.	Taking illegal gratifications and criminal breach of trust.
Aughornath Mookerjee, late Naib Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	Petambur Mookerjee	Nitanundopore, Station Bansbaria, District Hooghly.	23	Hindoo, Brahmin	Aiding and abetting in the above.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1876.—Under Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Section XI of the Act to the towns of Bogra and Sherepore within their municipal limits, as defined under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th January 1876.—The declaration dated the 15th February 1875, which was published at pages 209, 236, and 255 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th and 24th February and of the 3rd March 1875, for the acquisition, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, of a piece of land, situated in the Soodharam station of the district of Noakholly, which was required for the charitable dispensary at that place, is hereby cancelled.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd December 1875.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Bankoora	Onda	Onda	Onda	Baboo Bayakant Nath Dass.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st January 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 14th January 1876.

No 12.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the construction of a new distillery at *Shome*, in the district of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring, more or less, 4 beeghas 19 cottahs and 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the ditch situated on the south of the house of Khakia Badyakur and also the land of Kaloo Kulloo, south by the path situated on the north of the houses of Bhikye and Sadagur, west by the Shome Khallv Khal, and east by the land and house of Ameer, is required within the aforesaid place called Shome.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

The 17th January 1876.

No 13—*Notification*—Baboo Heeralall Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Third Calcutta Division on the 27th November 1875, afternoon

No 14—*Leave of Absence*—Baboo Tara Prosono Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Mozufferpore Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code

This cancels Notification No. 314, dated 28th June 1875.

No 15—Baboo Woma Churn Mitter, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Darjeeling Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under the above Rules

No. 16—*Appointment*—Baboo Surruth Chunder Chuckerbutty is appointed to officiate as Accountant, Fourth Grade, in the Darjeeling Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Baboo Woma Churn Mitter, Accountant, Fourth Grade, or until further orders

No. 17—Mr A R Kalberer, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th January 1876.

No. 18—The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information —

No 7 of the 7th January 1876—In modification of para 2 of Notification No 537, dated 22nd December 1875, the services of Lieutenant Colonel W S Trevor, V C, R E are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, in lieu of his going at once to Burmah

J. E T NICOLLS, *Col.*, R E,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P W. D.

[Second Publication.]

The 11th January 1876.

No 11—*Notification.*—The following bye-laws for the safe and convenient use of the Hooghly Bridge and approaches thereto; and for the passage of ships, boats, and vessels through the said bridge, which have been proposed by the Bridge Commissioners, are published in accordance with Section 24 of Act IX of 1871 (B C):—

The following signals for regulating the passage of vessels through the opening of the bridge have been provided, and all persons concerned shall observe such signals and act in accordance with the instructions conveyed thereby.—

Signal No 1—Two flags hoisted, one at each side of the ship opening of the bridge, indicate that the bridge is about to be opened for the passage of vessels

Signal No 2—A red disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is not clear, or that a vessel is coming through the opening from the opposite direction. Officers in charge of vessels, on observing this signal, shall not attempt the passage, but shall keep clear of the opening so as to allow the vessels coming from the opposite direction to pass through.

Signal No. 3—A white disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is clear. Officers in charge of vessels waiting to make the passage may, on observing this signal, proceed through the opening.

2. Except at slack water and moderate tides of both ebb and flood, no passenger, cargo, or other boat shall use the small openings At all other times the 60 feet and shore openings shall be the only authorized channels for the passage of boats. No boat of any description shall at any time use the space provided for the passage of vessels when the same may be open for that purpose.

3. When signal No. 1 is hoisted, no cargo, passenger, or any other boat shall cross over near the opening of the bridge provided for the passage of ships.

4. The masters, owners, or agents of vessels wishing to pass through the ship opening of the bridge shall give notice to that effect at the office of the Commissioners three hours before the hour fixed for opening the bridge, provided that no such application will be received between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

5. All foot passengers, persons in charge of vehicles or animals, &c., shall, in crossing the bridge, keep to that side of the bridge which is on their left hand.

6. No vehicle of any description shall be turned while on the bridge for the purpose of returning to the same side from which it came.

7. Except with the permission of the Vice-Chairman or Superintendent, no person shall be allowed on the bridge during the time the thoroughfare is closed.

8. Notice shall be given to the Superintendent of the bridge the day before it is desired to take over the bridge any load exceeding 3 tons in weight. Such loads shall not be taken on the bridge except in the presence of the Superintendent, or of an officer deputed by him to be in attendance: or except at such hours as shall be fixed by the Superintendent on receipt of the aforesaid notice.

9. Every person making use of the bridge except for the purpose of going to, or returning from, the railway station at Howrah, shall be liable to pay toll, whether or not he crosses from one bank to the other.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17th January 1876.

No. 11.—*Transfers.*—Mr. B. Marshall, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the afternoon of 24th December 1875.

No. 12.—Mr. St. Leger Halsted, temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

No. 13.—*Leave.*—Baboo Sushi Bhoosun Ghose, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Hidgellee Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th December 1875, on which date he availed himself of the same.

No. 14.—Baboo Chandra Bhoosun Dutt, Overseer, First Grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted privilege leave up to the forenoon of the 26th November 1875, on which date he returned to duty, in extension of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 347, dated 11th September 1875.

No. 15.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. Higgs, Supervisor, First Grade, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from the afternoon of 2nd January 1876.

No. 461, dated 17th December 1875.

No. 16.—Baboo Kally Coomar Coondoo, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, left the Sone Circle on the forenoon of the 31st December 1875 to join the South-Western Circle.

No. 17.—*Transfers.*—Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Upper Gunduck Embankment Division to the Gunduck Survey Division.

No. 18.—Baboo Surbeshur Singh, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, from the High Level Canal Division to the Gunduck Survey Division.

No. 19.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. Low, temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, left the Gunduck Survey Division on the forenoon of the 27th December 1875, and joined the Lower Gunduck Embankment Division on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

No. 9, dated 10th January 1876.

No. 20.—Baboo Kally Coomar Coondoo, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the South-Western Circle on the forenoon of the 8th January 1876.

No. 21.—The following extract from the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

"*No.* 48 *of* 1876.—The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

* * * * * * * * * *

"Lieutenant-Colonel George Archimeds Searle, Madras Staff Corps, 18th January 1876."

* * * * * * * * * *

No. 22.—The following extract from the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

"*No.* 1299 *of* 1875.—The following extract from List No. 23, dated the 26th November 1875, of Military Officers of the Bengal establishment permitted to return, granted extensions of leave, and allowed to retire from the service, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Major J. G. Forbes, R.E."

* * * * * * * * * *

No. 23.—The following extract from the orders of the Government of India, Military Department, is republished for information:—

"*No.* 41 *of* 1876.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

* * * * * * * * * *

"Major J. G. Forbes of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, Public Works Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 10th January 1876."

No. 24.—*Leave.*—Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, having reported himself for duty in this Department on the afternoon of the 11th instant, is granted subsidiary leave for one day.

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, S.C.,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 594, *dated Alipore, the 17th January* 1876.—Mr. A. C. Mangles, C.S., received charge of the Meetapore jail from Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., in the forenoon of the 22nd December 1875.

Baboo Jadub Chunder Goswami received charge of the Fureedpore jail in the afternoon of the 5th January 1876 from Assistant Surgeon Ram Chandra Sen.

Mr. J. F. Hewitt received charge of the Chumparun jail in the forenoon of the 9th January 1876 from Dr. James Cullen.

S. S. LYNCH,
Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Leave of Absence.—The 12th January 1876.—Mr. T. C. Ledlie, Assistant Registrar, has obtained furlough for two years with the usual subsidiary leave with effect from the 21st February 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By order, &c.,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 19th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ১৯শে জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 14, Act XI of 1865, that subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will sit again at the Moonsheegunge Court for six days commencing from the 24th instant.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Offg. Judge.*

MOONSHEEGUNGE, the 13th January 1876.

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. R. CARNAC has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DOORGA GUTTEE BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

MR. F. F. HANDLEY, Covenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of Pooree Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

K. C. GHOSE, *Personal Asst. to Commr.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO SHRISH CHANDRA VIDYARATNA, has been placed in charge of Balasore Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

K. C. GHOSE, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Examination of Candidates for Pleadership and Mookhtarship in Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

THE above examination will take place on the 21st and 22nd instant at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, and Gowhatty.

The Calcutta examination will be held at the Presidency College, and will commence at 10 A.M. on each of the above days.

The candidates will be required to produce at the examination the extracts from the Register of Candidates, which will be furnished to them by the District Judges, through whom their applications have been sent to the Board of Examiners.

The candidates will also be required to produce the receipts for their fees for appearing at the above examination.

E. J. TREVELYAN, *Secy. to the Board of Examiners for Pleadership & Mooktarship.*

The 7th January 1876.

SENIOR SCHOLARS.

1876.

FIRST GRADE. (10)

Surjakumar Agasti ...	... *General Assembly's Institution.*
Asutosh Gupta	... *Presidency College.*
Haridas Bandyopadhya ...	... *Hooghly College.*
Upendrakrishna Datta ...	... *Presidency College.*
Kalisankar Sukul ...	... *Presidency College.*
Surendranath Mitra ...	... *Presidency College.*
Haridas Gargari ...	... *Presidency College.*
Saradaprasad Ghosh ...	... *Presidency College.*
Devendranath Chattopadhya	... *Presidency College.*
Upendranath Moitra ...	... *St. Xavier's College.*

SECOND GRADE.

Hooghly District. (6)

Mashaful Anwar ...	... *Hooghly College.*
Fuzlul Karim	... *Hooghly College.*
Chandranarayan Roy ...	... *Hooghly College.*
Mukundadev Mukhopadhya	... *Hooghly College.*
Akshya Kumar Dutta ...	... *Hooghly College.*
Hariprasad Ghosal ...	... *Hooghly College.*

Town of Calcutta.

Bangachandra Bhuttachargya ...	*Presidency College.*
Srinath Ghosh	*Presidency College.*
W. F. Grant	*Doveton College.*
Amritalal Roy	*Presidency College.*
Baladev Sinha	*Presidency College.*
Atulchandra Batavyal	*Sanskrit College.*
S. Nagalingam	*Cathedral Mission College.*
Dakhina Charan Majumdar... ...	*Presidency College.*
{ Biharilal Ghosh	*Cathedral Mission College.*
{ Ramcharan Mullik	*Metropolitan Institution.*
{ Tarapada Chattopadhya	*Presidency College.*
{ Purna Chandra Basak	*Presidency College.*
Kedarnath Basu	*Sanskrit College.*
Rameshwur Mandul	*Metropolitan Institution.*
Sundari Mohan Das	*Presidency College.*
Sanat Kumar Basu	*Presidency College.*
Rajendranath Basu	*General Assembly's Institution.*

Presidency Division, outside Calcutta and exclusive of Moorshedabad.

Braja Gopal Chuttopadhya	*Kishnaghur College.*

Moorshedabad District.

Hari Charan Basu	*Berhampore College.*

Rajshahye.

Nikunja Mohan Lahiri	*Bauleah High School.*

Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

Kunjalal Nag	*Dacca College.*
Saradaranjan Roy	*Dacca College.*
Ananda Chandra Chakrabarti ...	*Dacca College.*
Gurugobind Pattadar	*Dacca College.*
Janakinath Biswas	*Dacca College.*
Asutosh Sarkar	*Dacca College.*

Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Sitalprasad	*Patna College.*
Jotish Chandra Bandyopadhya ...	*Patna College.*
Syed Sakhawat Hosen	*Patna College.*
Brajanandan Sinha	*Patna College.*
Nilkanta Sahay	*Patna College.*

Orissa Division.

Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhya ...	*Cuttack High School.*
Sasibhusan Palit	*Cuttack High School.*

H. WOODROW, M.A.,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

The 11th January 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 1417B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 3rd February 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares "	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 8th February 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 18th February 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the ensuing year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 2nd March	1876	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Friday, 7th April	"	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 4th May	"	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June	"	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July	"	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August	"	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September	"	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October	"	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November	"	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December	"	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total		...	22,330	16,830	39,160

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

NOTICE.

No. 38B.

AN Examination of the Provision Opium of 1874-75 from the Behar and Benares Agencies, from such despatches as have arrived, will take place at the Presidency Opium Godowns within the Custom House Premises on Monday, the 24th January 1876, at 11 o'clock, to which the public are invited.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 15th January 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 16th November 1875.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	.....	
	Nursapur ...	50,000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	354,100	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	36,000	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	......	
	Arasady ...	......	
	Tuticorin ...	......	
	Total ...	532,100	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, *Madras, 6th December* 1875.

C. A. GALTON, *Acting Sub-Secretary.*

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 12th January 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44*B.*

THE Board of Revenue having reason to believe that compliance with the provisions of the Stamp Law in respect of Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes drawn or made out of British India but negotiated within British India is frequently omitted. direct that the notice of those who are concerned in such Bills or Promissory Notes be drawn to the following sections of Act XVIII of 1869 :—

" 7. The duty imposed by this Act on Bills of Exchange shall be chargeable (*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India, (*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of British India, and (*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

" 8. The holder of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India, and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps for denoting the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

" 19. Subject to the provisions contained in Section 26, no person taking a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note requiring a stamp under Section 8 either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

" 26 (*a*) When any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or Order for the payment of money on demand by any banker or person acting as a banker, chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna, comes to his hands unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

" (*b*.) Such Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid, but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order unstamped.

" 29. Any person or firm making, signing, or issuing, or, except as provided in Section 26, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped; and any person making, executing, or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, if ten times the value of the proper stamp exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such value,

or, when an insufficient stamp has been used, if ten times the deficient amount exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such amount.

" 30. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance, or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

" 31. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance or payment a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section 8,

and any person or firm endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating such Bill or Note,

shall, before delivering the same out of his or its hands, custody, or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

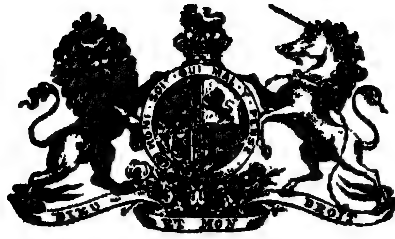
in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

Any person or firm who or which ought, as directed by this Act, to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 18th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 25.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Establishments.*—Mr. J. G. Ritchie, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 28th October last.

No. 27.—Mr. A. J. Primrose, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 15th November last.

No. 1.—*The* 13*th January* 1876.—*Examinations.*—Mr. C. D. C. Winter, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 1,000.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, are republished for general information:—

No. 23.—*Fort William, the* 13*th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Forests.*—Mr. J. C. MacDonell, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st grade, is transferred from the Punjab to Bengal, with effect from the 27th December 1875.

No. 1.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—*Commerce and Trade.*—The following notice is published for general information:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

TEMPORARY DISCONTINUANCE OF HOPE ISLAND LIGHT DURING REPAIRS TO LIGHT HOUSE COLUMN.

The Madras Government has given notice that the Light on Hope Island will be extinguished from and after the 30th day of January 1876, during the execution of repairs to the Light House column.

Due notice will be given of the date on which the light will be re-exhibited.

In the meanwhile Commanders of ships are warned to be cautious in approaching the coast adjacent to the Port of Cocanada (Coringa) during the night, particularly vessels from the Southward.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA;
The 12*th January* 1876.

By Order,
A. O. HUME.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bay of Bengal, No. 70 *a*; Coromandel Coast, No. 71 *a*; and Coringa or Cocanada Bay No. 81: also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, China, &c., 1875, page 12; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 463.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

No. 8.—*The* 11*th January* 1876.—*Emigration.*—Under the provisions of section 56 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the publications noted on the margin shall form part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels sailing from the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and as such, be added to the list of books specified in Schedule A of the rules relating to emigration from those ports published in the *Gazette of India* of the 22nd February 1873, 14th November 1874, and 22nd May 1875.

South America Pilot, Part I.
West India Pilot, Vol. I.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 153*P.*—*Fort William, the* 14*th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Political.*—The following reports of the movements of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are published for general information :—

Monday, 3*rd January* 1876.—Before breakfast His Royal Highness witnessed a Polo Match on the Maidan and also an exhibition of tent-pegging and other sports of the Bengal Cavalry. In the afternoon the Prince attended a Convocation of the Calcutta University assembled for the purpose of conferring an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on His Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness left Calcutta for Bankipore and Benares by Special Train at 10 P.M. The Native Princes remaining in Calcutta attended upon the Prince of Wales at Government House previous to His Royal Highness' departure. A Guard of Honor of European Infantry, with band and color, was drawn up opposite the Grand Entrance of Government House at 9 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied His Royal Highness to the Railway Station. The Escort was furnished by the Body Guard.

The route from Government House to the Railway Station was lined by troops under the order of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Guard of Honor of Native Infantry was drawn up opposite the Howrah Railway Station.

All Officers of Government at the Presidency attended upon the Prince of Wales at the Howrah Railway Station.

A Royal Salute in honor of His Royal Highness' departure was fired from the ramparts of Fort William at sunrise on the 4th January.

Tuesday, 4*th January* 1876.—The Prince of Wales, on arrival at Bankipore soon after 9 A.M., was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and drove to His Honor's Camp, where the European and Native gentlemen of the surrounding districts were presented to His Royal Highness.

After partaking of a *déjûner* given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Camp, His Royal Highness and suite returned to the Railway Station and proceeded in the special train to Benares. At Buxar a deputation from the Government of the North-Western Provinces waited on the Prince, and on arrival at Rajghât (Benares), His Royal Highness was met by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justices, and other Officers of the North-Western Provinces.

Wednesday, 5*th January* 1876.—At 11-30 A.M. the Prince of Wales held a Levée, after which the Delhi Princes resident in Benares were presented to His Royal Highness.

A deputation from the Municipality of Benares was also received by the Prince, who returned a suitable reply to the address presented by them.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Benares Subscription Hospital, visiting *en route* the College and stopping to see the children of the Christian schools assembled to welcome His Royal Highness. The Prince then paid a private visit to the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and formally opened the new Town Hall built by His Highness and presented to the city.

After visiting some of the principal temples of the city, His Royal Highness proceeded by boat to visit His Highness the Maharajah of Benares at Ramnuggur, and returned thence down the Ganges to view the illuminations of the town.

Thursday, 6*th January* 1876.—At 8-30 A.M. the Prince of Wales and suite left Benares by Special Train for Lucknow, stopping *en route* at Faizabad, where the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, accompanied by some of the chief officers of the Province, waited on His Royal Highness. The Prince reached Lucknow at 4-30 P.M., was received with the usual honors, and drove to the Chief Commissioner's house. Immediately after arrival, His Royal Highness took a drive in the town.

Friday, 7*th January* 1876.—At noon the Prince of Wales held a levée, at which the European officers and residents of Lucknow were presented. The members of the Ex-Royal Family of Oudh and city notables were afterwards introduced to His Royal Highness.

In the afternoon the Prince laid the foundation stone of the monument about to be erected to the memory of the Native soldiers who fell in the defence of the Residency. At the conclusion of the ceremony the survivors of the Garrison present in Lucknow were presented to His Royal Highness. The prince afterwards drove to the fort and visited the great Imambara.

After dinner His Royal Highness attended a *fête* given by the Talookdars of Oudh. An address was presented, and the leading Talookdars were introduced to His Royal Highness.

Saturday, 8th January 1876.—The Prince of Wales left by train for Unao at 8 A.M., and spent the day in hog hunting, returning in time for dinner, after which His Royal Highness attended an evening party given in his honor by the members of the United Service Club.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 214.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—*Expenditure.—Education, Science, and Art.*—Ordered that the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Educational), dated 14th October 1875, be published in the *Gazette of India*, with the remark that the day on which an examination is passed is the day on which the examination which an officer passes is held, or the last day of such examination if the examination last more than one day :—

"With reference to the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department of the 9th of August last, No. 269, I have to inform you that I approve of the recommendation therein made that the first increase of pay to be given to an educational officer is to date in future from the day on which he may pass the prescribed examination, namely, the Higher Standard, whether that examination is passed before or after the completion of the first year of service.

"Care will be taken to make this point clear in the terms of agreement entered into by gentlemen nominated hereafter by the Secretary of State."

No. 274.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for the first para. of Rule 2(*b*) of Section 28 of the Civil Leave Code :—

2 (*b*). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, unless the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit) present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the presidency town of Bombay, before one or more medical officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay, or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving before the Medical Board there, or, if there be no such Board, before one or more medical officers to be appointed by that Government, and obtain a certificate as follows :—

We (*or* I) do hereby certify that according to the best of our (*or* my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we (*or* I) consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of———absolutely necessary for his recovery.

No. 181.—*The* 13*th January* 1876.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 90 of the Civil Pension Code :—

SECTION 90.—A life pension not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, and provided the pensioner's age does not exceed seventy years, be commuted at the rates shown in the Table printed as Appendix F. The pension of a pensioner whose age is more than seventy years cannot be commuted except by special order of the Government of India.

No. 190.—*The* 13*th January* 1876.—*Separate Revenue—Customs.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the whole of the duties of customs to which they are liable under the said Act, or any other law for the time being in force, all China clay, drugs, chemicals, ochre, and rosin imported into British India by paper manufacturers, and shewn to the satisfaction of the chief customs authority of the place where they are imported to be intended solely for use in the manufacture of paper.

No. 245.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—*Separate Revenue.—Post Office.*—In consequence of France having joined the General Postal Union, certain alterations are necessary in the exchange of mails between India and France and countries served through France or by means of French mail packets. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased,

under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned:—

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES— NOTE.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Registration. See note *d*.	Packets of newspapers, books, and patterns. Prepayment compulsory.
	Annas.		
FRANCE AND ALGERIA—			
Vid Brindisi through French Office, Modane	7	*d.*	(*a*) Indian inland rate only
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	6½	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	6½	*d.*	Ditto.
TANGIERS AND TUNIS—			
Vid Brindisi through French Office, Modane	10½	*d.*	Ditto.
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto
EGYPT—			
Vid Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *vid* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board	10	None.	
SPAIN—			
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	None.	
GREECE—			
Vid Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
PORTUGAL—			
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles or Naples by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS—			
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	*c. a.* 10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 10	None.	
MONTENEGRO, TURKEY IN EUROPE AND POLAND—			
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—			
Vid Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *vid* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
NEW CALEDONIA—			
Vid Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	9	*d.*	
CHINA—			
Hong-Kong—*vid* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
Shanghai—*vid* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*vid* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 5	None.	
JAPAN—			
Yokohama—*vid* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d.*	2 annas per 4 oz.
Other parts—*vid* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 5	None.	
PONDICHERRY AND SAIGON—			
Vid Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d*	Ditto.
REUNION—			
Vid Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d.*	Ditto.
Vid Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 8	*d.*	2 annas 9 pie per 4 oz.
MADAGASCAR—			
Vid Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 5	None.	
Vid Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board	*c. a.* 8	None.	

NOTE.—*a denotes that the cover is liable to additional postage on delivery.*

c denotes that the prepayment of postage is compulsory.

d denotes that registered covers are charged at double the ordinary rates (to be prepaid), no separate fee being levied.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES— Note.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Letters. Per ½ oz.		Resignation. See note d.	Packets of newspapers books, and patterns. Prepayment compulsory
		Annas.		
CEYLON AND THE STRAITS—				
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet	c.	4	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
From Aden by French Packet	c.	5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
NETHERLANDS INDIA—				
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet through Batavia ...	c.	4	4 annas ...	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet through Batavia	c.	5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
SEYCHELLES—				
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet	c.	5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet	c.	4	4 annas ...	Ditto.
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet	c.	8	4 annas ...	2 annas 9 pie per 4 oz.
MAURITIUS—				
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet ...	c.	5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet	c.	8	4 annas ...	2 annas 9 pie per 4 ozs.

NOTE.—*c denotes that the prepayment of postage is compulsory.*

Besides the above-mentioned countries and places, there are others included in the postal arrangement, but for which there are other better routes. The routes to such places through France or French Agency are therefore merely mentioned below, it being understood that under present circumstances they are of little or no use, *viz.*:—

Gibraltar—Same as given above for *Spain*.

Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Switzerland—Same as given above for *Portugal*.

Austria, Servia, Denmark, Roumania, Sweden, Norway, and Russia—Same as given above for *Montenegro, &c.*

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 31.—*Fort William, the* 12*th January* 1876.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentleman to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

Medical Department.

Surgeon George Arthur Warburton,—date of arrival at Bombay, 17th December 1875.

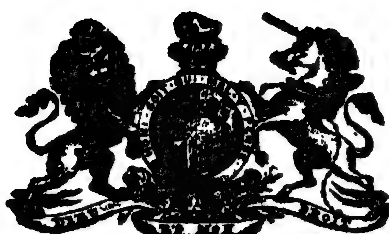
No. 32.—Surgeon Major Francis Nottidge Macnamara, M.D., of the Medical Department, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum, with effect from the 14th February 1876.

No. 37.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary H. B. Blaker, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 45.—*The* 14*th January* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M.D., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Cuttack will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 26th day of January 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 8th day of November 1875.

Mouza Tulang, &c., pergunnah Khandi, towjee No. 2406; zemindar Sitaram Thakur, Sevait Raghunath Raj, Inkut Nursia, and Bijay Gopal Krishtama Raj; sudder jummah Rs. 2,722-12-2.

The amount of revenue due from the estate is Rs. 2,186-3-7.

J. Beames, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dacca will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of January 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of September 1875.

Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estates and Pergunnah.	Names of recorded Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9178	Kismut pergunnah Kasimnugger, hissa 9a. 8g. 0c. 2k., Moonshi Mahomed Hafez.	Moonshi Mahomed Hafez, Srimati Ataranissa, Fazalul Huq and Ambal Khairat.	2,160 0 0	390 13 9	Besides the names of proprietors entered in the 3rd column, Moonshi Mahomed Ismail, Moulvi Mahomed Izrail, Lotfunnissa and Hafzoollah are also stated in the thak papers to be proprietors of this mehal.

Dacca Collectorate, the 17th December 1875.

R. D. Lyall, *Offg. Collector*.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Jan. 10	3 Cases, 206 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Queen Margaret.
" 10	3 Cases, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Cases, 303 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Cases, 190 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, 408 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Package, Abdool Rohman	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	20 Bundles, Mr. H. Bultain	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	7 Cases, B C C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, B M D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, 61 in a diamond, B M D D outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Cask, Colvin, Cowie & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	9 Packages, D D	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, D S & A S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, D. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Cases, E M B in a diamond, W C S K outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Packages, Finlay, Muir & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	4 Packages, G in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, G T	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	18 Packages, J, with A M below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	14 Cases, 731 in a diamond, J. O. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	4 Cases, J M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, K M with D below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Packages, L. S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Cases, M in an inverted triangle, S F below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, M. C. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Cases, M S & M R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, N. G. N. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Packages, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, 1097 in a diamond, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Keg, 388 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	38 Bottles Quicksilver, R S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Package, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	6 Casks, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, W G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	20 Packages, W. L. A. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Cases, W C M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Sample Package, G in a triangle, D C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Castings, C T	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Packages, C W S in a diamond, W C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, T F, with M below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 290 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 731 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, A. G. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	3 Cases, N with D & T I W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	6 Packages, G T	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	9 Plates Iron, S C S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Pipes, M. B. Co. Limited	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Casks, S P D, or no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	3 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Grindstones, W, R, C, or C. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, O. J. M. Co.	Ditto ...	S. S. Historian.
" 11	13 Barrels, S	Ditto ...	Duke of Lancaster.
" 11	1 Case, B. L. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	3 Cases, 206 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	4 Cases, 190 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, 194 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	8 Cases, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, 280 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	20 Cases, 294 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	4 Cases, C & M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, C B C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, D S & A S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Jan. 11	50 Cases, F M, with P. & Co. below	Order ...	Duke of Lancaster.
" 11	10 Cases, F E M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	4 Cases, H. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, Col. H T M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	3 Kegs, H M H	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 11	22 Square Bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Angle Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, K. B. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, K N G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	5 Cases, K C S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Casks, K. B. & Co., with D below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, M in a triangle, N L top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, 6 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 29 in diamond, M A top	Ditto ..	
" 11	1 Case, N. H., with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	3 Cases, N. H. & Sons, with L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Coil Wire, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	50 Cases, O R in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 11	3 Cases, P. & Co. in a triangle, M L top & C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	3 Cases, 157 in a diamond, R. D. & Co. top & W. H. & Co. below	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 11	4 Casks, R M S in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, R C A in a block, S K outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	10 Cases, Mess. Secy., 9th Regt., N. I.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Cask, Major, Sirmoor Rifles	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	66 Packages Ship's Stores	Order ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, 73 in a diamond, S E C top, and W. H. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	2 Cases, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	5 Kegs, S. K. & Co. in a block, W top, and M below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, S & L in a diamond	Ditto	Ditto.
" 11	47 Cases, W L A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, W C M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Bale, D N, with F G below in a circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, D N D, with Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, D D and S in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 11	1 Case, James Derrick	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Sample Truss, L. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Sample Parcel, S T, with M below in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 11	1 Sample Case, W in a double triangle, H below, or F. Lewis, Esq.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, 175 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	City of Canterbury.
" 10	1 Package, A and W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Packages, Rev. W. Bonnar	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Packages, C. & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, C H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	12 Cases, D D S in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, Rev. James Gray	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, H. H. Goode	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Casks, H J in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Castings, no mark, or C. & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	14 Pieces Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	37 Bars Flat Iron, no mark, or M in a diamond, D H outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	6 Bars Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Bundles Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Bar Round Iron, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Bar Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	460 Cakes Spelter, J H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	63 Broken Pieces of Spelter, J. H, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Cases, M. M. Co. in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, N F F G separated by a cross	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	2 Wheels, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	322 Cakes Spelter, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	18 Broken Pieces of Spelter, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, David R. Petrie	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	7 Cases, S K C	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, no mark, or S. F. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, W K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Case, W D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Cask, W & C, with L P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	9 Broken Pieces of Spelter, W, with B below in a circle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Package Sample, Dr. Fraser or Grindlay & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 10	1 Iron Casting, C. & Co. in a diamond, or no mark...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 10	3 Iron Castings, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 10	5 Broken Pieces of Spelter, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 17th January 1876. (540—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 1 week ending 6th January 1876	452 9 6	433 11 0	570 14 3	454 7 9	1,911 10 6	
For the week ending 13th January 1876	413 10 6	364 10 6	469 8 6	383 6 0	1,631 3 6	
Total ...	866 4 0	798 5 6	1,040 6 9	837 13 9	3,542 14 0	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 17th January 1876. (539—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Notice.

List of unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Case, [J W C] ...	Viceroy.
2 Cases, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Cask, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Box, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bottle, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Packet, no mark ...	Ditto.
6 Casks, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Iron Ring, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Iron Chain, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Packet Paint, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Box, no mark ...	Ditto.
52 Iron Pad Locks, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Case, S M B & M ...	Ditto.
1 Case, [T. & Co.] 187 ...	Ditto.
1 Case, W & P 33 ...	Ditto.
1 Cask, [W N] 450 ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, G. Reed & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, [R G] 2841-87, G. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Packet, A H M P 8 ...	Ditto.
1 Truss, [G C L] 8 C ...	El Dorado.
1 Parcel, [K S N] Lall Sing ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, 4 [S K M] 8689-8739 ...	Sultan.
1 Parcel, C C C 9251-60 ...	Ditto.
1 Box, [H T B] L, H. Radcliff, Esq., Public Works Department, Umballa, care of Messrs. Ball & Co., Punjab ...	Ditto.
1 Case, Col. Robinson, R.E. ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Dwarknauth Dutt & Nephew ...	Chancellor.
1 Bar Steel, no mark ...	Ditto.
2 Bars Flat Iron, no mark ...	City of Venice.
3 Rolls Leather, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Case, [S M] 236 T. B. & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, [H] G R C, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, T. Carlisle, Son & Co. ...	Ditto.
5 Plates of Iron, no mark ...	Star of Erin.
9 Bars Angle Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
2 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
3 Kegs, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bundle Placards, no mark ...	Ditto.
7 Casks, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Cake Spelter, S M ...	Camperdown.
1 Cask, no mark ...	Turkistan.
1 Sheet Iron, no mark ...	Glenesk.
1 Bundle Sheet Iron, no mark ...	Ditto
3 Bars of Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bale, H. M. Jones & Co. ...	Duke of Lancaster.
2 Bars and 1 Bundle Iron, no mark	Ailsa.
55 Pieces Slates, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Case, [K] 7 C & B ...	Roslin Castle.
1 Cask, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bundle and 2 Bars Iron, no mark	Historian.
1 Parcel, Bell ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Andrew Yule & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, 4 [H H R] Ewing & Co.	Ditto.
14 Bars Iron, no mark ...	City of Manchester.
67 Bolts, no mark ...	Ditto.
2 Cases, no mark ...	Ditto.
9 Iron Pipes, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Case, W M & Co. 42 ...	Chyebassa.
1 Case, R [B P] ...	Ditto.
1 Case, [M L & Co.] 341 ...	Ditto.
1 Case, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Box, no mark ...	Ditto.
7 Bars of Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bag Alum, no mark ...	Duke of Athole.
10 Bundles and 2 Bars Iron, no mark ...	Duke of Buccleuch.
1 Parcel, Messrs. Huber & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, D [M] L ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Bell ...	Ditto.
3 Kegs, no mark ...	City of Cambridge.
1 Parcel, [G S H] 968 1017 [G G V] 141 50 ...	Ditto.
1 Case, no mark ...	Ditto.
11 Bars Iron, no mark ...	City of Canterbury.
1 Iron Casting, no mark ...	Ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 22nd of January 1876.

1 Case, G C Calcutta ...	Poonah.
1 Case, H O T [M. & Co.] 2244 Calcutta ...	Ditto.
10 Barrels, J T 292 301 ...	Tibre.
9 Cases, H. J. & Co. 73-81 Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Case, R 4 Calcutta ...	Hydaspis.
1 Case, Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Mrs. Walker, 51, Mirzapore Street, Circular Road, Calcutta ...	Mirzapore.
1 Box, Charles Fox, Esq., Doomroon, E. I. R., Bengal ...	Ditto.
1 Case, G. Yule, Esq., Pearce, McRae & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Bundle, [S. P. & Co.] Gwalior ...	King Arthur.
2 Cases Gun-powder at Moyapore Magazine, J J C ...	Tenasserim.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 5th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs,*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 15th January 1876.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
295	L 16—85394	5	The Inspector of Post Offices, Palamow, D. Division.
296	A 86—92318	1,000	Messrs Francis, Ramsay & Co.
298	L 69—15322	100	Bollie Misser.
299	L 52—23210	500	
	L 69—27527	100	
	„ —27528	100	
	„ —27529	100	Bonowaree Lal Dhur.
	„ —27530	100	
	L 62—80492 to L 62—80501	10 each.	
300	A 91—58869	100	Lala Prushram.
301	L 69—03847	100	
	„ —03847	100	
	„ —03848	100	Kristo Bundhu Mookerjee.
	L 22—10825	5	
	„ —10826	5	
	„ —10827	5	
304	L 65—12568	20	
	„ —01661	20	
	„ —21882	20	
	„ —97355	20	Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
	„ —89554	20	
	„ —98522	20	
	„ —61980	20	
305	L 69—23819	100	Samul Das Khettry.
306	L 52—20766	500	Shaik Hussain Buksh.
307	L 69—31175	100	Ram Coomar Ghose.
	L 62—91562	10	
308	L 67—32445	50	Messrs. C. Secondè & Co.
309	L 69—26091	100	J. S. Hubbard.
311	L 63—81930	20	Debendra Krishna Mittra.
	L 59—71860	10	
312	L 65—03942	20	J. C. Jore.
314	L 77—17284 to „ —17299		
	„ —18701 to „ —18716		
	„ —18718	each 20	H. Joll, C.E.
	„ —18720 to „ —18723		
	„ —21001 to „ —21800		
317	L 60—15420	10	Rom Bakash.
319	L 57—70249	10	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
320	L 53—63450	1,000	
	L 68—97332	100	
	„ —97333	100	
	„ —97334	100	James Pratt, C. S., M. A.
	„ —33286	100	
	L 67—18701	50	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
400	L 40—58016	10	Jubhoo Ram.
401	L 2—73883	10	Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey.
402	L 61—53574	10	
	L 65—90898	20	G. Wollaston.
	„ —90891	20	
403	A 84—05639	100	Thakur Dass.
404	L 10—07985	5	Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
405	L 19—86433	50	J. Pembroke.
406	L 45—51186	20	Post Master General,
	L 47—77934	20	N. W. Provinces
408	L 68—27541	100	Major W. G. Cubitt.
409	L 57—77597	10	Hafiz Heffazutoollah.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
410	L 64—47384	20	
	„ —81819	20	
	„ —45550	20	
	„ —81818	20	
	L 62—39836	10	
	L 60—67603	10	
	L 43—84094	10	
	L 40—08836	10	
	L 62—39835	10	
	„ —39833	10	
	L 59—62985	10	Jatra Mohun Biswas.
	„ —50832	10	
	L 23—57094	5	
	L 22—45162	5	
	„ —45165	5	
	„ —45161	5	
	„ —45164	5	
	„ —14697	5	
	L 16—84362	5	
	L 17—27249	5	
411	L 77—02090	20	Nathaniel Juggodanundo Doss.
412	L 52—21672	500	
	„ —17158	500	
	L 53—92744	1,000	Allah Buksh Mahomed Ibrahim.
	L 69—26657	100	
	„ —26658	100	
	„ —26659	100	
413	L 69—08116	100	Messrs. Williamson Magor & Co.
	„ —08117	100	
	„ —08118	100	
414	L 20—98165	5	The Asst. Engr. in Charge No. 5, Mahanudy Divn. N. B. State Railway, Darjeeling.
	„ —98166	5	
415	A 91—65392	100	Meer Izutally.
416	L 69—08497	100	A. Gomces.
417	L 20—28614	5	
	„ —68271	5	
	L 21—56207	5	
	„ —76491	5	Gour Chunder Shaw.
	L 22—13878	5	
	„ —84302	5	
	L 43—16045	10	
418	L 22—56507	5	Pitambur Mookerjee.
419	L 64—04254	20	Eshan Chunder Roy.
420	L 64—08123	20	
	L 39—57629	10	W. Coombe.
	L 21—58339	5	
421	L 15—32533	5	W. Shakespear.
	„ —32536	5	
422	L 22—41886	5	
	„ —41887	5	Grish Chunder Ghosh.
	„ —41888	5	
423	L 5—90916	10	Rutnashur Mullick.
	„ —90917	10	
424	L 58—59457	10	Mudhu Soodun Dass.
	„ —59468	10	
425	L 67—19441	50	
	L 66—92567	50	
	L 69—09315	100	Gopaulputtee.
	L 22—39163	5	
	„ —39191	5	
426	A 96—19308	10	Doorga Mohun Dass.
427	A 7—58825	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
428	L 51—29134	100	Colonel S. Chalmers.
429	L 53—85812	1,000	
	„ —83058	1,000	
	L 52—21005	500	Jesh Raj Gootee Ram.
	L 68—34525	100	
	„ —62011	100	
430	A 91—72262	100	Kally Comul Bhuttacharjea.
431	L 68—97331	100	MoolchandHurruckChund.
432	A 93—87112	20	Azeezuddeen.
433	L 20—14574	5	Hurry Narain Roy.
434	L 60—15591	10	Pundit Vaniktaish Shastry.
435	A 72—97730	20	The District Supdt. of Police, Bankoorah.
	„ —57278	5	
194	L 36—53876 „ —53875	20	Ramsarun Chatterjee.
195	L 63—54541 „ —99460	20	Banee Ram.
196	L 13—16249 L 36—23947	20	Wooma Churn Mookerjee.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
197	L 22—76410 ,, —76412	5	Shaik Azhurrul Huck.
198	A 84—47989 ,, —47986	100	Issur Chunder Banerjee.
199	L 17—83763 ,, —83764	5	A. Cumming.
	L 15—56212 ,, —39257	5	
	L 42—80610 ,, —80609	10	
	,, —62884 ,, —51694	10	
	L 34—37392 ,, —37395	10	
	L 39—57906 ,, —57905	10	
	A 74—41785 ,, —41778	20	
200	L 45—74864 ,, —74863	20	Mohadaw Missry.
201	L 21—97301 ,, —97303	5	Kally Dass Dass.
202	A 48—74588 A 49—36992	10	Kunnuck Mull Lodha.
	A 25—80473 ,, —80474	20	
	A 33—92602 A 34—86339	20	
203	L 68—46415 ,, —46416	100	Messrs. W. H. Gilbert and Co.
204	L 46—49472 ,, —49473	20	Surgeon P. S. Connolly.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 18th January* 1876.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease in the district of Darjeeling being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule No. 1, for grant of locations at Darjeeling:—

Number of lease.	Name of Lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
172	Colonel G. B. Mainwaring	50 0 0

A. W. PAUL, *Asst. Commr., in charge.*
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, 1st December 1875.

Notification.

THE following revision of the scale of landing charges on stone in blocks landed on the jetties having been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is now published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of Section 65, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

No. in Schedule.	Description.	Landing charge.	Removal charge.	Wharf rent.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
185A	Stone in blocks, per cwt. ...	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 0

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*
CALCUTTA, the 13th January 1876. (533—1)

Wanted.

AN experienced Tobacco Curer, practically acquainted with the Manilla method of manufacture.

Apply by letter only enclosing credentials, and stating expected salary to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, L. P.
The 14th December 1875.

Wanted

AN Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Tipperah. Consolidated pay Rs. 110 per month. Climate of the district excellent. Applications to be sent in before the 31st instant. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of the Presidency College, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government.

Also a Draftsman. Pay Rs. 35 per month.
KHETTER NAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE,
Dist. Engineer of Tipperah.

Wanted.

A TREASURER for the Julpigoree Treasury, on a salary of Rs. 65 per month. Security Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) required. Apply, with copies of testimonials, &c., to the Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree.
R. C. MONEY, *Major, Dy. Commr.*

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.
E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

WANTED an Overseer for Fureedpore District Road Works. Salary Rs. 130, inclusive of travelling allowance. Preference will be given to men having practical knowledge of works.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned before the 25th January 1876.
JADAV CHANDRA GOSVAMI, *Vice-Chairman, District Road Cess Committee.*
FUREEDPORE, the 7th January 1876.

Notice.

WANTED a first grade Civil Court Ameen for this district. Salary Rs. 70 a month. A competent knowledge of Surveying, including exactness and facility in draughting what has been surveyed, is required. Preference will be given to those who, by examination, have been declared qualified to appear as pleaders in superior courts; but a lower grade pleadership deploma is indispensably required.

Applications (with *copies*, of testimonials) will be received up to the 25th February 1876.
W. J. MONEY, *Dist. Judge.*
MYMENSING DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT,
The 13th January 1876.

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.
(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. Ashton, of the Bowreah Cotton Mills, a British-born subject, who died on the 10th October last, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.
H. B. LAWFORD, *Offg. Judge.*
HOOGHLY, the 13th January 1876. (535—1)

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ferdinand Schlaepfer and the undersigned, carried on under the name and style of Schlaepfer, Putz and Company, expired this day through effluxion of time. The undersigned will continue to carry on business under the same style and firm of Schlaepfer, Putz and Company.
OTTO WEYLANDT.
CALCUTTA, the 31st December 1875.

Mr. Gustav Zielfelder is authorized to sign our firm from this day. SCHLAEPFER, PUTZ & Co.
CALCUTTA, the 1st January 1876. (517—3)

Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.

WILL sell, at 1 P.M., on Friday next, the 21st January current, in their Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms, to the highest bidders, 1 Case Saddlers Leather, Goods landed damaged *ex City of Canterbury*.

(538—1) MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.

Calcutta Laundry Co., "Ld."

In Liquidation.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company is convened for Saturday, the 12th February 1876, at 8, Old Court House Street, at noon, to consider the Liquidators' Report and to pass such resolutions thereon as may be deemed advisable.

W. NICHOLLS } Liquidators.
W. B. DEWAR }

CALCUTTA, 10th January 1876. (529—2)

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 5th February 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd January to 5th February 1876, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*

Calcutta, 15th January 1876. (537—3)

New Beerbhoom Coal Co., "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, 29th January 1876, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1875, declaring dividend, electing Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th to 29th instant.

STEEL, McINTOSH & Co., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 13th January 1876. (534—2)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Robert Carroll, late Commander of the British steamer *Poyang*, belonging to the Hong-Kong, Canton, and Macao Steam Boat Company, "Limited," who was lost on board the said steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Macao in a typhoon on the night of the 31st day of May 1875, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted to John Sturrock Scrymgeour, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted attorney of Florinda Carroll of Macao, in China, the widow of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January 1876, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1876; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 12th day of January 1876.

ORR AND HARRIS,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

(542—3)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 315 of 1875, wherein Sreemutty Koosumkameeny Dabee, residing at Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Moorallydhur Sen and others are defendants, the creditors of Bungseedhur Sen, late of Collotollah, in the town of Calcutta, bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, who died on or about the 5th day of August 1856, are, on or before the 5th day of February 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear in the Court House on Saturday, the 19th day of February 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

W. C. TROTMAN, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*

The 21st December 1875. (511—6)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM McADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
(530—3) G. F. MEWBURN.

NOTICE.—Stolen at Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, counterpart No. 10927, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500. (536—3)

Lost.

A GOVERNMENT Security for rupees five thousand, No. 11275, five per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter Janey Bibee is applying for a renewed note.

(543—3) M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

FOUR Government Securities for rupees one thousand each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55 of the Public Works Loan five per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee who is applying for a renewal of it.

(544—3) M. T. PEARSON.

Notice.

THE payment of the following Calcutta Currency Notes, of Rs. 20 each, viz.—

L 77—21001—21800,
L 77—17284—17300,
L 77—18701—18723,

being the proceeds of a cheque obtained by means of *forgery*, has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against receiving them.

H. JOLL, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., 1st Calcutta Divn.

15, WRITERS' BUILDINGS.

Lost.

THE lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 9815 of $^{0}{}_{0}{}^{8}$, of the four per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Railly Brothers, and last endorsed to Tara Kisore Mukherjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note, and the interest, has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for issue of duplicates on behalf of the proprietor.

TARA KISORE MUKHERJEE.

BERHAMPORE GORA BAZAR. (524—3)

List of Stolen Notes.

No.	Circle.	Value.
D3—71265,	Lahore or Calcutta,	100
D4—30317,	Allahabad or Calcutta,	50
„ 47209,	Ditto	50
L49—83307,	Ditto	50
„ 89459,	Ditto	50
„ 89460,	Ditto	50
„ 89461,	Ditto	50
D5—74194,	Lahore or Calcutta,	20
„ 74811,	Ditto	20
„ 80123,	Ditto	20
„ 96514,	Ditto	20
„ 96561,	Ditto	20

Also stolen a Gold Watch, double case, old fashioned, London maker, repeats hours and quarters.

Suitable rewards will be given.

H. MILLETT, *Lieut.-Col., District Supdt. of Police.*

CAMP DELHI, the 15th January 1876. (541—1)

Notice.

THE sitting of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors is adjourned from Tuesday, the first, to Wednesday, the second, day of February next, by order of the Presiding Commissioner.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 15th January 1876.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of CONNOYLOLL BURRAL and KISSENMOHUN BURRAL, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 8,276-8-3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the rate of 11 annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of SHIBCHUNDER SEAL, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,535-7-4 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of WOOMES CHUNDER BONNERJEE, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 7,464-2-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

M. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of AARON EZEKIEL EZRA, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 25th day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

A. Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of AARON EZEKIEL EZRA, of No. 7, Parsee Church Street, in the Town of Calcutta, Inhabitant, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

A. Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of AARON EZEKIEL EZRA, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

A. Carapiet, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of RAMDOYAL GHOSE, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 348-13-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

In the matter of SALIGRAM, of No. 6, Mullick's Street, in the Town of Calcutta, who lately carried on business as a Silk and Cloth Merchant at Burrah Bazar, in Calcutta, in co-partnership with one Bullub Doss, since deceased, under the name and style of Bullub Doss and Saligram, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 15th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Dhur & Mitter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of SALIGRAM, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 15th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dhur and Mitter, *Attorney.*

In the matter of SALIGRAM, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 25th day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ "*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*"

Dhur & Mitter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of PEARYMOHUN DOSS, and GOCOOL CHUNDER DOSS, both of No. 14, Manicktollah Street, Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, carrying on business at No. 80, Radha Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, as cloth merchants, formerly under the style or firm of Pearymohun Doss & Co., and now under the style or firm of Gocool Chunder Doss, Insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvents, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

J. Hart, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of CORNELIUS CHESTER BANCROFT, formerly of Ballygunge, in the suburbs of Calcutta, then and now of No. 1, Jaun Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, who carried on business from 1st January 1868 to the 31st December 1873 in partnership with John Atkinson of Boston, in the United States of America, and from that date to the present time in partnership with George Frederick Williams, the younger, and Daniel Goodwin Tilton, both at present in the United States of America, as merchants and agents, at No. 6, New China Bazar Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the style and firm of John Atkinson & Co., an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys*.

IN the matter of RAM CHUND BHUDDRO, who lately carried on trade or business in co-partnership with one PRANKISTO SEN, as pice and spice shopkeepers at No. 80, Clive Street, at Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Monday, the 10th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Greesh Chunder Ghose, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of SHAMA CHURN BHUR of No. 55, Doorga Churn Mitter's Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Twist Merchant at No. 44, Armenian Street, in Calcutta, under the name, style, or firm of Shama Churn Bhur, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 4th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Joykissen Gangooly, *Attorney*.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, *the 18th day of January* 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports ...	7 P.M.	19th Jan.	*Patna.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) ...	7 "	22nd "	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein ..	7 "	23rd "	*Mecca.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk-Phyoo ...	7 "	23rd "	*Abyssinia.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 "	25th "	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 "	26th "	*Surat.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Réunion can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 18th January 1876.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
} (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto .. .. 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,

The 2nd November 1875.

Notice.

No. 370.

TEN Bullock Train Packages, originally despatched from Futtehgurh to the address of Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta, consisting of iron spouts, having been refused by the consignee, it is hereby notified that if after the expiration of three months from the date of this advertisement the said packages are not removed from the Calcutta Bullock Train Godown, and all charges due on them paid, they will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds credited to Government.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post Master.*

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE, the 11th December 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices within the Kingdom of Italy can be obtained through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges, and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made in Italy will be notified from time to time in the Local Indian Gazettes.

E. F. Harrison, *Comptroller-General.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 18th January 1876.

Anthony M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
Atkins, R. P. and Co.
Atkinson, F.
Aynsley, J. Murray.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Betts, D.
Bird, E.
Blakey, W.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Campbell, W. M.
Carter, Henry.
Carter, W. B.
Cavaye, H. K.
Chambers, Major.
Charnock, Miss.
Cheetham, W. H.
Clifford, Hon'ble H.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Curry, T. E.
Davidson, R.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, I. E.
Ellis, E.
Fanshawe, H.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Finlay, J. A.
Flagg, Mrs. Annie.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gael, J. D. (c.s.)
Girard, H. E.
Gifford, H. D.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goding, A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Gregoire, Dr. L. M.
Grey, Annie.
Green, S. A.
Green, Miss S.
Grobb, Julius.
Guise, R. E.
Haines, Sir F. Paul.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henty, G. A.
Hilier, Simpson.
Holland, Capt, H. O. H.
Hudson, Mrs.
Hutchinson, L. H.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Keyes, Mrs.
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E. C. George, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 14th January 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
Bhaugiruthee.		
Entrance below Chourasia	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	6
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	3	0
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	7
Matabangah.		
Entrance from the Ganges	1	0
Tatarparah	0	6
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	1	0
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	4	3
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	3	3
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	3	0
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	2	6
Jellinghee.		
Entrance	0	0
On the Entrance Bar	0	0
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	0	0
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta† ...	2	3
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 17th January 1876, above zero, 2 feet 4¼ inches.

T. H. Wickes, c.e., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

Berhampore, the 17th January 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2½ feet can get into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *via* the Byrub.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

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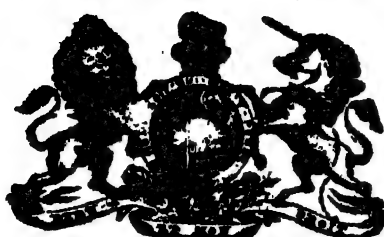
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Contents of No. 1.

Contents of No. 2.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 23rd November 1875, and having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 11th January 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

An Act to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette;* and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the districts named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District" means a district formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nisheen" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language "The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of ."

Government to provide seal and books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in

each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books:

Book I.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Entries to be numbered.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Applications by whom to be made.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows:—

If the application be for the registration of a marriage:

By the parties to the marriage jointly: provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians: and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula:

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula:

By the parties to the divorce jointly: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register:

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Entries by whom to be signed.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce:

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula*: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Index to be kept up.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Particulars to be shown in index.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

Fees for searches and copies.

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Appeal against refusal to register.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act, and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Registers to be given up.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

Saving clause.

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(*c*) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(*d*) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(*e*) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A). BOOK I.

Register of marriages (as prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)*

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.

3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.

4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.

5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.

6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.

7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.

8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.

9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

10. Amount of dower.

11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).

12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?

13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.

14. Special conditions, if any.

15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.

16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.

17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

FORM (B). BOOK II.

Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)*

1. Consecutive No.

2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.

3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Description of divorce.

6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.

7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.

8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.

9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.

10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.

11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C). BOOK III.

Register of divorces of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).*

1. Consecutive No.

2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.

3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.

4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.

5. Amount of dower.

6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar

7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.

8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.

9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.

10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.

11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.

12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.

13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.

14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

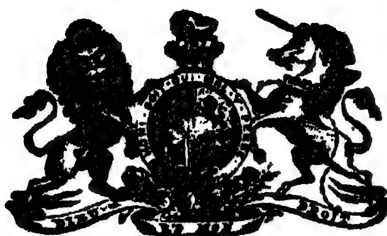
Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

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* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom respectively are not represented by guardians.

† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 15th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon within a fortnight.

A Bill to provide for the compulsory Registration of Possessory Titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the preparation and maintenance of Registers of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and to require every person who is now in possession of any such estate or lands as proprietor, or as lessee or tenure-holder directly under the Government, or who may hereafter acquire such possession, to register his name in the office of the Collector of Revenue; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the "Land Registration Act 1876," and it shall come into force on the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Regulations repealed.

2. The Regulations mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Civil Court."

(1) "Civil Court" means any Civil Court which is competent to hear and determine the matter with respect to which the words are used:

"Estate."

(2) "Estate" includes

(a) any land subject to the payment of revenue, either immediately or prospectively, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been or may be entered into with Government:

(b) any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with the public revenue (whether the amount of such assessment be payable immediately or prospectively), although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole:

"Lieutenant-Governor."

(3) "Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity:

"Local Division."

(4) "Local division" means a Pergunnah, Thannah, Police jurisdiction, or other local division of the district according to which the Mouzahwar Register of the district is arranged.

"Mouzah."
(5) "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet, tolah, and sub-division of an estate, by whatever name such sub-division may be known:

"Manager."
(6) "Manager" means every person who is appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court to manage any estate or revenue-free property or any part thereof:

"Proprietor."
(7) "Proprietor" means every person being in possession of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest in an estate or revenue-free property as proprietor thereof; and includes every farmer, and lessee who holds an estate or revenue-free property directly from or under the Collector.

"Revenue-free property."
(8) "Revenue-free property" means any land not subject to the payment of land revenue, which is included under one entry in any part of the General Register of revenue-free lands:

"Section."
(9) "Section" means a section of this Act:

"The Board."
(10) "The Board" means the Board of Revenue of the Provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

"The Collector."
(11) "The Collector" means the Collector of the District to which a register relates in, and any Assistant or Deputy Sub-Deputy Collector to whom the Collector may delegate the performance of any duty under this Act:

"The District."
(12) "The District" means the District to which a Register relates.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTERS TO BE KEPT UP BY THE COLLECTOR.

Collector to keep Registers.
4. The Collector of every district shall prepare and keep up the following Registers:—

A.—A General Register of revenue-paying lands.
B.—A General Register of revenue-free lands.
C.—A Mouzahwar Register of all lands revenue-paying and revenue-free.
D.—An Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Language, character, and arrangement of registers.
5. The Registers shall be written in such language and in such character, and shall be arranged in such manner as the Board from time to time may direct for each district, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and the Board may prescribe any particulars to be recorded in any Register in addition to those specified in this Act;

Provided that if a copy of any Register has not been prepared and kept up in the vernacular language and character of the district, the Collector shall be bound to furnish an authenticated extract from any Register translated into the vernacular language, and written in the vernacular character of the district, to any person who may apply for the same, on payment of the same fee as such person would be required to pay for the same extract if made in the language and character in which the Register is prepared.

The General Register of revenue-paying lands.
6. The General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be kept for the purpose of showing all lands appertaining to estates which are borne on the revenue-roll of the District, and also for the purpose of showing all lands within the District appertaining to estates which are borne on the revenue-rolls of other districts, and the proprietors of such estates. It shall consist of two Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Book of estates borne on the revenue-roll of the District.
Part II.—Book of lands situated in the District, appertaining to estates borne on the revenue-rolls of other districts.

The entries in each Part of the General Register shall be numbered in one consecutive series for the whole District, and shall follow one alphabetical arrangement, running from the beginning to the end of the Part.

Part I of the General Register.
7. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the names of all estates which are borne on the revenue-roll of the District, and it shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) name of the estate,
(b) number of the estate on the revenue-roll of the District, and the annual amount of revenue for which it is liable.
(c) name of every local division in which any lands of the estate are situated, whether in the district, or in any other, with specification of the number of mouzahs in each local division; and when any of the lands lie in another district, the name of that district.
(d) name of every mouzah in which lands appertaining to the estate are situated, with area of such land in each mouzah, if ascertained by the revenue survey, or other authentic measurement, and a reference to the authority for the entry, and with a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register.
(e) name of the proprietor, manager, or mortgagee of the estate;
(f) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.
(g) if the estate contains any tenure or farm which is secured against Government by special registry under sections thirty-nine, forty-two, forty-three or forty-four of Act XI of 1859 (*to improve the law relating to sales of land for arrears of revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency*), or other similar law for the time being in force, a note of the fact, with particulars and a reference to the order for special registry.
(h) if the estate contains any tenure or farm which is secured against any auction purchaser except the Government by common registry under section thirty-nine and section forty-one of the said Act or other similar law for the time being in force, a note of the fact, with particulars and a reference to the order for special registry.

(i) whether the estate was formed at the decennial settlement, or by butwarah; whether it is a resumed lakhiraj tenure or discovered taufeer land, and any other particulars of the origin of the estate.

Part II of the General Register.

8. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the names of all estates which comprise lands situated in the District, but which are borne on the revenue-rolls of Districts other than that to which the Register relates, and it shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the estate;
(b) name of District on the revenue-roll of which the estate is borne, with the number which the estate bears on that roll, and the revenue for which it is liable; and the number which the estate bears in Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands for its own District;
(c) name of every local division of the District to which the Register relates, in which any lands of the estate are situated, with a specification of the number of mouzahs in every such local division;
(d) name of every mouzah in the District to which the Register relates which contains land appertaining to the estate, with area of such land in each mouzah if ascertained by survey, or other authentic measurement, and a reference to the authority for entry, and with a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register;
(e) name of the proprietor, manager, or mortgagee of the estate;
(f) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Land held without payment of rent deemed to be part of certain estates.

9. Every holding which is held without payment of rent, not being a revenue-free property entered in the General Register of revenue-free lands, as hereinafter prescribed in section 18, and not being a part of any such property, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a part of the estate within the local boundaries of which it is included; and if it is not included within the local boundaries of any one estate, then to be a part of such neighbouring estate as the Collector shall, by an order under his seal and signature, declare.

Collector may include land held without payment of rent in an estate.

10. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any holding which is held without payment of rent, and which is not included in any estate as entered in the existing General Register, should be included in any such estate, for the purposes of this Act, the Collector shall cause a notice, addressed to the person who is believed to be in possession of such holding, to be served in the manner prescribed in section 58, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may think fit to allow; after the expiration of such period the Collector shall proceed to enquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may consider to be proper in respect to the inclusion of the said holding in the said estate for the purposes of this Act.

Note to be made on General Register.

11. After the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall have been prepared, a note shall be made on such Register against the estate affected,

of every alteration in the amount of revenue assessed on any estate, which may be ordered by competent authority;

of every partition of an estate into two or more estates;

of every change involving the removal of an estate from the part of the register on which it is borne;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand in the Register may be recorded in Part I of the Intermediate Register as hereinafter provided in section 25

General Register of revenue-free land.

12. The General Register of revenue-free lands shall be kept up for the purpose of showing all lands situated in the District which are not borne on the General Register of revenue-paying lands. It shall consist of three Parts—

Part I.—Book of lands held exempt from revenue in perpetuity.

Part II.—Book of lands occupied for public purposes without payment of revenue.

Part III.—Book of unassessed waste lands, and any other lands not included in Part I or Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

Part I of the general register of revenue-free lands.

13. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands held under lakhiraj grants which have been declared to be valid by competent authority,

all lands in which the Government has conferred a proprietary title free in perpetuity from any demand on account of land revenue, in consideration of the payment of a capitalized sum, or for any other reason,

and any lands of which the Board, on a full report of the circumstances of the case, shall have sanctioned the recognition as constituting a revenue-free property, and the entry in this part of the Register.

Part I of the Register may be sub-divided and arranged in any way the Board may direct for each district, and shall contain the following particulars as far as applicable to each entry :—

(a) name of the revenue-free property with the character of the tenure, whether jaghir, altumgah, devutter, bishanpirit, purchased revenue-free, redeemed, or otherwise;
(b) date of the grant or title being conferred;
(c) nominal area granted;
(d) names of the grantor and original grantee;

(*e*) reference to any decree or other order declaring the grant valid;

(*f*) reference to entries in earlier Registers relating to the property or any part thereof;

(*g*) name of every local division in which any land appertaining to the property is situated, whether in the District or in any other, with specification of the number of mouzahs in each local division; and if any of the lands lie in another District, the name of the District;

(*h*) name of every mouzah which contains land appertaining to the property, with actual area of such land in each mouzah, if ascertained by survey or authentic measurement, with specification of the authority for the entry;

(*i*) a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register;

(*k*) names of the proprietor, manager, or mortgagee of the revenue-free property;

(*l*) reference to entries made in any Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Board may direct that last section shall not apply to any district.

14. If it shall appear to the Board that the circumstances of any District are such that it is not desirable to register the particulars required by the last preceding section, the Board may direct that the said section shall not apply to such District, and may lay down any rules they may think proper for the preparation of Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands and for the registration of lands therein, provided that such rules shall require the registration of some person as liable for the discharge of the duties mentioned in section 71, in respect of every plot of land which is not entered in any other part of the General Register under the provisions of this Act.

Part II of the General Register.

15. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands which are occupied by the Government or by any public body, for public purposes, and on account of which no land revenue is demanded.

It shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) the area of the land comprised in each entry;

(*b*) the names of the local divisions and mouzahs in which the lands are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register of the local division;

(*c*) the name of the department of Government or of the public body by which it is occupied;

(*d*) the purpose for which it is occupied;

(*e*) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Part III of the General Register.

16. In Part III of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all waste and other lands (not being included in any other part of the General Register) which are not assessed to land revenue. It shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) name and number of the lot, or other particulars identifying the property;

(*b*) area comprised in each entry;

(*c*) name of every local division and mouzah in which lands of the property are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered on the Mouzahwar Register of the local division;

(*d*) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Note on General Register of revenue-free lands.

17. After the General Register of revenue-free lands shall have been prepared, a note shall be made on such Register against the property affected

of every case in which lands entered as revenue-free may be declared liable to assessment, and assessed by competent authority;

of every partition of a revenue-free property into two or more properties;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand on the Register may be recorded in Part II of the Intermediate Register as hereinafter provided in section 26.

Board to decide what lands to be included in each revenue-free property.

18. The Board may decide what revenue-free lands shall be included in each revenue-free property to be registered under this Act, and may from time to time direct that lands which are borne on the Register as forming one revenue-free property shall be divided and entered on the Register as forming two or more such properties; and may similarly direct that revenue-free lands which are borne on the Register as forming two or more revenue-free properties shall be united, and entered as forming one revenue-free property.

Collector may serve notice in certain cases calling on proprietor to register.

19. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not entered on the General Register as a separate revenue-free property should be entered on the register as such, he may cause a notice to be served in the manner prescribed in section 58, calling on the person in possession of such lands as proprietor to show cause why he should not be required to apply for such registration; and if, after hearing any objections (which may be preferred within a month of the issue of such notice, or within such longer period as the Collector may allow), and after making such further enquiry as may be necessary, the Collector shall be of opinion that the land should be so registered, he shall require such proprietor by a similar notice to apply for such registration, and thereupon such person shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 71, to be a person who is required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name; and all the provisions of Part IV of this Act, so far as may be practicable, shall apply to such person.

Provided that such person shall not be liable to any fine under section 69, and shall not incur any disability, as provided in section 70, until after the expiration of three months from the date on which the notice aforesaid shall have been served.

Provided also that no notice shall be issued requiring any person to apply for registration of any land as a revenue-free property in Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands until the circumstances of the case shall have been reported to the Board, and until the Board shall have sanctioned the recognition and entry of such lands as a revenue-free property.

Collectors may serve notice for inclusion of lands in a revenue-free property.

20. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not included in any revenue-free property as entered in the existing General Register should be included in any such property for the purposes of this Act, the Collector may cause a notice to be served in the manner prescribed in section 58, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice or such longer period as the Collector may allow; at the expiration of which period the Collector shall proceed to inquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may consider to be proper in respect to the inclusion of the said lands in the said property for the purposes of this Act.

Purpose of the Mouzahwar Register.

21. The Mouzahwar Register shall be kept up for the purpose of showing, in a connected form, the mouzahs appertaining to each local division, and the lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, of which each mouzah consists.

Mouzahwar Register to be arranged according to pergunnahs or local divisions.

22. The Mouzahwar Register shall be arranged and divided according to pergunnahs, thannahs, police jurisdictions, or such other local divisions of the district as the Board may from time to time direct for each district; the entries of mouzahs shall have a separate series of consecutive numbers, and a separate alphabetical arrangement for each local division.

The Mouzahwar Register shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the mouzah;

(b) total area of mouzah, if ascertained by survey or measurement, with specification of the authority for the entry;

(c) names of every estate or revenue-free property to which any of the lands of the mouzah appertain, with a reference to the entry of each on the General Register, and a specification of the portion of the total area of the mouzah which appertains to each as ascertained by survey or authentic measurement, with specification of the authority for the entry

(d) gross rental of the portion of area which appertains to each estate or property, where such rental has been ascertained during management of the lands by the Collector or by other authentic means, with specification of the authority for the entry;

(e) reference to entries made in Intermediate Registers after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register.

The Intermediate Registers.

23. Intermediate Registers shall be kept up for the purpose of recording therein from time to time changes affecting the entries which stand in the General and Mouzahwar Registers, so that by a reference to them in connection with those Registers correct information up to date on the points recorded may be obtained at any time; also for the purpose of keeping together, as far as possible, in a convenient form, the information which will eventually be required for re-writing the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Division of the Intermediate Register.

24. The Intermediate Register shall consist of two Parts, as follows :—

PART I.—A Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-paying lands.

PART II.—A Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-free lands.

Particulars of Part I of the Intermediate Register.

25. In Part I of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded all changes in the names of proprietors, and such other changes affecting any entries standing in the General Register of revenue-paying lands, or affecting any entries in the Mouzahwar Register relating to revenue-paying lands, as the Board may from time to time direct in respect of each district. It shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the estate affected, the Part of the General Register of revenue-paying lands on which it is borne, and the number it bears in that Part;

(b) the number which the estate bears on the revenue roll and the amount of revenue for which it is liable;

(c) references to previous entries in the Intermediate Register relating to the estate;

(d) particulars of the change with reference to the authority under which it is made;

(e) the numbers borne by the entries in each Part of the General Register of revenue-paying lands, and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register, which are affected by the change here recorded.

Particulars of Part II of the Intermediate Register.

26. In Part II of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded all changes in the names of proprietors, and such other changes affecting any entry standing in the General Register of revenue-free lands, or any entry relating to revenue-free lands in the Mouzahwar Register, as the Board may from time to time direct in respect of each district. It shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name and character of the estate to which the lands appertain, and the number which it bears in any Part of the Register of revenue-free lands;

(b) reference to previous entries relating to the tenure in the Intermediate Register;

(c) particulars of the change with a reference to the authority under which it is made;

(*d*) the numbers borne by the entries in the General Register and each local division in the Mouzahwar Register which are affected by the change here recorded.

Intermediate Register not to be allowed to fall into arrear.

27. Every Collector shall make the necessary entries of changes in the General and Intermediate Registers immediately on such change being proved to his satisfaction.

When Registers to be prepared.

28. The first General Register and Mouzahwar Registers under this Act shall be prepared within the period of five years from the date on which this Act comes into force.

Old Registers to be in force till new Registers prepared.

29. Until the Registers by this Act directed to be prepared are so prepared, the Registers now kept up in the office of every Collector shall be deemed to be the Registers kept up under this Act, that is to say—

The General Register of revenue-paying estates shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-paying lands;

The Pergunnah Register (Part II) of revenue-free lands shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-free lands;

The Register of Intermediate Mutations shall be deemed to be the Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers;

And all the provisions of this Act shall, as far as possible, be deemed to be applicable to such Registers as well as to the Pergunnah Register (Part I) of revenue-paying lands which is now kept up in the office of the Collector of a district.

How Registers to be prepared.

30. The first General Register of revenue-paying lands, the first General Register of revenue-free lands, and the first Mouzahwar Register under this Act, shall be prepared for each district from the entries in the Registers mentioned in the last preceding section, and from any other authentic information available to the Collector.

General and Mouzahwar Registers to be rewritten.

31. The said Registers shall be rewritten whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Board: provided that all three such Registers shall be rewritten up to the same date, so that, when prepared, they may form a complete record for the district of the particulars required to be recorded as they may stand on the said date.

How General and Mouzahwar Registers, when rewritten, to be prepared.

32. Whenever the Board shall order the said Registers to be rewritten, the new Registers shall be prepared from the preceding Registers, and from the entries of subsequent changes in the Intermediate Registers; and such additions to, omissions from, and alterations in, the entries as they appeared in the previous Registers shall be made as subsequent changes have made necessary; and the authority for each change shall be expressly referred to in the proceedings of the Collector.

For the purpose of making the entries as correct as possible when the Registers are rewritten, the Collector shall also avail himself of any occasional means of authentic information, from public measurements, attachments, or otherwise.

Particulars to be entered to facilitate reference.

33. To facilitate reference, as well as the preparation of fresh Registers, whenever any entry of alteration may be made in either Part of the Intermediate Register, the Collector shall note in the proper column opposite to the entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers to which such entry in the Intermediate Register may relate, the number of the page in the Intermediate Register in which the entry of alteration is made, and the number of such entry in the last-mentioned Register; and opposite to the entry of alteration in the Intermediate Register he shall similarly note the numbers of the entries in the General Register, and the numbers of entries under the different local divisions in the Mouzahwar Register, to which such entry of change relates.

Entry of estate on any part of a General Register.

34. Whenever, after the preparation of the General Register, it may be necessary to bring any estate or revenue free property on to any Part of such Register on which such estate or property is not already borne, such estate or property shall be at once brought on to the said Part under a new number, in continuation of the last number already borne on such Part of the General Register.

Entry of mouzah under local division of Mouzahwar Register.

35. Whenever, after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register, it shall be necessary to enter any mouzah under any local division of such Register under which it is not already borne, such mouzah shall be at once brought under the proper local division bearing a new number, in continuation of the number borne by the last entry under that local division.

Entries made under two preceding sections to be in chronological order.

36. All new entries made in the General and Mouzahwar Registers after their preparation, as prescribed in the two last preceding sections, shall be made in chronological order.

Registers to be initialled before used.

37. The pages of every Register prepared under this Act shall be bound up into as many volumes as may be convenient, and each shall be numbered in print and be initialled by the Collector before it is written upon.

Pages of all Registers to be initialled.

38. The Collector shall attest every page of every Register prepared or kept up under this Act with his initials after it is written, and shall attest every entry in the Intermediate Register with his official signature as soon as it is made.

On completion of General and Mouzahwar Registers Collector shall certify number of leaves.

39. As soon as any General or Mouzahwar Register is completed, the Collector shall certify on the last leaf the number of leaves of which the volume consists.

40. If any entry in the General or Mouzahwar Register is found to be erroneous or incomplete, or to contain any material inaccuracy, such entry shall not be altered or erased, but the Collector shall cause the error or omission to be noted against or below the entry in such Register, or in the Intermediate Register, as may be most convenient, and attest such note with his signature; and if the note be made in the Intermediate Register, the Collector shall insert opposite to the erroneous or incomplete entry in the General or Mouzahwar Register (as the case may be), the number of the page and of the entry in the Intermediate Register in which the error or omission is noted, and in the proper column of the Intermediate Register shall specify the numbers of the entries of the General Register, and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register to which the corrections relate.

Erroneous or incomplete entries in Registers.

Any erroneous or incomplete entry in the Intermediate Register shall, as far as possible, be noted in a similar way.

41. The Collector shall send to the Board copies of the General and Mouzahwar Registers as soon as they have been prepared. The Board shall then cause the assessment stated in the Registers of estates paying revenue to be tested by any information available in their office, and shall direct the Collector to correct any inaccuracies and to supply any omissions which may be brought to light.

Copies of General and Mouzahwar Registers to be sent to Board.

42. The Collector shall, from time to time, send to the Board copies of entries in the Intermediate Register.

Entries in Intermediate Registers to be sent to Board.

PART II.

OF THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION FROM WHICH THE REGISTERS SHALL BE KEPT UP.

43. To enable the Collector to make the necessary entries of all changes amongst those who are in proprietary possession of estates and of all changes affecting the area of, or any other particulars which are entered or are required to be entered, in the General and Mouzahwar Registers—

Information to be supplied to Collector.

(1) When any Civil Court shall make a decree or order

creating, declaring, transferring, limiting, or extinguishing any proprietary possession in an estate, or revenue-free property;

or altering the area of any estate, or revenue-free property;

such Court shall, within one month from the date of such decree or order, cause a memorandum of the same to be sent to the Collector of the District on the General Register of which such estate, or revenue-free property is borne;

(2) Whenever any document creating or transferring any proprietary possession in an estate or revenue-free property shall be registered by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar of Assurances, such Registrar or Sub-Registrar shall, within one month of the registration of such document, cause a memorandum of the same to be sent to the Collector of the District on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne;

(3) Every person succeeding to any estate or revenue-free property, or to any share of any estate or revenue-free property, whether by purchase, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, or holding the same, shall, in accordance with Part IV of this Act, give notice of such succession or holding (if his name be not already registered on the General Register), and shall furnish such other information as may be necessary to enable the Collector to make in his Register such entries as he is required to make;

(4) Every proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property;

every person appointed by the Collector, by the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court (whether under the designation of manager, curator, surberakar, or any other designation) to manage any estate or revenue-free property, or part thereof,

in which any new village may be established, whether under the name of tolah, kismut, or any other designation,

shall give notice of the same to the Collector immediately on the establishment of such new village.

44. For the purposes of the last preceding section, the Collector shall avail himself of the following sources of information :—

Information of which the Collector may avail himself.

(*a*) any attachment or sale of land, or any division or union of an estate or revenue-free property, made by him or by any of his subordinates;

(*b*) any public measurement;

(*c*) any valuation roll prepared in accordance with section sixteen of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, or other similar law for the time being in force,

(*d*) and any other information which to him may appear authentic.

45. Whenever any competent authority may direct that any estate be transferred from the revenue-roll of one District to that of another, the Collector of the District from the revenue-roll of which the estate is to be transferred shall transmit to the Collector of the District to the revenue-roll of which the transfer is to be made a copy of all entries in any of the Registers which may relate to the estate to be so transferred, and an entry taken from such copy shall be made in the General Register of the District to which the transfer is made.

Information of estates transferred to one District from another.

46. Whenever any Civil Court passes a decree confirming any transfer of proprietary right which has already been made in any estate or revenue-free property, or gives effect to any decree transferring any such right, such Court may order the transfer to be registered in the Register, and the Collector shall register such transfer accordingly.

When register may be altered on order of Civil Court.

47. Whenever it may appear probable to the Collector from the memorandum of any decree or order which may be furnished to him by any Civil Court,

On what grounds Collector authorized to make change in Register.

or from any proceeding of any revenue officer, or from any other information,

that a change ought to be made in any entry in any Register, he shall make such enquiries as

may be necessary, and if he be satisfied that such change ought to be made, he shall make such change.

Collector may require proprietors, &c., to supply information.

48. If the Collector shall have occasion to require from any person holding any interest in land, or employed in the management of land, any information necessary for the purpose of preparing, making, or correcting any entry in any Register, he may issue a notice requiring such person to produce the information required on or before a day fixed in such notice, and if such person shall fail so to produce such information, he shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in section 69.

PART III.

OF THE REGISTRATION AND MUTATION OF NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.

Present proprietors of estates to register within six months.

49. Every person who, at the date on which this Act comes into force, holds any proprietary right, or a share in any proprietary right, in any estate or revenue-free property, shall, if his name has not previously been registered in accordance with the law in force previous to such date, within six months from the date on which this Act comes into force, give notice of such holding to the Collector of the District on the General Register of which such estate or revenue-free property is borne, and make an application to such Collector in manner hereinafter mentioned for the registration of his name as the holder of such right.

Persons succeeding to proprietary right in estates to give information within six months.

50. Every person succeeding to any proprietary right in any estate or revenue-free property, whether by purchase, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, shall, within six months from date of such succession, give notice of such succession to the Collector of the District on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne, and make an application in manner hereinafter mentioned to such Collector for registration of his name in the place of the name of the person to whose right he has succeeded.

Mortgagee may apply for registration.

51. Every person who holds a mortgage of any proprietary right in any estate may apply to the Collector for registration of his name as such mortgagee, and in such application shall specify whether he or the mortgagor is in possession of the estate or proprietary interest therein which is mortgaged to the applicant.

Person transferring proprietary right may apply for registration of transfer.

52. Any person registered as proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property who may transfer his proprietary right, or any share thereof, to another, shall make an application in the manner hereinafter mentioned to the Collector for registration of the name of the transferee in the place of his own.

Presentation of application.

53. The application under the four last preceding sections may be presented by the applicant or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

Presentation of application in behalf of minors.

54. If the applicant has not attained his full age, the application may be presented by his guardian, or, if no person shall have been legally appointed guardian of such applicant, by any relative or friend of the applicant who may be considered by the Collector the proper person to make the application.

Notice to objectors.

55. If the application sets forth circumstances which would justify the Collector in registering the name of the person whose name is required to be registered, or if, after further enquiry, the Collector considers that such circumstances exist, he shall issue a notice requiring all persons who oppose the registration of the name of the person whose name is required to be registered to give in a written statement of their objections and to appear on a day to be therein specified, not being less than one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Publication of notice.

56. Such notice shall be published by affixing a copy of the same on or at all the following places:—

(*a*) the zamindari kutcherry (if any) of the estate or other place at which the rents are ordinarily received;

(*b*) some conspicuous place in at least one village appertaining to the estate to which the application relates, and if the estate comprises lands situated in more than one local division, then in at least one village in each local division containing such lands;

(*c*) the office or Court of every Collector, Sub-divisional Officer, Judge, and Munsif, within whose jurisdiction, and every Police station within the jurisdiction of which, any of the lands to which the application relates are known to be situated.

Irregularity in service of notice not to affect validity of proceedings.

57. No irregularity or omission in the service of notices as required by the last preceding section shall affect the validity of the proceedings unless it is shown that some material injury was occasioned by such irregularity or omission.

Notice to transferor.

58. If the application alleges that the applicant has acquired the right by transfer from any living person, a copy of such notice shall be served on the alleged transferor by delivering or tendering to the person to whom it may be directed a copy thereof attested by the Collector, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person, or to some adult male member of his family, or, in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous part of the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Collector issuing such notice may direct.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to serve such notice on the alleged transferor if a registered deed of transfer of the proprietary right is produced before the Collector.

Inquiry by Collector.

59. On the day fixed in the notice, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Collector shall consider any objections which may be advanced, and make such further inquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged holding of, or succession to, or transfer of, the property; and if the holding appears to exist, or the succession or transfer appears to have taken place, and the successor or the transferee to have obtained possession as alleged, and not otherwise, the Collector shall order the name of the holder, successor, or transferee (as the case may be), to be entered in the proper Registers.

Provided that any person to whom any proprietary right in an estate has been mortgaged may be registered as mortgagee, whether he be in actual possessor of such estate or otherwise.

Summoning and attendance of witnesses.

60. For the purpose of the inquiry mentioned in the last preceding section and of every inquiry held under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon, enforce the attendance of and examine witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (as far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

In what cases Collector to refer to Civil Court.

61. If in the case of the alleged transfer from a living person, the fact of possession by the applicant is not proved;

or if the right of succession be disputed by, or on behalf of, any person making a conflicting claim in respect thereof; and it be not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the applicant has acquired possession in accordance with his claim to succession;

the Collector shall refer the matter to the determination of the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction.

Procedure on making a reference under last section.

62. In making a reference under the last preceding section the Collector shall state for the information of the said Court in writing under his hand

(1) the name of the estate or revenue-free property to which the reference applies, together with the numbers which it bears on the General Register and on the revenue-roll of the district;

(2) the names of all the persons who now stand registered on the General Register as proprietors, managers, or mortgagees;

(3) the names of the applicants for registry;

(4) the circumstances of the case as far as they are before the Collector, and the reasons which have led him to make the reference.

Procedure on receipt of reference.

63. On receipt of such reference the said Court shall cite the parties concerned, and give notice of the time at which the matter will be heard; and after expiration of the time so fixed, shall determine summarily the right to possession (subject to regular suit as hereinafter mentioned), and shall deliver possession accordingly.

Judge may appoint curators.

64. Whenever a reference has been made to the said Court as provided in section 61, if it shall appear to the Judge thereof that danger is to be apprehended of the misappropriation or waste of the property before the summary suit can be determined, such Judge may appoint curators for the care of the property, and may exercise all or any of the powers mentioned in sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen of Act XIX of 1841.

Decision of Judge to be final.

65. The decision of the Judge upon the summary suit under this Act shall have no other effect than that of settling the actual possession; but for this purpose it shall be final, not subject to any appeal or order for review.

Civil Court to certify its determination to Collector.

66. The Civil Court shall certify to the Collector its determination as to the right of possession, and the Collector shall accordingly make the necessary entry in the proper Register.

Manager, &c., must apply for registration.

67. Every person appointed by the Collector, by the Court of Wards, or by any Court of Justice, whether under the designation of manager, curator, surberakar, or any other designation, to manage any estate or revenue-free property, is hereby required to apply for registration of his name as such manager within three months of the date on which this Act comes into force, or of his appointment, whichever period may last expire, and on receipt of such application the Collector, if satisfied that such appointment has been made, shall register the name of the applicant.

Fees for mutations and entries.

68. The Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe proper fees for mutations or entries in the Registers; provided that no fee for a singl, mutation or entry shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favor the mutation or entry is made, and shall be expended in such manner as the Local Government may think fit.

Penalty for omitting to comply with provisions of Act.

69. Whoever being required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name, voluntarily or negligently omits to make such application within the prescribed period, and whoever shall fail to supply any information, or to attend, or to produce any document when required by the Collector under this Act, shall be liable to such daily fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding fifty rupees, and such fine shall be payable daily until such direction or requisition shall be complied with; and the Collector may proceed from time to time to levy any amount which has become due in respect of any such fine, notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending.

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner of the Division, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the said Commissioner.

Unregistered proprietor deprived of power to sue for rent.

70. No proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any share in such estate or property, shall be entitled to avail himself of any of the remedies provided by Act No. X of 1859 (*to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William*), or by Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 (*to amend the procedure in suits between landlord and tenant*), or of any law for the time being in force relating to the realization of rents, with regard to any estate or revenue-free property in respect of which his name may remain unregistered, unless he shall have presented an application to the Collector for registration of his name, as such proprietor.

Legal obligations to apply to registered proprietors.

71. Every registered proprietor of any estate or of any revenue-free property, or share thereof, and every person who is by this Act required to apply for registration of his name, shall, from the date on which he may be bound to apply for registration of his name, be deemed to be liable for the discharge of any duty which is by any law for the time being in force imposed upon the proprietor of such estate or property or share thereof.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make Rules.

72. Within four months of the date on which this Act comes into force, the Board shall make general Rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

the form in which Registers under this Act are to be kept;

the procedure as to the presentation, admission, and verification of applications for the registration of names under sections 49, 50, 51, and 52, and as to inquiries under section 59 and generally for the purposes of this Act.

The Board may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Collector may require proprietor to name estate.

73. The Collector may by a notice require the proprietors or managers of any estate or revenue-free property to name such estate or property by a distinctive name.

Appeal.

74. Every order passed under this Act by any revenue officer below the rank of the Collector of the District (not being an officer specially vested with appellate powers as hereinafter mentioned) shall be appealable to the Collector of the district, or to any officer who may have been specially vested by the Government with special appellate powers in this behalf;

and there shall be no further appeal from any order so passed in appeal confirming the order appealed against, but an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division against every order so passed in appeal which modifies or reverses the order appealed against.

Every order passed by the Collector of the District or by any officer specially vested with appellate powers as aforesaid, being passed otherwise than on appeal from the order of another officer, shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division.

Every appeal to the Collector or to any officer specially vested with appellate powers as hereinafter mentioned, shall be presented within fifteen days of the order appealed against; and every appeal to the Commissioner of the Division shall be presented within one month of the date of the order appealed against; and every such appeal presented after the lapse of fifteen days or one month as the case may be, may be summarily rejected, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of the appellate authority for admitting the appeal after the lapse of the time fixed by this section.

No appeal shall lie against any order of the Commissioner of the Division passed under this Act; but every order passed by any officer subordinate to a Commissioner shall be subject to revision and modification by such Commissioner; and every order passed by any such officer or by such Commissioner shall be subject to revision and modification by the Board.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with special appellate powers.

75. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time vest any officer other than the Collector of the District with special appellate powers under this Act; and every officer so vested shall be competent to hear and decide any appeal which the Collector of the District is competent to hear and decide under this Act.

Saving clause.

76. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to—

(*a*) preclude any person from bringing a regular suit for possession of, or for a declaration of right to, any property to which he may deem himself entitled;

(*b*) render the entry of any land in the Registers under this Act as revenue-free an admission on the part of Government of the right of the person in whose name such land may be entered, or an admission of the validity of the title under which the said land is held revenue-free.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS REPEALED.

See Section 2.

Number and year.	Subject or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XIX of 1793	Non-badshahi lakhiraj grants...	Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-nine to thirty-four; so much of section thirty-five as has not been repealed; sections thirty-six to forty-one; so much of sections forty-two and forty-three as has not been repealed, sections forty-four to forty-six, all inclusive.
XXXVII of 1793	Badshahi lakhiraj grants ...	Sections sixteen to eighteen, twenty-four, twenty-six to twenty-nine; so much of section thirty as has not been repealed, thirty-one to thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-six; so much of section thirty-seven as has not been repealed, section thirty-eight, so much of section thirty-nine as has not been repealed, sections forty to forty-one, all inclusive.
XLVIII of 1793	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795	Granting to the Collectors a commission on the jumma of certain lands.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797	Levying Fees, &c. ...	The whole.
VIII of 1800	Pergunnah Register ...	So much as has not been repealed, except section nineteen.
III of 1828	For the appointment of Special Commissioners, &c.	So much of section eleven as has not been repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Regulations of 1793 and of 1800 required the Collectors of Districts to prepare and keep up registers of landed proprietors of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free tenures, and imposed on all persons succeeding to such property, whether by inheritance, purchase, gift, or otherwise, the obligation of giving immediate notice of such succession to the Collector, and furnishing such information as might be necessary to enable the Collector to make certain other prescribed entries in the public registers, but the obligation could only be enforced by such fine as might be imposed by order of the Governor-General in Council, on a report of the circumstances of each case being submitted to him.

As early as 1837 the Board of Revenue reported to Government that there was much laxity in carrying out the requirements of these laws, and that the provisions as to compelling those who succeeded to possession to give notice thereof had become a dead letter, owing, in a great degree, to the cumbrous process by which alone they could be enforced. From that time to this, the advantages of enforcing regular and correct registration, and the most effectual means of so doing have frequently been discussed; but nothing has been done, and no attempt has yet been made to enforce registration.

In 1872 the Board of Revenue represented to the Government that the Legislature had recently imposed many new duties of importance on zemindars, obedience to which is to be enforced by process against the landholder individually, and not, as under the old laws, against the estate.

Act VII of 1868, of this Council, requires that the amount of demands against landholders for penalties incurred by breach of duties imposed by the law, and of many other demands against landholders, shall be levied by the process of certificates having the force of decrees of court against the individual landholders who have rendered themselves liable to the demand. Thus, when any landholder incurs a penalty by failing to perform a duty which attaches to the possession of his estate, or becomes liable for any other public demand, the amount of which may be levied under Act VII of 1868, it is essential to identify the

person or persons in possession of the estate before the demand can be enforced. In the absence of registers in which the names of holders of estates are entered and successions regularly recorded, not only is such identification difficult, but it has sometimes been found impossible.

Under these circumstances, it has been found necessary practically to enforce the obligation which is imposed on landholders by the existing laws, of registering their holdings of estates and future successions thereto.

The Bill enforces the obligation by a daily fine on defaulters, to be imposed by the Collector, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the Division; and also by declaring that no proprietor shall be entitled to avail himself of any of the remedies which the existing law provides for the realization of rents, with regard to an estate in respect of which his name is not registered as a proprietor in possession, unless he shall actually have presented an application for such registration.

The Collector is vested with the powers of a Civil Court in respect of enquiries under the Act; and it is provided that when an application for registration is opposed, if the Collector cannot satisfy himself that one party has obtained possession as proprietor, he shall certify the existence of the dispute to the Civil Court, which shall be bound summarily to try and decide the question of right to possession; in accordance with which decision the Collector will make the registration in his books.

Managers of estates appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, and any Court of Justice, are required to cause their names to be registered.

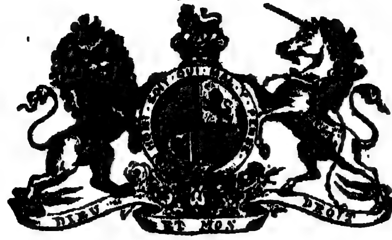
It is provided that every registered proprietor and every person who is by the Bill required to apply for registration of his name in respect of any estate, shall be deemed liable for the discharge of any duty which is by law imposed on the proprietor of such estate.

The opportunity has been taken to repeal the provisions relating to the preparation and maintenance of the Collector's registers, which are scattered through many old Regulations, and which, to use the words of the Board of Revenue, require such "voluminous detail" that "the Registers were never kept up in such manner as to be really useful, in any district in Bengal."

So much of these provisions as are now required have been re-enacted in a form which is more convenient and better adapted to present circumstances.

The 12th January 1876. H. L. DAMPIER.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876" :

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Acts.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph:

"Telegraph officer."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act; and

"Message."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

4. Within British India the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph:

Proviso as to licenses.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

III.—Penalties.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(c) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

17. Any telegraph officer who wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

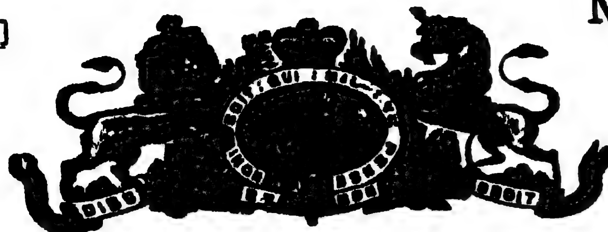
For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 3 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Under date the 11*th December* 1875.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
THE Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
THE Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
THE Hon'ble STUART HOGG,
THE Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
THE Hon'ble H. BELL,
THE Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR.
THE Hon'ble BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW.
THE Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
THE Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI, DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

IRRIGATION.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said that, in the absence of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, it devolved upon him to move the amendments, which stood in the name of the hon'ble member, in the Bill to provide for Irrigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He would therefore move that the Bill be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said the first amendment he had to propose was in Section 3 (clause VI) line 1:—

For the words "Court means the principal Civil Court of a district," substitute "Court means, in the Regulation Provinces, a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and in the Non-Regulation Provinces, the Court of a Commissioner of a division."

The amendment was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he had now to propose the insertion of a clause after clause (*h*) of Section 11, to the following effect:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*c*), compensation may be awarded in respect of the loss of any tolls which were lawfully levied on any river or channel at the time of the issue of the notification mentioned in Section 6."

He said that the Bill as it now stood provided that no compensation should be awarded in respect of any damage caused by the stoppage of navigation; and at the last meeting of the Council it was agreed that the wording of the section, as it stood, should be extended so as to include claims for compensation in respect of such cases as the Kurratiya River in the district of Rungpore. It seemed a reasonable clause, and he begged the Council would accept it.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS, the word "such" was omitted, and the words "under this section" after the word "compensation" inserted in Section 11, last clause but one, line 1.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS then moved the insertion of the following section after Section 11:—

"11*a*. If any supply of drinking-water is substantially deteriorated or diminished by any works undertaken in accordance with a declaration made by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 6, the Canal Officer shall be bound to provide within convenient distance an adequate supply of good drinking-water in lieu of that so deteriorated or diminished, and no person shall be entitled to claim any further compensation in respect of the said deterioration or diminution."

He said it would be in the recollection of the Council that on the discussion of the question as to compensation for damage caused by the deterioration of drinking-water, it was determined that the words "drinking-water," as they originally stood, should be omitted. He believed the principle was accepted by hon'ble members that provision should be made for cases in which there was a loss of drinking-water. He therefore proposed to do so by the section he had moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW objected to the words "substantially deteriorated," and suggested the substitution therefor of the words "so as to be unfit for drinking purposes."

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL pointed out that the suggested wording would leave the matter more vague than before.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the object of the hon'ble member would be better met by the word "substantial" than by the words "unfit for drinking purposes." Water might be rendered substantially damaged without being unfit for drinking purposes.

The amendment proposed by the HON'BLE BABOO DOORGA CHURN LAW was then withdrawn, and the new section agreed to.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL then moved the omission of paragraph 5, in Section 11, which ran thus:—

"And no compensation shall be awarded for any damage sustained by the person interested, which if caused by a private person would not render such person liable to a suit."

He said that that clause did not occur in the Act passed by the Governor-General's Council upon which substantially the provisions of the Bill were based. It was originally inserted for the purpose of carrying out the legal principle established by the courts in England under the Land Consolidation Act, where lands were said to be injuriously affected and which gave a person a right of action. It was thought better at the time to put that principle in a legal form, but on further reflection he found that inasmuch as the Act specified the cases for which compensation should be allowed and those in which it should not be allowed, it might possibly, instead of elucidating matters, obscure them; and that it might conflict with clause (*d*), which referred to the stoppage or diminution of the supply of water through any natural channel.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he had no desire to oppose the amendment. The words were not in the Northern India Act, and there appeared to be some ground for saying that their operation would conflict with the other sections of the Bill. He was prepared to agree to the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS, the following omissions were made in Section 25: In line 9 the words "under Section 20," and in line 10 after the word "twenty," the word "one."

In Section 38, in lines 6 and 7, for the words "whose decision shall be final," the following words were substituted:—

"Provided that such appeal be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the decision appealed against.

"If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or if such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Commissioner, shall be final and conclusive."

Verbal alterations were then made, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS, in Sections 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 59, 63, and 91.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that he might say that this Bill was one which was worthy of being passed by the Council. It really embodied all that was valuable and useful in the similar Bill which had been previously passed by the Supreme Council for the Northern Provinces and the Punjab. Besides that, this Bill contained fresh provisions which were found by local experience to be suited to the various provinces of this Government, and it had been carefully considered by the Select Committee and also very carefully discussed by the Council at a sitting held a week ago; and inasmuch as these most useful works were in progress both in Orissa and Bengal, it was most desirable that public officers and the people should have a clear law for their guidance. And if it should please the Council to pass the Bill now, HIS HONOR, speaking for the Local Government, would be glad of it.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS the Bill was then passed.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hogg moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta be further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG would ask the Council to go back to section 72 of the amended Bill. The amendments which he was about to move had been circulated a week back, and what he had to suggest was the omission of the last clauses in sections 72 and 73, and the insertion of the following new section after section 73:—

"73*a*. No refund of rates shall be made under the two last preceding sections unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for."

The object was simply to prevent complications which might arise under the Bill if the period was omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG asked the Council to refer to the next amendment which stood in his name as the new section 76*a*, which ran as follows:—

"76*a*. Whenever any house or land has been unoccupied during an entire quarter, the owner of the said house or land shall pay to the Justices one-fourth of the sum which would have been payable as water-rate by the occupier if such house or land had been occupied.

"The sum payable by the owner under this section shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates."

He proposed the section with the object of meeting the decision which had been arrived at by the Council in regard to the payment of the water-rate by owners of houses in the event of houses remaining unoccupied for the whole of one quarter. The Council had already decided that the whole of the water-rate was to be collected, not as at present from the owners of property, but from occupiers, leaving the occupier to recover by means of deduction from the rents, one-fourth of the rate paid by him as occupier. Seeing that the occupier was called upon to pay one-quarter whether the house was occupied or not, it became necessary to provide power for the Justices to enable them to

recover one-quarter of the rate from owners of property in the event of the house remaining unoccupied for the whole of one quarter.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. HOGG some verbal amendments were adopted in section 66, which were rendered necessary by the alterations previously made.

Section 251 relating to improvements in *bustees* having been read—

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that when this Part was last considered in Council, it was decided that the section which gave power to the Justices to carry out improvements and sanitary arrangements among existing bustees, should be somewhat less vague than was provided for by section 251 of the Bill; and it was further suggested by the Hon'ble the President of the Council that in giving that power to the Justices it would be desirable to enable the Government, in the event of the Justices refusing or not giving effect to the provisions of the section, to take measures with the view of giving effect to them.

As the matter was fully discussed the last time the Bill was before the Council, he presumed no further remarks on the question were called for from him. He would now ask the Council to refer to section 251*a*: they would find that it was now proposed to give the Justices power to propose such alterations. In the new section he had now provided, he proposed to omit the words "such other alterations as the Justices might consider necessary," and to confine the powers of the Justices to the construction of roads, drains, and sewers, and the filling up of low lands with a view to the removal of disease. He had also in the section given effect to the amendment carried on the motion of the hon'ble member on his left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) to prevent Justices taking action against huts, unless they were inspected and reported upon by two medical officers. According to the sections as they now stood modified, should the Justices be of opinion that these bustees required improvement, they would have to call upon two medical officers to submit a written report to the Justices in meeting regarding the condition of such places. It would then be the duty of these officers to send in a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the blocks of huts, and further to specify the improvements in the way of the construction of roads, drains, and sewers, and the filling up of low lands which they considered absolutely necessary for the removal of risk of disease arising out of the insanitary state of the block of huts. That was the condition proposed in section 251. He then followed it by a section which provided that if the local Government were of opinion that the Justices had failed to give effect to the provisions of section 251, it should be within the power of the Local Government to cause such block or block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, who should make a report in writing to the Local Government on the sanitary condition of the locality, and in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality was such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, should specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of such risk of disease.

The Government could then call upon the Justices to give effect to the provisions contained in the section; and if the Justices again failed to attend to what the Local Government considered absolutely necessary for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements of the huts, then only would it be in the power of the Local Government to take action in the matter. This was provided for in the following clause:—

"If the Justices make default in carrying out the said order of the Local Government, the Local Government may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise all the powers conferred upon the Justices by the last preceding section, and the expenses incurred in that behalf by such officer shall be paid by the owner of the land."

These sections, as far as MR. HOGG was able to understand the wishes of the Council, gave effect to the opinion which was generally expressed as to narrowing the powers of the Justices and enabling the Local Government to step in, in the event of the Justices failing to carry out their duty, and then only after the Government had requested the Justices to take action in the matter. He trusted, therefore, that the sections would meet with the approval of the

Council. With these remarks he begged to move that sections 251 and 251*a* be inserted in the Bill, in lieu of the present section 251.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said his hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment seemed to think that the Government should not take the initiative. Suppose the Justices did not wish to take measures in this direction. In such a case the Government ought to be entitled to initiate proceedings of a character so necessary to health. There was nothing in the section which compelled them to do so.

The section, the Advocate-General thought, ought to run thus:—"Whenever the Local Government was satisfied that any block of huts was in an unsatisfactory state," and then empower the Government to call upon the Justices to do what was needful in case they failed to take action in the matter.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he would then propose to insert the words "in case the Justices omitted to take action under the last preceding section," then the Local Government should have the power of directing or taking such steps as may be deemed necessary.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the section as amended was certainly less open to objection than those which had been brought forward before. But in endeavouring to make the provision of the law definite, the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had introduced certain works which, perhaps he knew better than anybody else in the town, could not be carried out in practice. He alluded to the filling up of low lands. This question was over and over discussed by the Justices, and the hon'ble member had himself admitted that the operation would involve an amount of expenditure which many proprietors would not be able to meet; and not only that, but it would not be practicable to get the earth necessary to fill up low lands with which the *bustees* abounded. Then, again, as the section was worded, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL understood it to mean that works which might be specified by the medical officers, must be carried out by the Justices, and that they were not to exercise any discretion in the matter. Suppose the medical officers recommended that a road 18 feet broad should be constructed. [The Hon'ble Mr. Hogg:—"all or *any* of the works."] But the Justices would have no discretion to modify any of the recommendations of the medical officers. He was of opinion that the Justices should have a proper discretion in regard to the carrying out of the works, that was to say, to modify, if necessary, the proposals of the medical officers.

Then, again, clause 3 referred to the removal of huts. The occupiers were the persons who ought to remove huts, but the section also gave power to the Justices requiring either the occupier or owner to remove huts. The expenditure which would be thus entailed would fall upon the owners, and it was anything but fair that the proprietor should be made to bear the expenditure which would be incurred in the operation. Perhaps tenants might claim compensation for the removal of huts.

Then he came to the power proposed to be given to the Government to carry out such works should the Justices omit to take action or neglect to carry out the law. He could well appreciate the anxiety with which Government contemplated the improvement of bustees, particularly when so much had been written and talked about sanitation by sanitary authorities in England. He submitted that it had not been proved that the Justices had been wanting in duty to give effect to the law. It had been admitted by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that the law as it now stood needed revision by reason of its indefiniteness. It was now proposed to give definite and sufficient powers to the Justices. If the Justices had deserved the confidence of the Government and the public in carrying out all other improvements in the town, he did not see why they should be restricted in this matter. About six months ago, the Chairman of the Justices energetically moved in carrying out improvement of the bustees; and he believed the Hon'ble member would admit that the Justices heartily seconded him. So far as the works undertaken had gone, the Justices, as far as he was aware, had placed no obstacles in the way, though there had been difference of opinion in matters of detail; but on the general principle there had been perfect unanimity of opinion. Some of the owners had also shown a good spirit, and made advances to carry out improvements suggested by the Justices. Now, seeing that even in England it had been found necessary to guard the power of the sanitary authorities with all

manner of restrictions, he did not think it was fair that there should be introduced a sort of double Government in the sanitary administration of Calcutta. If it had been the fact that the Justices did not take due action, or had failed in performing their duties, then it might be proper and reasonable to arm the Government with the powers desired. But, as he had observed, the Justices had not in any way neglected their duty, and it would be showing a want of confidence in them to introduce the new principle.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the power which it was intended to confer upon Government by the new section, was absolutely necessary. It might be perfectly true that the Justices had done all their work in an entirely satisfactory manner, yet it was obviously for the benefit of the town of Calcutta that these nuisances should be removed, and that they should be removed with a strong hand. It therefore appeared to him that all the power which could be brought to bear for getting rid of these nuisances or effecting a reform in these matters, should be vested either in the Government or the Justices. The power, if vested, would not be the least reflection upon the corporation, for if by some chance or by want of funds or other causes they professed themselves unable to carry out these works, he did not see why the Government should not call their attention to them, and, if they failed to do anything, carry out the works. This principle was followed in section 251*a*. Therefore, so far from this power being in any way in the nature of a supposed animadversion upon the conduct of the Justices, it simply afforded greater protection to the community, which suffered from the existence of these nuisances.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS proposed the omission of the words "other than an ordinary meeting" in the second line of section 251. He did not see any reason why a special meeting should be called for the purpose of considering these questions.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that if the hon'ble member would refer to section 26 of the Bill, he would find that an ordinary meeting consisted of six Justices. He thought it was desirable that when any important work was taken in hand it should come before a meeting which should be composed of not less than nine Justices. That was the principle adopted in Select Committee, and one which might be very well accepted by the Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT had one word to say in regard to what had fallen from the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General as to the last clause of section 251*a*, which said that the expenses incurred on that behalf by such works should be paid by the owners of land. Well, now there was no limit to expenditure. How was the owner to improve if he refused to pay, or how could the expenses be recoverable? Would it not be desirable to make some condition which would make that clear, in order to allay apprehension on the part of the proprietors of these bustees? Every man liked to know the possible limit of charge. A case might arise in this wise:—Supposing there was a very small block which constituted the sole property of the owner, and when the expenses came to be settled, the owner said he was unable to pay. This would be a somewhat improbable case.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG explained that there was a sufficient protection given to owners of property. These places were to be inspected by two medical officers, and the Government, too, before any action was taken.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT thought that it was a fair charge upon the owner of property. He believed, as a matter of fact, that most of these blocks were large ones, and held as valuable property by rich native gentlemen, but there might be possibly some exceptions to them; and he presumed provision might be made to cover all such exceptions. There would then be this difficulty, that it might happen that a very objectionable neighbour might be part owner, and if a limited area was inserted in the Bill, the Justices would not be able to deal with these blocks at all.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that as in certain cases very heavy expenditure would fall upon owners, he would not object to strike out the word "sewers" in section 251.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he thought that as the hon'ble the mover of the Bill did not object to striking out the word "sewer," the provision would meet most of the cases in which the owner of the property

to be improved was a poor man; and he suggested that the amount expended should be recoverable by instalments.

THE HON'BLE MR. BELL said that it seemed to him very injudicious to lay down any particular limit of expenditure, and unless they had some definite information on the question, he thought it would be wrong for the Council to fix any such limit. In the case mentioned by the hon'ble member opposite, it was but fair to suppose that the works would be carried out by the Justices as economically as possible, and, without entailing any particular hardship upon private individuals.

There was one remark made by the hon'ble member opposite, Baboo Kristodas Pal, with which, however, he quite concurred, and to which he should like to call the attention of the Council for one moment. The hon'ble member suggested that the Justices should have a discretion in carrying out the works suggested by the medical officers. This seemed a reasonable suggestion. It might be that the Justices might not choose to carry out any works suggested by the medical officers. They might have plans of their own, which, in a sanitary point of view, would prove equally efficacious and more economical at the same time. If the works the Justices did carry out were not sufficient, it would of course be open to the Local Government under section 251*a* to insist upon the work being properly done. He certainly thought it was a question for consideration as to whether it was necessary to restrict the Municipality to carrying out works suggested by the medical officers, or whether it should not have the power of inaugurating works on their own motion. As he read the section, the Justices must confine themselves to carry out works suggested by the medical officer.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG desired to point out to the hon'ble member who last spoke, that these works were very limited in their nature. The first point was that the medical officers had to declare that there was actual risk of disease owing to the insanitary condition of the block. Having come to that decision, it then became the duty of the medical officers to decide what huts should be removed, or what roads, drains, or sewers should be constructed, or low lands filled up. These were the only works which fell within the scope of the section which it would be within the power of the medical officers to suggest to the Municipality; and certainly if the medical officers were agreed in their advice to the municipality, he thought it should be left to those officers to decide what works were absolutely necessary to remove the risk which they declared actually existed. He was not therefore prepared to accept the proposal that the Justices should be allowed to set aside the opinion of the medical officers as regards the works to be carried out; but he was quite prepared to adopt what the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General suggested, and to give the Justices power to carry out any special works. That seemed to him to meet all the objections raised by his hon'ble friend on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal).

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that when he made the suggestion he did not notice the words as they stood. He thought the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had quite met the objection that had been urged.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he might mention one case which occurred only last week, and which was in the recollection of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. There was a tank in a bye-lane in Dhurrumtollah which the Health Officer considered most injurious to health. Now, the Chairman of the Justices had inspected the tank, and did not consider it to be so injurious. The Health Officer recommended that the tank should be at once filled up. The Chairman was of opinion that similar tanks were in existence in other parts of the town, and if this particular tank was filled up, the other tanks should also be filled up. The Justices concurred with the Chairman, and did not adopt the recommendation of the Health Officer. Now, common sense might suggest that certain things could not be carried out immediately or absolutely, and yet the medical officers might be of a different opinion; and as the section was worded, the Justices would be bound to carry out all the works proposed by them.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it appeared to him that the Council had better retain the word "sewers;" but perhaps the retention of it would render the works too expensive in the case of large blocks.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG proposed the insertion at the end of the clause of the words "or any portion thereof," and at the end of clause 3 the words "and it shall be within the power of the Justices, in case of poverty, to limit the construction to any portion of such works." He thought this would meet all cases.

The amendments were then put and agreed to, and the amended sections 251 and 251*a* were carried.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG then moved the introduction of the following words after section 258:—

"Provided that no such license be granted by the Justices for the use of any place situated in the Suburbs as a slaughter-house without the permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, except such place has been used as a slaughter-house before the passing of the Act, and provided further that all fees levied by the Justices for licenses to use places situated in the Suburbs as slaughter-houses be paid by the Justices to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS moved the insertion of the following words at the end of Section 258:—

"Provided that no license shall be necessary for any slaughter-house which exists or may be erected with the permission of Government upon land being Government property."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said he regretted he was unable to accept the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, and he would detain hon'ble members of Council for a few minutes to explain the circumstances which led to the question of the inspection of slaughter-houses, and the reasons for which present legislation was sought for. So far back as 1864, a commission was appointed under the orders of Government, consisting of Messrs. Schalch, Wells, and Horace Cockerell, whose duty was to inspect and report upon the existing slaughter-houses in the suburbs, and to suggest what arrangements would be necessary with a view to provide the town and the suburbs with suitable places for the slaughter of cattle. The committee appointed by Government condemned in very strong terms all the slaughter-houses in the suburbs, declaring that it was absolutely necessary for providing a proper supply of meat that a slaughter-house should be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the main sewer, and also within reasonable distance of a full and pure supply of water. The suburban municipality, in whose jurisdiction the slaughter-house was proposed to be built, were unable to undertake the work. Government then looked to the Justices in Calcutta to carry out the suggested improvements. Their funds were in a more flourishing condition than those of the sister municipality, and the Justices undertook the work on the understanding arrived at between the Suburban Commissioners and the Calcutta Municipality, and with the assent of Government, that no slaughter-house should be constructed in the suburbs to compete with the slaughter-house the Justices were willing to construct from municipal funds; and it was further arranged that all existing slaughter-houses in the suburbs should be absolutely closed, including the one at Kidderpore. The question then arose whether the Military authorities—that was, the Commissariat—should slaughter cattle at the new slaughter-house the Justices were about to construct. The Commissariat authorities were opposed to the arrangements, but the Committee, however, were very decidedly of opinion that the Kidderpore slaughter-house along with other nuisances of the same class, should be closed, and that the Commissariat Department should be compelled to have their cattle slaughtered at the new slaughter-house to be constructed by the Justices.

The recommendations of the Committee then went up to Government with a protest from the Commissariat Department. The local Government agreed with the recommendation of the Committee, that the Commissariat should slaughter their cattle at the municipal slaughter-house. The question was then referred to the Military authorities with the Government of India, and they also were of a like opinion. Consequently, orders were issued for the closing of the institution at Kidderpore, and that all slaughtering, both for the town and suburbs, should be carried on at the Justices' new slaughter-house. Under that clear understanding the Justices spent nearly three lakhs of rupees, not to carry out any improvements which they had themselves initiated, but with a view merely to acting up to the express wishes of the Government of Bengal and the Government of India. Well, when the slaughter-house was constructed, very

great difficulty was found in closing the old slaughter-houses in the suburbs, and special legislation was resorted to. The Act passed was not found sufficient, and subsequently they were closed, as being public nuisances, under the Criminal Procedure Code. Owing to the one at Kidderpore in the possession of the Military authorities, being generally used by them, the Justices were unable to proceed against them, and it was allowed to continue an admitted nuisance for the last ten years merely because it had the support of the Military authorities, and the Military authorities, notwithstanding the decision arrived at by the Governments of India and Bengal, would not use and had not used the slaughter-house made for the use of the public. Now, MR. HOGG believed, owing to the action of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the slaughter-house at Kidderpore was to be closed, and the Military authorities had suggested that another one should be constructed at Hastings. The matter was placed before the Justices so long back as July 1874, who recapitulated the whole facts of the case, and the report wound up by saying that the Justices had no desire to stand in the way of the wishes of Government.

After the matter had been discussed, the Justices informed the Government that the conditions laid down by Government had been acceded to by them, and that in reference to the proposed building at Hastings, they were prepared to grant a license, provided the Military authorities could satisfy them that its sanitary arrangements were such as would meet the conditions laid down in that letter, and that a private independent supply of water, apart from the Calcutta supply, was provided for its conservancy arrangements. The only parties that had a right to object to the present arrangements were the Suburban municipality. They, however, entered into an agreement between themselves and the Calcutta Municipality, and they were now perfectly satisfied, and only stipulated that since the Justices had by legislative enactment deprived them of the right to issue licenses, they should have a reasonable amount paid to them yearly, and that amount was fixed by them at Rs. 1,000. But it was true the Chairman of that Municipality suggested that the amount to be paid should be open to revision after five years. However, MR. HOGG had not thought it desirable or necessary to accede to that proposal, seeing that Rs. 1,000 annually was ample payment, and seeing that the Justices' slaughter-house being situated in the suburbs, they had to pay the usual house and other rates in it levied in the suburbs to the Commissioners. The Suburban Commissioners being satisfied, the Council was now asked to make exceptional legislation in favour of Government. He did not see why Government should object to let itself be governed by the rules laid down by themselves. No doubt if Government could satisfy the Justices that they desired to construct a slaughter-house upon proper sanitary conditions, supplying it with water, the Justices would be very ready to grant a license for the construction of a building at Kidderpore or elsewhere. But he did not think that the Council should, simply because the property belonged to Government, declare by legislation that Government should be entitled to use a building as a slaughter-house on land belonging to Government within the suburbs, and as he understood also, within the town of Calcutta. He would further submit that although there had been no legal binding agreement between the Calcutta Justices and the Suburban Commissioners and Government in respect of the number of slaughter-houses, yet there was a distinct understanding arrived at in 1864 on the requisition of Government, and upon that requisition the Calcutta Justices had expended from monies derived from the rate-payers nearly three lakhs of rupees; and it seemed to him, therefore, that this Council should hesitate before deciding upon exceptional legislation which would virtually set aside an agreement arrived at in 1865. For these reasons he was unable to accept the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS wished to point out that the proposed establishment would not be a new slaughter-house, but only the erection of a new one in place of the old, with certain improvements. He was quite aware of the conditions made by the Justices in 1874, but he was not aware of the acceptance of those conditions by Government.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG said that they had been officially accepted by Government last week (?)

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL entirely concurred with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in the view he had taken as to the question which arose on the amendment. If hon'ble members would read the correspondence which passed between the Justices and the Government and which resulted in the establishment of the Tengrah slaughter-house, they would find that the work was undertaken by the Justices at the instance of Government, and for the benefit of the general community in the town and suburbs. It would, he thought, taking the view which his hon'ble friend had taken, be a sort of breach of faith on the part of the Government to deprive the Justices now of the revenues derived from the slaughter-house by authorizing the erection of one no Government land without getting a license from the Justices.

It was urged in favor of the amendment that the Kidderpore market would draw its supply of meat from the proposed slaughter-house. Now, if the interests of the Kidderpore market were to be consulted in preference to those of the town, he submitted that Government would be showing an undue preference to the former. Besides, so far as he could understand the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, the Commissariat slaughter-house at Kidderpore was included in the report of 1864, and that if it had not been done away with, it was simply because the Military authorities did not defer to the orders of Government. The Justices were strong enough to suppress private slaughter-houses throughout the suburbs, but were powerless against the Military authorities. Now again it was proposed to make an exceptional case of the Kidderpore market because the Government was interested in it. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the only party which had a legitimate interest in the matter was the Suburban Municipality, and as a compromise had been effected between the two Municipalities by a division of the license fees, he did not see any reason why the Government should put in a claim for the erection of a slaughter-house on their own account.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that some years back the subject of slaughter-houses was discussed in this Council, and a law was passed in respect of them. It was declared that existing slaughter-houses in the suburbs were objectionable, that they were nuisances and ought to be removed, and one place constructed and adapted for all parties. He could well remember the time when private persons complained very bitterly of the resolution which had been arrived at. The principle referred to being once established, he could not see how that principle was to be broken in upon simply on the ground that it was convenient to Kidderpore that a slaughter-house should exist there. The same remark applied to every other market in Calcutta. It had also been said that it was not proposed to erect a new market. He took it that if you left one place and went to another it was making a new slaughter-house. If any exceptional and special grounds had been set forward before the Council for the proposed amendment, he would have been prepared to deal with the question. Beyond the reduction of some Rs. 300 in the shape of rents, there was no loss. The loss of revenue would not be great, inasmuch as that market would be supplied in the same way as the other markets were. He therefore thought they ought not to make any sort of exception in favour of a particular case, and it would not be right on the part of the Council to carry out by legislation a measure which would tend to the injury of the Justices. On those grounds he objected to the amendment.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said that the sense of the Council being against the amendment, he would withdraw it.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved at the end of section 259 to add the following words :—

"Provided that the Justices shall annually pay rupees one thousand to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs by way of license fee for the slaughter-house established by the Justices at Tengrah."

This would meet the objection which had been placed before the Council by the Suburban Municipality. They had addressed the Council, and their representations were in the hands of hon'ble members. They urged that it would be unfair to deprive them of an income which they previously enjoyed from licensing slaughter-houses in the suburbs. He consulted with the Municipal Commissioners regarding their objections, and the amendment he now proposed

to introduce would, he believed, meet all the objections the Suburban Commissioners had.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 260 to 266 were severally agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG moved the omission of the words "under the section" in line 32 of section 267.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "not being firewood exposed for retail sale" after the words "moved" in clause (j), of section 268, but the motion was negatived.

The section as it stood was then agreed to.

Sections 269 to 290 were severally agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DASS PAL, the words "within a year" were inserted after the word "conviction" in line 1 of section 291, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 292 was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of section 293, but the motion on being put was negatived, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

Sections 294 to 340 were agreed to

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "who shall not be a servant of the Justices" after the word "informer" in line 5 of section 321, but the sense of the Council being against it, the motion was withdrawn.

The section as it stood was agreed to.

Sections 322 to 324 were agreed to.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved the substitution of the words "which is to be determined by" for the words "referred to" in line 1 of section 325.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 326 to 334 were severally agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "duly registered" after the word "post" in paragraph 3, line 3 of section 335.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Sections 336 to 338 were severally agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTO DAS PAL moved the addition of the following proviso at the end of section 339:—

"Provided that the owner who makes such default shall be called upon to show cause why he will not execute the work required to be executed by him."

The HON'BLE MR. HOGG objected to the addition of the proviso on the ground that it was not in the interests of the rate-payers.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 340 to 347 were agreed to.

Schedules 1 to 9 were agreed to.

The postponed sections 1, 2, and 3, and the preamble and title were agreed to.

The Council was then adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

Saturday, the 15th January 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, c.s.i.,
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Knight.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
and
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali Diler Jung, c.s.i.

His Honor the President said, before calling upon the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier to speak to the motion which stands in his name, I would just like to mention that there are three very important Bills which have been before the Council for a considerable time. The first of these is the Bill which will be brought forward to-day, relating to the registration of possessory titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands; the next is the Bill for the consolidation of the law regarding Municipalities; and the third is the Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government. There is every hope that these three Bills may, with the co-operation of the members, be passed in a reasonable time, provided nothing occurs to prevent their being speedily settled in committee, and hon'ble members on the Select Committees will be good enough to attend as regularly as possible, even at some sacrifice of their valuable time and inconvenience to themselves. I am confident that so much devotion to the public interests has been shown by hon'ble members both in their collective capacity and as individuals, that they will be good enough to give up a sufficient portion of their time and attention to these important questions to enable these measures to be speedily advanced to their final stage.

There is one other important Bill before the Council, viz. the Bill relating to the municipality of the capital city of Calcutta. I am happy to say that since the termination of the holidays, the Select Committee has given close attention to the important matter of constitutional change in the Municipality, and the principle of elective representation, and I believe they have so far advanced with the work that their report may be ready by the middle of next week; and if that should be the case, I propose that we take up the report of the Select Committee on the constitution of the Municipality at the next meeting of the Council this day week. In that case we may hope that progress will be made with speed, as well as the deliberation due to the interests of the many classes of the public who feel an interest in the question.

I now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier to speak to the motion in his name.

REGISTRATION OF POSSESSORY TITLES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said in January last he laid before the Council the reasons which led the Government to propose the passing of a measure for enforcing the compulsory registration of possessory titles. He mentioned that the existing law of 1793 and 1800 required such registration, but that the requirements of the law had been very laxly enforced, and that the means provided for enforcing it were so cumbrous as to be practically inoperative. The tendency of recent legislation had been, while insisting on the performance of certain duties and the fulfilment of certain obligations by the holders of land, to promote the security of landed proprietors by providing that whether for the enforcement of penalties on failure to fulfil such obligations, or for the realization of other state demands, process should be taken, in the first instance, against defaulting landholders individually, and not against the estate to the possession of which the obligation attached; recourse being had to the sale of landed property in the last resort only.

Act VII of 1868 of this Council exemplified the tendency of recent legislation to be in this direction. But in the absence of complete and correct registration of the names of the persons in possession of land as proprietors, it was often most difficult, and sometimes impossible, to identify the individuals on whom the law imposed the obligation which it was sought to enforce. On these considerations the Council accepted the necessity of practically enforcing the registration of the possession of landed property, which the existing law indeed required, but was ineffectual to secure. Since Mr. Dampier had asked leave to introduce the Bill, the time of the Council had been taken up by other important measures; but he had had the advantage of consulting on the subject the most experienced revenue officers who were concerned in the administration of the districts, and with the help of their suggestions and criticisms, he had framed the Bill which he had the honor to lay before the Council.

The existing old Regulations contained provisions prescribing the form of registers which should be prepared, and the manner in which they should be kept up. Those provisions were scattered over many of the old Regulations; their requirements were in such detail, and so minute, that it had been impossible to work them to any useful purpose. The present opportunity had therefore been taken to repeal the portions of the Regulations which touched on this subject, and to re-enact so much of them as would now be of use in a compact form more adapted to present requirements.

It might be thought that the second and third Parts of the Bill as laid before the Council contained much which might have been left to be provided for by instructions issued by the Executive Government for the guidance of its officers; and it was a fair matter for consideration whether the Bill need be so much in detail in regard to the preparation of registers.

In preparing the Bill, Mr. Dampier had thought it best to follow the model of the old Regulations in this respect, instead of wiping out all trace of them from the statute book of Bengal, and merely providing that the Board should prescribe the forms of registers; and he was inclined to think that this domesday book, so to call it, would be of such importance to the public, that it was desirable to lay down the lines for the guidance of the Executive with more distinctness and precision than was ordinarily necessary.

Section 4 prescribed four registers which the Collector should keep—the general register of revenue paying lands, the general register of revenue-free lands, a mouzahwar register of all lands revenue-paying and revenue-free, and an intermediate register of changes affecting entries in the general and mouzahwar registers. Every one of these registers was a counterpart of a corresponding register now kept up, or which it was now professed to keep up, and in regard to which there was more or less diversity in different districts. As to the general register of revenue-paying lands, it was divided into two parts, of the first of which he need say nothing, for it was the actual counterpart of existing general registers of estates borne on the towjee. But the second register was new. It provided for a systematic registry of lands lying in the district of one Collector, but belonging to an estate borne on the towjee of another district. The preparation of this register would cause much trouble. But in the administration of the Revenue Department officers were always coming upon difficulties caused by the want of such a register. Collectors had no formal collated record of information regarding the lands lying in their own districts, if those lands formed part of estates borne on the revenue-roll of the Collectors of other districts.

From the 6th section onwards were particulars of what the general registers of revenue-paying lands should contain. Of these particulars it was only necessary to draw the attention of the Council to two. He had introduced a provision requiring that under each estate should be entered all tenures within it which had been registered under the protective clauses of Act XI of 1859, whether such tenures were specially or ordinarily registered; whether they were protected against the Government or only against other parties. It had been suggested that the registration of these particulars would bring useful information into a convenient and accessible form. Mr. Dampier had some doubts as to whether it would be proper to show these particulars in the register, for it seemed to him dangerous to do anything which might delude

intending purchasers into the belief that if they consulted this register, they were safe against the existence of incumbrances and adverse titles in estates which they wished to buy. Such was not the object of this register.

The second point was a provision that the names of mortgagees should be registered. Of this he should speak more fully when he came to the substantive section of the Bill on the subject.

Section 9 was a new section, and a very important one. The Council were aware that irrespectively of revenue-free lands held on titles which had been declared valid by competent courts and authorities, many districts were studded with plots of land held without payment of rent to any one, but which had never been authoritatively pronounced exempt from the payment of revenue. These (under the name of *miliks* for instance in Purneah) were to be counted in thousands. It was impossible to admit these on the registers as recognized revenue-free lands; and it was not desired to arouse the litigation which would be caused by forcing the rent-free holders to prove their titles to hold rent-free or revenue-free; but for the purposes of general administration it was necessary to hold some person liable in respect of such plots of land to the obligations which the laws imposed upon landholders; and to secure this object the Bill followed the example of the Embankment and Road-Cess Acts, and empowered the revenue authorities to attach such plots of land in his registers to any adjoining estate for the purposes of the Act only. Such registration carried with it no rights of any sort except such as were essential for the purposes of the Act. The obligation imposed on the holder of the estate to which such a plot was attached would then be to perform all duties in respect of such a plot as he would have to perform in regard to any land for which he received rent on his estate.

Register B was the register of revenue-free titles. This had been the subject of much enquiry; and the result was that the attempt to keep up the register now called C, the register of lakhiraj lands, had led to the most confused and diverse practice in different districts. In some districts those lands only were admitted to registration of which the titles had been pronounced valid by a competent court. In other districts every one who could show that he held land free of rent had been admitted to registry; every where the registers were admittedly imperfect; and admittedly it was almost impossible to bring them near perfection.

The Bill provided for the admission to this register, first, of lakhiraj tenures, of which the titles had been pronounced valid by a competent court;

And secondly, of those tenures of which the Government in recent times had conferred titles revenue-free; such as lands sold with a revenue-free title, and those of which the revenue had been redeemed by payment of a capitalized sum;

And thirdly, a discretion was given to the Board of Revenue to admit on the register any other lands as revenue-free; the intention of which was that even where a lakhiraj title had not been declared valid by a competent court, if the Board were satisfied that the title was one which, with due regard to the public interests, might be admitted to be revenue-free, they might order such land to be recognized as revenue-free land by entry on this general register B.

The second and third parts of this general register of revenue-free lands were new, but they merely brought into the system of registers prescribed by this Act lands which were already recorded in books prescribed by the Board. Is was necessary to provide for the inclusion of such lands in the registers prescribed by this Bill in order to attain the object of the Bill, which was to provide registers which should account for every acre of land in a district.

The mouzahwar register was prescribed in section 21 and the following sections. Such a register already existed. But the difference introduced by the Bill was this. Mouzahs were now registered according to pergunnahs. It had been suggested by more than one officer, and notably by Mr. Kemble of Purneah, that this mode of classification was now useless for any practical purpose. The pergunnah had ceased to be a unit for any practical purpose. It might consist of patches of land situated here and there, and surrounded by lands of other pergunnahs. The suggestion was that the mouzahwar register should be so prepared as to be useful for all purposes of general administration;

for police and census purposes for instance, as well as revenue and fiscal purposes. This seemed to be a practical suggestion. But there was one difficulty. The pergunnah was an established unit of which the Government did not change or alter the limits; whereas the jurisdictions of thanas, as would be seen from the Gazettes, were constantly being extended or reduced, or changed, and it would certainly cause much inconvenience if the jurisdictions of thanas were changed immediately after a mouzawar register had been prepared under this Act, classified according to thana jurisdictions.

Mr. Dampier had thought it would be best that the Bill should leave the arrangement of the mouzahwar register elastic, to be adapted to circumstances by the Executive. The Bill therefore provided that mouzahs should be arranged, not according to pergunnahs, but according to the local divisions of any district; and a "local division" was defined to mean any local division, whether a pergunnah, thana, or any other which the Board of Revenue might prescribe for the district. So that in any district in which the revisions of thana boundaries had been concluded, the Board presumably would prescribe that the preparation of these mouzahwar registers should be according to police jurisdictions. And if the district were one in which those arrangements were in a "fluid state," they would presumably prescribe that the mouzahwar register should be arranged according to pergunnahs or some other unit.

Of the intermediate registers Mr. Dampier need not say much. They were the counterpart of what the present Regulations provided.

Sections 28 to 42 provided for the preparation, re-writing, and custody of the registers, and mainly followed the existing rules. Perhaps the Select Committee might think that a good deal of the details might be omitted from this Part, and left to be provided for by executive rules.

Part III related to the sources of information from which the registers shou'd be kept up. It followed the existing law, or rather several existing laws. The Bill provided in section 43 for four main sources of information of changes, to enable the Collector to keep up the registers correctly. It provided, first, that the civil courts should give notice of its decrees or orders which caused such changes; secondly, that registrars should give information of the registration of documents which effected such changes; thirdly, where parties came into possession of lands by transfer or succession, they were bound to give notice of such acquisition or possession; and fourthly, landholders were bound to give notice of the creation of new villages on their estates.

Part IV related to the registration and mutation of names of proprietors. It imposed the obligation to register on four classes of persons—first, on all persons who held proprietary possession, which by the definitions would include lessees of estates held directly from the Collector. They were bound to register within six months of the passing of the Act. Secondly, on every person who succeeded to such right, within six months of his succession; thirdly, on managers under the Collector or the Court of Wards or a court of justice, who must register within three months of their appointment or of the passing of the Act; and fourthly, any person who was registered as a proprietor, who might transfer his right, was required to give notice to the Collector of such transfer. These were the obligatory provisions; and there was a section 51 which was permissive only, and enabled a mortgagee to apply for registration of his name as a mortgagee. This provision was new, and introduced as the outcome of a discussion which had lately taken place as to relaxing the rigor of the Sale Law. After making inquiries and consulting the landed interest, the Government had come to the conclusion that stringent as the Sale Laws were, they invested revenue officers with ample discretion to work them without inflicting unnecessary hardship; and that in practice that discretion was so largely used by Collectors, and enforced by the controlling revenue authorities, that little reason was left to complain. If Mr. Dampier had rightly understood the conclusions to which the Government had come, he must say that he was well satisfied with them. It could not be denied that the Bengal sunset law, as it was called, which empowered a Collector to sell up an estate on which the smallest amount of land revenue remained unpaid on a certain hour of a certain day, had, when read alone, the appearance of being an extraordinarily arbitrary, severe, and Draconic law; and in this light it might strike any one until he came to examine the working of the law. When he did

so he found that the law gave revenue officers ample powers to receive a payment of arrears which was tendered after the fixed date, and to put off the sale of the estate; and that in practice the Collectors, so to say, caught at any good excuse for not selling up an estate which was in default. Not only did they do so from their own good sense and desire to avoid severity, but they knew that this was the policy which the Government and the controlling authorities desired to enforce; and every Collector was aware that in any case in which an estate was sold for default (otherwise than because the owners chose to let it be sold), the onus would eventually be thrown on him personally of justifying his recourse to sale; and he would be put to the proof that the circumstances of the default were such that he could not reasonably have held his hand from sale. On the other hand, those who had experience of district administration knew well that there were extreme cases of repeated default from incorrigible mismanagement of his affairs by a proprietor, or in consequence of irreconcileable disputes among co-proprietors, against which liability to sale was the only efficient check; and in such cases it was often really for the benefit of the tenantry on the estate, and for the general good of all except the defaulters, that the estate should pass into better hands and management. He had taken leave to digress so far from the subject of the Bill in hand as to make these remarks, because, as he understood, no Bill would now be brought forward for the amendment of the Sale Law. The Government had found that they could, by executive orders, give all that the landed interest could reasonably ask, and that the only legislation required was to give a mortgagee a right to have his name registered. This right was given by the Bill now before the Council, and the Government had pledged itself to take care that notice should be given to every mortgagee whose interest might be affected before an estate was sold for default of payment of revenue.

The rest of the Chapter, sections 53 to 66, provided the procedure for registration: if no objection was made to the application for registration, the Collector would at once proceed to register; but to use the words of section 61—"If in the case of the alleged transfer from a living person the fact of possession by the applicant is not proved, or if the right of succession be disputed by or on behalf of any person making a conflicting claim, and it be not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that the applicant has acquired possession in accordance with his claim to succession, the Collector shall refer the matter to the determination of the principal civil court of original jurisdiction." And the result of that would be that the principal civil court would refer the matter to any other competent civil court, and that court would proceed on the model provided by Act XIX of 1841 to try summarily the question of right to possession. The provisions of the Bill here followed Act XIX of 1841 almost closely. He was aware that a great deal might be said against these summary trials, and he was aware that such trials were generally considered to be only so much useless trouble and expense. But he had not been able to devise anything else which would answer the present purpose, and he could only hope that if these trials were considered to be mere useless trouble and expense, the assistance of the learned Advocate-General would enable the Select Committee to devise something less objectionable, and which would not miss the object of the Bill, which was to enable the Executive Government at once to identify the person to whom the obligations of landholders attached in respect of every estate. Any decision so summarily passed by a civil court was of course open to be contested by a regular suit immediately afterwards, which regular suit would be decided any time within the next ten years, during which time it was absolutely necessary for the executive administration of the country that the Government should know in whose possession the land was, and who was the person liable to fulfil the duties which the law imposed on the owners of land.

Sections 69 and 70 imposed penalties for failure to register. As soon as the Collector discovered that the person liable to register had failed to do so, he might call upon him to obey the law, and might impose a daily fine. Then there was another and a very much stronger means of insisting on the fulfilment of the obligation for registration, which was provided by section 70,—a provision which of course would be much discussed in Select Committee. It provided that no person required to register should be able to avail himself of the

facilities which the existing law gave for the recovery of rent, until he had applied for registration.

Section 71 provided that the persons required by this Bill to register should be the persons who were liable to fulfil the obligations which the law imposed on landholders.

The last Chapter contained miscellaneous provisions, and the only part of it to which he would call attention was section 74, which laid down precisely the appellate jurisdiction. In that section was followed the principle that when the court of first instance and the first appellate court were agreed, there should be no further appeal; and he thought that in a summary matter of this sort, which did not affect the right to title, that would be sufficient.

With these remarks he begged to move that the Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands be read in Council.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he entirely approved of the objects for which this Bill was introduced, viz. to ensure the responsibility of those who were required by the law to perform certain duties; and the letter of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, which was printed among the annexures to the Bill, fully entered into the subject. It would not therefore be necessary for him further to dilate on that subject in the Council. There was, however, one question of detail to which he wished to draw the attention of the Council. By section 43 the provisions now in force of the existing law, requiring the civil courts to forward a memorandum of all decrees and orders passed by them to the Collector, which might create, declare, transfer, limit, or otherwise extinguish any proprietary possession in an estate, or alter the area of such estate, were continued. He was aware that this was the rule which was in the existing law. But in reality that law had become a dead-letter, and had never practically been enforced. He would therefore ask the Select Committee to take this point into their consideration, and determine whether it was necessary to continue that provision, or whether it would not be better to throw the burden of such registration, and render it obligatory on the parties to the decree to forward such information to the Collector, and not bring the civil court directly into the question. On the whole, the Bill met MR. SCHALCH's full approval, and, he thought, would supply the want which had been felt.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that although he was averse to the adoption of any legislative measure which had for one of its objects the decision of claims to land, or the possession of land in a summary manner, as creating complications and difficulties in the adjudication of titles, yet he was obliged to admit that in the present case the Bill proposed to be introduced into Council was a necessary and salutary subject of legislation. The earlier Regulations, which it was proposed to repeal, had almost fallen into disuse, as, owing to the increased value of land, it had become unnecessary to look to the zemindars personally for the recovery of arrears of revenue. The utility of these regulations, so far as they were applicable and capable of being enforced, had been revived by the introduction of several Acts which had been lately passed, enforcing certain obligations on the part of zemindars which, although previously existing, had either been forgotten or were not observed. The Embankment Act was an instance of an obligation which had been enforced by the legislature. Other legislative measures had also been lately passed which threw on zemindars certain distinct obligations which it would be difficult to enforce unless the scheme of legislation provided by this Bill received legislative sanction. Under these circumstances, it occurred to him that the present was a fitting time for the introduction of a Bill for the compulsory registration of possessory titles to land, and with a view to its efficiency its clauses should be stringent and comprehensive. Irrespective of the substantial aid which this Bill would afford to the Government in the enforcement of legal obligations by owners and possessors of landed property, it would in some measure contribute to the administration of justice, and would, moreover, materially assist persons in the purchase of landed property with reference to the investigation of title.

With reference to *milik* lands mentioned by the hon'ble mover, it was evident that many of these tenures existed only in name. They were often created by defaulting owners after default and sale, and antedated in order to secure an income for their families. By a system which provided for the

registration of *milik* lands, purchasers of revenue-paying estates would be enabled to know exactly whether such tenures had any existence prior to the purchase within the geographical limits of their estates. An intending purchaser of a revenue-paying estate (agreed to be purchased privately) would also be enabled, by inspecting the register, to ascertain what amount of *milik* lands should be excluded in the computation of the area of the estate (proposed to be sold) which was very often so calculated as to include all lands within the geographical limits of an estate, and thus to compute the exact amount of purchase money payable for the whole at a certain rate per beegha. Under existing circumstances, a purchaser might purchase an estate with a certain estimated area, excluding all lands within its boundaries as defined by a *thakbust* map or revenue survey, and pay the full price of the same at the rate of a certain sum of rupees per beegha; and in proceeding to take possession he might be met by persons opposing such possession as to part of his purchase by putting forward claims thereto on the ground of their being *milik* lands. At present he must either submit to these claims, or resist them in the hope of being able to controvert them. After the present Bill passed into law, a person so circumstanced would have something to go upon in determining his course of action.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he would cordially support this measure. Its object was to fill the void caused by the non-observance of the Regulations of 1793 and 1800. It was to be regretted that the wholesome provisions of the Code of Regulations of 1793, that repository of legislative wisdom, fell into disuse from laxity in administration. He was of opinion that if the registration of possessory titles and the exchange of written leases had been regularly enforced in accordance with the provisions of law, there would not have been so much misunderstanding, confusion, and litigation as had unfortunately attended the land administration of the country. The hon'ble and learned Advocate-General had pointed out the principal advantages which would flow from the Bill. Baboo Kristodas Pal might observe that this Bill would form a useful adjunct to the Partition Bill. In fact without this Bill no progress could be made with the other; it would form the basis of the other. Once the number of proprietors and shareholders was registered, it would be easy for the Collector to know who the recorded proprietors were, and whether they were in possession; and then the machinery of the Partition Law might be moved to the advantage of the State and the landed interest. He also hoped that the enforcement of this law would put an end to what was called the *benamee* system. He believed that that system was gradually falling into disuse, but this Bill would lay the axe at the root of the tree.

With regard to the details of the Bill, the Select Committee would doubtless give their best consideration to them. But he might observe *en passant* that for the purposes of the Bill he did not see any objection to the summary investigation of claims to registration for the purposes of the proposed Act. But he thought it would be more convenient if the Collector were invested with the power of investigating these claims summarily instead of the civil court being brought in, particularly when full liberty was given to the parties to contest the decision of the Collector by a regular suit in the civil court. It appeared to Baboo Kristodas Pal that it would simplify business if the whole proceedings under the Bill were left in the hands of the Collector.

The scale of fees for registration had not been given in the Bill, except that the maximum fee should not exceed Rs. 100. He hoped that the scale would be so regulated as not to put an unnecessary obstacle in the way of registration. In fact he thought the scale of fees should be made conformable to the scale provided for ordinary registration under the Registration Law.

He did not agree with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that a double penalty should be imposed on the proprietor, first a daily fine, and secondly the disability to sue. This outlawry as it were struck him as very harsh, and not quite in consonance with the general spirit of the law. A daily fine ought to be sufficient to enforce registration; the penalty of outlawry appeared to him to be outrageous.

He would like to add one provision to the Bill. It was this, that when shares were registered they should be notified in the villages in the widest manner possible, so that every ryot might know who the sharers were, and what was the extent and character of each share. At present the ryots in many

cases did not know what was the extent of the respective shares of joint owners, and consequently more money was sometimes taken from them by the shareholders than they were liable to pay. Already a measure was contemplated to give relief to ryots in cases of joint undivided estates, the owners of which realized their demands separately. But if such a provision as he had suggested were introduced in this Bill, it would not be necessary to have further legislation on the subject. The ryots would know who the proprietors were, and what was the extent of the share of each proprietor, and they would take good care not to pay more rent than each shareholder was entitled to receive. He threw out this hint for the consideration of the Select Committee, in the belief and hope that the registration of the value and extent of shares of joint proprietors would be attended with great practical benefit.

His Honor the President said there was one point upon which he would like to ask a question to the hon'ble member who had last spoken. His Honor would ask the hon'ble member to be kind enough to explain exactly what he would propose in reference to the investigation of the rights of various shareholders in an estate; that was to say, if he would give the precise substance of what he would wish to be done. Because it appeared to His Honor, with deference to the hon'ble member, that the suggestion made by him was a very important one. We all admitted the practicability of registering the names of shareholders, but beyond that it had been found too difficult to go. It was one thing to say that a man was a shareholder in an estate, and another thing to specify what share he held. There had never been any difficulty or trouble in ascertaining the fact that a man was a shareholder, but when you came to say what was his share, you raised difficulties and discussions.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that the registration of shares in an estate would come under section 49, at least so he understood that section. He was of opinion that if shares were registered, a great practical benefit would result. In case of dispute the Collector might hold a summary investigation, all right and title being reserved for decision by the civil court as provided for in the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that sections 49 and 50 were the sections which imposed the obligation to register, and they only provided that the name of every shareholder should be registered. It was certainly not the intention of the Bill to require the extent of each share to be recorded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell thought there was a slight misapprehension on the part of the hon'ble member opposite. As the law at present stood, a shareholder could not sue a joint ryot for his fractional share of the rent. It seemed therefore unnecessary to enter at present into the question raised by the hon'ble member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said he was sorry that the wording of the Bill had left room for any such misapprehension as the hon'ble member had entertained. The old Regulations certainly did not require registration of the extent of the separate shares in an estate. In some districts the practice had been to register the extent of each joint share, where all the proprietors were agreed as to such extent, but that practice had been in recent times, he believed, discontinued, as it was found to lead to inconvenience. In asking leave to introduce this Bill he had said:—

"The Council were aware of the difficulties and vexations to which the ryots were exposed when they had to pay rent to a number of joint shareholders in estates. The Government had very carefully considered whether it would be desirable to enact that every proprietor should not only register his succession to possession, but also the share to which he had succeeded. On mature deliberation the Lieutenant-Governor had come to the conclusion that this could not be done. It was hoped that another measure, to be presented to the Council hereafter, would provide that relief to the ryots which would have been afforded by the registration of shares. In some cases it would be very difficult, even if it would be possible, to register succession with specification of shares; for instance, some places in which the *mitakshara* law was in force."

The Bill was intended to be in accordance with these remarks.

The hon'ble member had said that he should prefer that the Collector should try the question of rights summarily. Mr. Dampier could not agree with this, if only for the reason that it was an object now to relieve executive officers as much as possible from such quasi-judicial work.

The next point to which the hon'ble member alluded was as to the scale of fees. MR. DAMPIER had overlooked that question when he spoke. It would be a matter for the consideration of the Select Committee what scale of fees should be adopted. And he must remind the Council that whatever scale was adopted, the formal sanction of the Governor-General would be required before they could legislate, as the point was one affecting the imperial revenues. At present a law of the Governor-General's Council prescribed a certain scale of fees. As the provisions of the Indian Council's Act stood, this Council could not, even for the sake of consolidation, repeal that law, and re-enact the very same provisions in the Bill now before them, without previously obtaining the sanction of the Governor-General to their so dealing with the subject.

The third point to which allusion had been made was that it was not desirable, indeed it had been termed outrageous, to subject a person to outlawry, as it had been called, by disabling him from suing for rents until he complied with the requirements of this Bill.

Now the case stood thus. The Bill required that if a landholder were in possession of an estate, he should cause himself to be registered. The existence of such possession as was sufficient to secure admission to registry was also a *sine qua non* to the successful prosecution of an honest suit for the recovery of rent.

The hon'ble member's objection seemed to MR. DAMPIER to amount to saying that the law, as contained in the Registration and in the Rent Acts, should allow a man to come forward and say, "I am in possession of such an estate, and on that ground I claim the assistance of the law to recover rents from it; at the same time I refuse for my own reasons to comply with the obligation which the law imposes on me to register myself as landholder in possession of the estate, as such registration will identify me as liable to fulfil the obligations which the law imposes on the holder of the estate."

Surely that was not a position which the law should allow any one to take up. The enforcement of the provision of this section would not cause any appreciable delay in suing for rents, because it did not enact that a man might not sue until he had *effected* registration, but only until he had applied for registration. So that if a person wished to sue a ryot, he had only to send in his application for registry, and then he might institute his suit at once.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Bill referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Schalch, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, and the Mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 22nd instant.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th *January* 1876.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan. Jan. 17,* '76	Nil.	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well Cholera is prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonably cold. Wind from north. The winter rice crop is a good average one throughout the district. The spring crops are all doing well. Health of the district is good.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Winter crops are in good condition.
	4	Midnapore, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair. The cold weather crops will scarcely be above the average. The mulberry now coming on is somewhat more promising. Small-pox is prevalent in the south-east of the district.
	5	Hooghly, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. *Sowings*—Nothing is reported to be going on as yet. *Cultivation*—Potatoes in some places are being banked up, and irrigation is industriously pursued, and in others they are being dug up; the harvest is a fair one. Rain is wanted, but heavy dews preserving the moisture. *Harvest*—The late paddy crop has been gathered, and the yield is 13 annas. Sugarcane cutting has begun, and the result is below the average in most places for want of rain, but it is good elsewhere. *Biri* (or *kalai* pulse) is gathered, and the outturn is very fair. Vegetables going on well.
		Howrah, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. The paddy crops are off the ground. The cold weather crops of this district are of course insignificant in amount, but they are doing well.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan 17,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Harvest of *amun* or late rice, is well advanced. Cold weather crops would be benefited by a little rain. Cholera has abated in some of the thanas, but elsewhere it shows no symptoms of decrease. Fever has not disappeared from Barripore and Baraset.
	7	Nuddea. „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold at night Crops are generally rather poor, but not on the whole much below the average.
	8	Jessore, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold. Wind was westerly in the early part of the week; it was easterly during the last two days. No sign of rain. Harvesting of the late paddy crop is nearly finished. There is no change in the condition of the crops.
	9	Moorshedabad, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. The late sown crops of barley, wheat, gram, and linseed are suffering much from want of rain. The early sown crops are comparatively better and forward. Teel and mustard are being cut at some places.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. The rice crop has been nearly cut and gathered. The winter crops have somewhat suffered from want of rain. Only one death from cholera reported this week.
	11	Maldah, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and sometimes cloudy. The *rubbee* crops have suffered from want of rain. The state of the other crops continues as before. The *kalai* pulse is good, and the winter rice crops are fair Indigo is thriving. Four deaths from cholera in thana Gorgoriba and five from fever in thana Maldah have occurred during the week.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cold. No appearance of change. The cold weather crops are still doing well. Rain is however much wanted for the wheat, barley, and different kinds of *dall* or pulse which, without rain, will give less than average outturns. The public health is generally good. Fever is reported in one or two quarters only.
	13	Rungpore, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Winter crops are doing well. Rain is wanted.
	14	Bogra, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	15	Pubna, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. Rain would do much good. Cholera is abating in the Sudder sub-division.

* Telegram of the 17th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 17th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, Jan. 14, '76	Nil.	Weather—Very cold and cloudy. Threatening snow. No change since last report, but rain is much wanted for the young crops of barley and wheat.
Cooch Behar Divn.	17	Julpigoree, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and seasonable. *Haimante* reaping is nearly finished. The crop has been a fair average one. The *sursoh* (mustard) crop is fair, but it is not as good as usual. Other cold weather crops likewise are not as good as usual owing to the very dry season.
Cooch Behar Divn.		Cooch Behar, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold. Mornings foggy. No change in the prospects of the winter crops since the last report, *i.e.*, the winter crops are promising. Harvest is almost reaped. Rain is wanted for the tobacco crop.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, Jan. 17,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are good.
Dacca Divn.	19	Fureedpore, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather—Continues dry and seasonable. Rain would do good to the *rubbee* crops.
Dacca Divn.	20	Backergunge, „ 13, „	Nil.	Almost all the great *amun* rice crop has been cut, and the general outturn is good. The district generally is in a prosperous and satisfactory condition, but there is a considerable amount of sickness among the people. This cold weather cholera in a sporadic form has been more than usually prevalent, and there have been many deaths. This disease, though still present in detached localities, has abated.
Dacca Divn.	21	Mymensingh, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Crops are all doing well.
Dacca Divn.	22	Tipperah, „ 14, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool and seasonable. There is nothing special to report. The reaping of the *amun* or the late rice crop, is nearly brought to a close, and the outturn will, it is believed, be about 12 annas on the whole. The winter crops are in fair condition, but rain is much wanted. Cholera is abating.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Chittagong	......	Return not received.
Chittagong Divn.	24	Noakholly, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair and seasonable. The reaping of the *amun* crops has not yet been finished. Pulses, chillies, linseed, sesamum, &c. are progressing fairly. Cholera is still prevailing.
Chittagong Divn.	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night and morning. Mustard is in flower. Tobacco and chillies are being sown. There is no other crop on the ground.
Chittagong Divn.		Hill Tipperah, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, Jan. 17,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold and clear. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged, *i.e.* the rice crop is now being reaped, and the Collector does not think, on the whole, it will be a bad one. No rain, but heavy dews, which would seem to be sufficient moisture for the spring crops, as they look remarkably well. Health of the district is good.
Patna Divn.	27	Gya, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear with cold west wind. The prospects of the rubbee crops are generally satisfactory. Public health is good.
Patna Divn.	28	Shahabad, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright and very cold. Prospects of the *rubbee* crops on the whole are good. A few cases of small pox reported in the Susseeram sub-division.
Patna Divn.	29	Durbhunga, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair and cool. Reaping of paddy crop is almost completed. Prices are falling. The late rain has done some good to the *rubbee* crops. Lands are being prepared for *moong* and cheena. Importation from other districts are going on freely.
Patna Divn.	30	Mozufferpore, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold and clear. There is no material change in the prospects of the crops. Heavy dews at night are very beneficial for *rubbee*. Public health is good.

* Telegrams of the 17th January, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	31	Sarun, Jan. 15, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold and seasonable; sky clear; both east and west wind. The outturn of the *aghani* rice in the different thanas has been reported as follows:— *Sudder Sub-division.* 1. Chuprah ... ... 6 Annas. 2. Basantpore ... ... 10 " 3. Mushrak ... ... 8 " 4. Manjhee ... ... 8 " 5. Dighwara ... ... 4 " 6. Parsa ... ... 8 " *Sewan Sub-division.* 1. Sewan ... .. 8 Annas. 2. Durowli ... 8 " 3. Buragaon ... ... 8 " 4. Barauli ... . 7 " Average for the Sudder sub-division 7·3; average for the Sewan sub-division 7·7 or average for the district, 7½ annas. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favorable. Early peas are being harvested. Wheat and barley are in ear. *Rahur* pulse is doing well. Poppy is everywhere forward. Indigo fields are still being prepared for the next year's crop. Prices stationary, with the exception of wheat, barley, and gram, which have fallen. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, " 14, "	Nil.	Weather—Nice and cool. The sky is now and then overcast. There is nothing new to report regarding the state of the crops. *Rubbee* and poppy crops are growing well.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, " 15, "	Nil.	Weather—Fair. The paddy crops are all cut, and the prospects of the *rubbee* continue favorable.
	34	Bhagulpore, " 17,* "	Nil.	Rain is required for the *rubbee* crops. Rice is nowhere dearer than 20 seers and murwah is much cheaper. The condition of the people is reported to be good.
	35	Purneah, " 15, "	Nil.	Weather—Very cold; cloudless skies during the day. State and prospects of the crops in this district remain unchanged, *i.e.* the *aghany* rice has been reaped, and the outturn is quite up to expectations. The *rubbee* crop is still in want of rain.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. " 16, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold. Occasional breezes from the north-west. The winter rice crop is all in, with scarcely an exception. *Kurti* and *kalai* pulse are being cut in the east with a ten-anna outturn. Mustard is ready for cutting, and is about a six-anna crop.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack, " 8, "	Nil.	Crops are doing well. Public health is improving.
	38	Pooree, " 13, "	Nil.	The harvesting of the main rice crop is nearly completed. The outturn is good. Sugarcane is being cut. Some pulses are being gathered, others are progressing, but they require a little rain. The plantation of the summer paddy crop, "dalua," has begun.
	39	Balasore, " 14, "	Nil.	Weather—Fine; sky has cleared again. Ryots are busy in threshing out their crop of rice. Cholera is continuing in the south of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, Jan. 14, '76	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cold. The clouds mentioned in the last report have disappeared. Owing to the want of rain the *rubbee* is being burnt up. It is doubtful, unless we have rain (of which there is at present no appearance), whether a six-anna crop will be saved.
	41	Lohardugga, " 15, "	Nil.	Weather—Colder than last week. No rain yet. The prospects of the crops are very good all over the district, but rain is greatly needed.
	42	Singbhoom, " 14, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No unfavorable reports about the *rubbee*. The district is healthy.
	43	Manbhoom, " 15, "	Nil.	There has been no change in the weather. It is still extremely dry, and the dews slight, but the crops promise well.

* Telegram of the 17th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

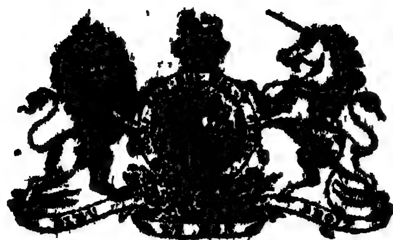
Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 18*th January* 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 4 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 821C.S.

GENERAL.—*The* 19*th January* 1876.—The orders of the 7th December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, granting privilege leave for forty-five days to Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Land Acquisition Office, Cuttack, are cancelled at his request.

The 21*st January* 1876.—Surgeon-Major William Henry Hayes, Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, is allowed leave for one day under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd November 1875.

The 22*nd January* 1876.—Mr. W. G. Willson, Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Krishna Gobind Gupta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Patooakhally division of the Backergunge district, *vice* Moulvi Ahmed, transferred.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Patooakhally division of the Backergunge district, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Huro Kali Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to have charge of the [illegible]unge division of the Dacca district, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo [illegible] Churn Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he may have relieved that officer.

No. 2099, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1876.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

To complete the purchase of land for the new riverside road.

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves; the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners; and the Strand Bank lands.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required;

Thirty years.

the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made;

As required by the Collector under Act X of 1870.

dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

When required by the Collector.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75, exclusive of repayment of loans:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from Jetties	3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773	4,82,983
" " " Inland Wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755	2,47,700
" " " Strand Bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590	95,383
" " " Port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,974	4,25,390
Total ...	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092	12,51,455
Expenditure at Jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,68,412	3,39,997
" at Inland Wharves	46,018	68,381	65,646	94,441
" on account of Strand Bank lands	19,840	23,725	63,065	81,367
" " " Port establishment	2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477	4,19,923
Total ...	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600	9,35,728

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	14,36,210
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
Value of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the Port ...	18,90,146
Value of investment in Government Paper	4,55,337
Total ...	96,69,166

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount	What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. Number of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When repaid. Date.	When repaid. Amount	Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 31st December 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.		
1	10,00,000	Jetties and Inland Wharf.	Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.	...	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	Aug 1873 Sept 1874 Sept. 1875	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0 20,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,60,000 0 0	8,40,000	
2	6,00,000	Jetty Works ...	18th Jan. 1873	874	7th Jan. 1873 7th Mar. 1874	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4 821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5 010 6 9 5,153 13 1 5 269 12 2 5,388 6 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		30,602 14 0	5,69,397	
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds ..	27th Jan. 1873	477	31st July 1873 4th Nov „ 2nd April 1874 4th July „	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,410 8 0 3,662 12 0 4,748 10 10 4,651 0 2 4,755 11 0		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		20,028 10 0	5,29,071	
4	3,00,000	New Road .	15th Feb. 1873	983	11th Dec 1873 17th Feb. 1874 17th Aug. „	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st Dec 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 2,076 13 3 2 474 3 0 2,529 13 9 2,536 13 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		10,421 3 0	2,89,579	
5	2,00,000	Jute Ware-house ..	27th Feb. 1873	1336	10th Sept 1873 5th Mar. 1874	1,00,000 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1,625 1 3 1,061 10 4 1,699 0 5 1,737 5 0		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		7 526 9 0	1,92,473	
6	1,55,000	Jetty Works ..	31st Mar. 1874	2023	30th April 1874	1,55,000	30th June 1874 31st Dec „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0 1,302 1 1 1,331 6 0		
	1,55,000					1,55 000		5,152 4 10	1,40,848	
7	1,30,000	Officers' Quarters	31st Mar. 1874	2023	17th Aug 1874 1st Dec „ 31st Mar 1875	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st Dec 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1 062 9 0 1,086 9 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		2 953 10 0	1,27,047	
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating Crane .. Ditto .	31st Mar. 1874 15th Sept. „	2023 151	12th Mar. 1875	50,000	31st Dec 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 410 13 0 420 1 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		1,232 10 0	48,767	70,000
9	2,50,000	New Road	21st Sept. 1874	187	26th Sept 1874 2nd Oct „ 12th Nov. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,008 12 0 2,053 15 0 2,100 3 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		6,162 14 0	2,43,837	
10	1,40,000 1,10,000	Pitching slope Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.	3rd Nov. 1874	3380	22nd Oct. 1874 31st Mar. 1875 18th Feb. „ 31st Mar. „ 31st May „ 13th Sept. „	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000 60,000 40,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 1,696 7 0 2,055 15 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		4,154 2 0	2,45,846	
11	6,00,000	New Road	22nd Dec. 1874	7359	4th Jan. 1874 13th Jan. „ 18th Feb. 1875	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		9,750 8 0	5,90,250	
12	80,000	Water Works ...	10th May 1875	806	26th June 1875 13th Sept. „	60,000 20,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	482 2 0 653 0 0		
	80,000					80,000		1,135 2 0	78,865	
13	9,25,000	To complete New Road To erect Office Building. To lay down Tramway.	22nd June 1875	1371	6th July 1875 13th Sept. „ 1st Oct. „ 14th Dec. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1875	2,410 8 0		
	9,25,000					3 00,000		2,410 8 0	2,97,590	6,25 000
14	46,000	To purchase the land for construction of office building.	......	..	....	. .	..			46,000
	52,05,100					44,64,100		2,61,520 14 10	42,02,570	7,41,000

Loan not repayable.

No.	Amount	What works.	Sanction Date.	Number of letter.	When drawn Date.	When drawn Amount.	When repaid Date.	When repaid Amount	Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 31st December 1875.
15	17,65,000	Port Debt	7th July 1871	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable	....	17,65,000	.
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
N. MACMICHAEL,
H. F. BROWN,
G. F. MEWBURN,
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, } *Commissioners.*

T. B. LANE,
J. B. KNIGHT,
H. P. LOVELL,
STUART HOGG,
DOORGA CHURN LAW, } *Commissioners.*

[First Publication.]

No. 191.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

RESOLUTION.

The 12th January 1876.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, no loan of public money shall be made under the provision of any special law, bearing a less rate of interest than 4½ per cent., and no such loan shall be made otherwise bearing a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 24th January 1876.—The following is published for general information :—

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1389.—*The 21st January* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[First Publication.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter No. 1849, dated 7th December 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, received under cover of a memorandum from the Public Works Department of this Government, No. 149, dated the 12th January 1876, applying for a loan of Rs. 50,000 in order to purchase the East Indian Railway Company's Ferry Steamer *Howrah* for the transit of passengers when the Hooghly Bridge is opened for the passage of vessels.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs 50,000 (fifty thousand), applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited, ought to be made,

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by Rule V of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1849, dated the 7th December 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required. — To purchase a steamer for transit of passengers when the Hooghly bridge is opened for passage of vessels, as per Government sanction conveyed in letter No. 511T, dated 6th September 1875, Public Works Department.

And an estimate of the cost thereof. — Rupees 50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for. — Rupees 50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The toll collected at the bridge, the receipts from East Indian Railway and the bridge block belonging to the Bridge Commissioners.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1871.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Full amount to be drawn as soon as loan is sanctioned.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

When loan is sanctioned.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 10 of the Rules published under the Act, modified by clause (D) of the Rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioner's letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Bridge Commissioners from date of transfer to the Commissioners to the 30th September 1875 :—

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Bridge Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

	To end of 31st March 1875.	Half-year ending 30th Sept. 1875.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts from bridge	43,165 0 0	2,06,338 0 0
Total ...	43,165 0 0	2,06,338 0 0
Expenditure at bridge	32,787 0 0	87,676 0 0
Total ...	32,787 0 0	87,676 0 0

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of bridge block	21,40,000	0	0
Value of property added to the bridge block during the half-year ending 30th September 1875— Lascars' quarters ... ...; Bridge approaches ... ...; Reserve section, &c. ... ...; Lighting arrangements	68,496	0	0
Total ...	22,08,496	0	0

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or any property vested in the Commissioners.

	Sanctioned Loans.				When drawn.		When repaid.		Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 1st November 1875.
	Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		
	Rs.					Rs.			Rs.	
No. 1	22,00,000	Bridge...	Act V (B.C.) of 1870.	......	Previous to 1st Feb. 1875.	22,00,000	......	Nil ...	22,00,000	
No. 2	41,800	Ditto ...	Jan. 30th 1875.	674	March 24th 1875.	*41,800	......	Nil ...	41,800	

* To be repaid out of first profits after paying interest and sinking fund chargeable to annual revenue.

We have, &c.,

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH.
G. F. MEWBURN.
T. B. LANE.
} *Commissioners.*

J. B. KNIGHT.
STUART HOGG.
DOORGA CHURN LAW.
HENRY F. BROWN.
N. MACMICHAEL.
} *Commissioners.*

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th January 1876.—In supersession of the notification dated the 4th May 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem (Part I, page 537), directing the transfer of all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, bounded on the north by pergunnahs Jhattcebunnce and Mutkudpore, and on the east, south, and west by pergunnah Jambunnee, and comprising the 25 villages named in the said notification, from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 5th May 1875, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, and comprising the villages named below, shall be transferred from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st February 1876:—

Names of Villages.

1. Kápásitá.	16. Guhiárá.	31. Dogere.
2. Berágari.	17. Dudhiásol.	32. Mangrájpore.
3. Kukurmuri.	18. Noágrám.	33. Bámidá.
4. Ghát Chándábilá.	19. Kolbediá.	34. Mámurdá.
5. Tunkásol.	20. Tentuliá.	35. Chápásará.
6. Bághari.	21. Sátpáti.	36. Parihâti.
7. Keotkándá.	22. Asánbani.	37. Hámirpur.
8. Oklá.	23. Chotá Chándábilá.	38. Náchdá.
9. Haludbani.	24. Jámirá.	39. Purpáhári.
10. Beláguri.	25. Jámjurki.	40. Sonáhárápál.
11. Nichnáguri.	26. Dudgeryá.	41. Nunyá.
12. Bijrábándi.	27. Kherejorá.	42. Dhunámári.
13. Khoerásuli.	28. Sáliká.	43. Beldángri.
14. Náchuá.	29. Dhángbaharâ.	44. Chárchâká.
15. Haripásol.	30. Dumurá.	45. Gidná.

N.B.—The villages named in the notification of the 5th May 1875, but not named in this notification, shall remain attached to the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of the district of Singbhoom.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1876.—The undermentioned nine villages situated south of river Damoodur and within the Revenue Survey boundary of district Bankoora, and the Chur Allumpore on the said river, shall be transferred from the district of Burdwan to that of Bankoora in all Departments, and included in thana Gungajoleghatee of the latter district, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

No.	Villages and Chur.	Thakbust numbers.	Pergunnahs.	REMARKS.
1	Nuchmunpore ...	796	Baruhazaree Khariza Bishenpore.	Lying south of river Damoodur.
	Beerampore ...	797	Baruhazaree Khariza Bishenpore and Bishenpore.	
	Lukhynaraianpore ...	700	Ditto ...	
	Pukhurna, &c. ...	861	Ditto ...	
5	Bhoirubpore ...	854	Ditto ...	
	Sathbour ...	734	Baruhazaree Khariza Bishenpore.	
	Prataupporе ...	643	Ditto ...	
	Biddiadhurpore ...	654	Ditto ...	
	Palkanischindpore ...	649	Ditto ...	
10	Chur Allumpore ...	703	Bishenpore ...	Chur on the Damoodur river.

NOTE.—The above villages and the chur were surveyed with district Bankoora in 1854 to 1856.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the chowkidaree union of Aurungabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said union of Aurungabad shall be the same as those specified in Government notification of 13th June 1860 for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—The following lists, showing the public bathing and landing ghâts as they originally stood, and as they stand after modification by the Port Trust Commissioners, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, are published for general information :—

BATHING GHATS.

As they stood originally.	*As they now stand.*
Aheereetollah Ghât.	Mohuntoni Ghât.
Mohuntoni Ghât.	Ruth Ghât.
Ruth Ghât.	Champatollah Ghât.
Mohaprono's Ghât.	Kumartollee Ghât.
Nandibaree Ghât.	Rajah's Ghât.
Maila Ghât.	Kassi Mitter's Ghât.
Dhopara Ghât.	Thakoorbaree Ghât.
Kumartollee Ghât.	Russick Newgey's Ghât.
Raja's Ghât.	Baug Bazar Ghât.
Kassi Mitter's Ghât.	Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Ghât.
Rajah Rajbullub's Ghât.	Dabee Roy's Ghât.
Mahanto's Ghât.	Chitpore Ghât.
Thakoorbaree Ghât.	
Rajendrolaul Newgy's Ghât.	
Unnopunna's Ghât.	
Baug Bazar Ghât.	
Dabee Roy's Ghât.	
Kassipore Ghât.	

LANDING GHATS.

Buttollah Ghât.
Baug Bazar Ghât.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 16th April 1873.
" " 29th December "
" " 1st April 1874.
" " 6th " "
" " 16th March 1875.

The 17th January 1876.—The notifications referred to on the margin showed from time to time, the number of appointments in the several grades of Magistrates and Collectors and of Judges at different periods, since the introduction, in 1873, of the scheme of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the Covenanted Civil Service. But consequent on the arrangements necessitated by the constitution of the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and by the transfer to that administration of the district of Sylhet, there has been a reduction, as regards appointments under the Government of Bengal, of one first grade and of one second grade Judgeship. On the other hand, two additional Judgeships on Rs. 1,200 each have been created, one in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and one in the district of Chittagong. The number of appointments, therefore, in the judicial and executive branches of the service is now as follows :—

14 First Grade Judges on	... ...	Rs. 2,500	per mensem.
14 Second Grade Judges on	... ...	" 2,000	"
2 Additional Judges on	... ...	" 1,200	"
and			
15 First Grade Magistrate and Collectorships on		" 2,250	"
15 Second " "	on	" 1,800	"
7 Third " "	on	" 1,500	"

(including the Senior Superintendent of Survey.)

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the towns of Barh and Behar, in the Patna district, and of Cox's Bazar, in the Chittagong district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said towns of Barh, Behar, and Cox's Bazar shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 6th April 1870, 24th March 1869, and 23rd March 1869, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the Chowkidaree Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 25th October 1859 and 27th December 1858, for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments, and further that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books, except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India*. The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals,* and of *books published in Europe or America,* is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to all officers and departments of this Government for information, with an intimation that no books, except those mentioned by the Government of India, are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th December 1875.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 7th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that so much of the notification of the 6th December 1875 (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, Part I, page 1505) as directed the transfer of thanas Chagulnaya and Mirkeserai to the civil jurisdiction of the district of Noakholly is cancelled. The civil jurisdiction of those thanas will remain as at present until further orders.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10*th January* 1876.——The person described in the roll below having been proved to be implicated in a case of cheating, and convicted therefor, has been dismissed from office, and is hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Jugadishur Laha ...	Doorga Churn Laha...	About 23	Hindoo, Soobarno Banik.	Ft. In. 5 9	Fair ...	In the town of Dacca.	Copyist in the English Department of Dacca Collector's Office.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10*th January* 1876 —The following programme of a visitation tour of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta through the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is hereby published for general information :—

From Calcutta, during the month of January 1876—

Hooghly.	Dacca.
Serampore.	Midnapore.
Barrackpore.	Cuttack.
Goalundo.	Berhampore.
Krishnaghur.	

During February, March, and April, if found practicable—

Raneegunge.	Mozufferpore.
Assensole.	Durbhanga.
Nawadi.	Buxar.
Patna.	

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 25*th January* 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 32*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Osungira, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the 1st section high level canal; south by ryotee lands appertaining to mouzah Osungira; east by land belonging to Nobeen Proostee; and on the west by the resumed jagir land of Bhikaree Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Osungira.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*r.* 3*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Burchunna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Aruth Nack; south by Distributary No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal; and on the east and west by the resumed jagir lands of Anadee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Burchunna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Dhaumundul, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the

jagir lands of Rutton Mullick; on the south by *Godunda* (cattle track), and on the east by waste land, is required within the aforesaid village of Dhanmundul.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*p*, more or less, situated in mouzah Hurreeangsapatna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by a tank, and on the south, east, and west, by the jagir lands of Bhujjun Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Hurreeangsapatna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the first section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 12*p*., more or less, situated in mouzah Jeypur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the resumed jagir land of Daso Mullick, and on the south and east by the Thanee land of Puddee Rawoot, is required within the aforesaid village of Jeypur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 23*p*., more or less, situated in mouzah Paekrapore, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by lands belonging to Kunnhye Mullick; on the south by that belonging to Boisnub Naek and Lokai Lenka; and on the east by the land of Jogee Naek, is required within the aforesaid village of Paekrapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36*p*., more or less, situated in mouzah Sebotipore, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Pahee lands of Hurry Mullick; south by the land taken up in connection with Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal; east by the jagir land of Gokhye Mullick; and on the west by the cultivated land of Ekadusse Mahanty, is required within the aforesaid village of Sebotipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 22 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Mirzapore, pergunnah Altee zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Bunnomalee Dass and Nuskur Lurrye; south by the Pahee land of Probhakur Biswal; east by the Pahee land of Bamdev Purirra and Lukhun Swyne; and on the west by the Thanee land of Kalee Pudhun, is required within the aforesaid village of Mirzapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kaemah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and east by the Pahee land of Suddye Mullick; south by a tank known as *Goreepokhoree*; and on the west by the jagir land of Suddye Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Kaemah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring nine poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Sherepur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the jagir land of Bhuggee Mullick, and on the south and east by the pahee lands of Sabar Pundah, is required within the aforesaid village of Sherepur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 6 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Damodurpur, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Munnoo Mullick; south by *Godunda* (cattle track); east by the Pahee land of Sowree Swyne; and on the west by land taken up permanently in connection with Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, is required within the aforesaid village of Damoodurpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 13, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Futtehpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the resumed jagir land of Dam Mullick; south by the jagir land of Daso Mullick; east by waste lands; and on the west by the lakhraj lands of Sree Biseswar Mohadeb, is required within the aforesaid village of Futtehpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one rood, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by lands taken up temporarily in connection with Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal; south by the Pahee land of Mudhoo Behara; east by the Pahee land of Natho Setti and Gopal Naek; and on the west by the pahee land of Sheikh Farid, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 8 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the resumed jagir land of Sunnye Mullick, and on the west by the Thanee land of Daso Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands; south by the jagir land of Nidhee Mullick; east by the Pahee land of Bullee Mullick; and on the west by the jagir land of Bhobnee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Puttamoondye Branch Canal south by the Pahee land of Hurdanand Nanda ; east by the pahee land of Bullee Mullick and on the west by waste lands, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 30 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kulyanpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands on the south and west by the Pahee lands of Juggye Rawoot; and on the east by the Pahee lands of Bhikaree Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Kulyanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 28 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Dekooree, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the Pahee lands of Sham Mullick ; on the south by waste lands appertaining to mouza Kulyanpur and on the east by the jagir land of Kanhoo Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Dekooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 12 poles, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the Pahee lands of Muddun Bull, and on the west by the Pahee land of Sheikh Baboo, is required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land measuring, in the aggregate, 1 rood 9 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, are required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

First plot measuring 1 rood 2 poles, bounded on the north by the Pahee land of Ram Doss, south by lands taken up temporarily in connection with the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, and on the east and west by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

Second plot, measuring 7 poles, bounded on the north, east, and west respectively by the Pahee land of Sheikh Amir, Golla Khan, and Ram Doss, and on the south by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 poles, more or less, situated in mouza Tighiriah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the homestead land of Khetur Mullick; south by the jagir land of Netra Mullick ; east by the Thanee land of Norindra Mahanty and Pahee land of Gobind Mullick; and on the west by the Pahee land of Netra Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Tighiriah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Singharpur Branch Canal, otherwise called the Matchgong Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 16 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Pudhanee, pergunnah Hurrihurpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west respectively by the ryotee lands of Faqueer Sahoo, Bidye Dass, Hoorsee Pandah, and Guttye Sahoo, is required within the aforesaid village of Pudhanee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one pole, more or less, situated in mouzah Sawnpur pergunnah, Shahabad, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Bynee Beherah; south by the homestead land of Basoo Mullick; east by Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal; and on the west by the cutcherry house of the proprietor of the mouzah mentioned above, is required within the aforesaid village of Sawnpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as a compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kuámangá, pergunnah Hurriharpore, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the south and west by the cultivated land of Chundree Mullick, and on the north and east respectively by the cultivated land of Faqueer Rawoot and Faqueer Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Kuámangá.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 6th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the Fenny Sub-division Head-Quarters, in the village of Faradnagar, pergunnah Amirabad, zillah Noakholly, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 12 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mainuddin's Road and Amjad's taluqi land; on the south by the cultivated lands of Das Mahomed, Muchi Gazi Mahomed Ali, and Aminuddin; on the east by the cultivated lands of Elahi Baksh, Muchi Gazi, Azim Bepari, Das Mahomed, and other taluqdars; and on the west by the Grand Trunk Road from Tipperah to Chittagong, is required within the aforesaid village of Faradnagar.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 11th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of land are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar's jaygheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jaygheer lands acquired for the road from Baraan to Panchthupi:—(1) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 8 cottahs 12¾ gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kangal chowkidar; on the west by the new road; and on the east and south by the lands of Nitai Gop; (2) in the village of Salika, pergunnah Fatesing, zillah Beerbhoom (fiscally Moorshedabad), a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 cottahs 6 gundas of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Kangal chowkidar, and on the west, north, and south by mâl lands; it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, pieces of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha and 18¾ gundas are required within the aforesaid village of Salika.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 4th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for railway purposes, in the village of Chur Pollundo, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 25 beeghas 10 cottahs 9¼ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary and by lands belonging to Rojonee Kur, Chanchoy Shaick, Ramcoomar Sircar, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Bhogoban Sircar, Nobokristo Manjee, Dununjoy Sircar, Joykristo Poramanick, and by boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Allum Shaick, Sirdar Jamaul Khan, Ghit Gobindo Byragee, Redoynath Chunder, Ramanundo Doss, Gonesh Manjee, Jeaoollah Shaick, Meah Sirdar, and Shama Shunker Chowdry; on the east by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel village and Bissonathpore; and on the west by the Fureedpore road and Eastern Bengal Railway Company's boundary, is required in the aforesaid village of Chur Pollundo.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of Bissonathpore, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 64 beeghas 15 cottahs 1¼ chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the boundary of kismut Bhabooeel; on the south by lands belonging to Panchoo Shaik and Jonomayjoy Dutt; on the east by lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Okhoy Coomar Chowdoory, Roopoi Shaik, Dwarkanauth Dass, Sulmuth Fucceer, Baloo Shaik, and Rutton Shaik; and on the west by boundary of Chur Pollundo and lands belonging to Bhogoban Sircar, Dununjoy Sircar, Ramkishur Pramanick, Udinath Kur, Mookoondo Laul Roy, Modoo Shaik, Hurrish Chunder Dutt, Nichoo Dutt, and Gobindo Chunder Ghose, is required in the aforesaid village of Bissonathpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for railway purposes, in the village of kismut Bhabooeel, pergunnah Shazapore, zillah Fureedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 9 beeghas 18 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by land belonging to Prollaud Poramanick, Roy Churn Poramanick, and Soobaul Poramanick; on the south by lands belonging to Shama Shunkur Choudry, and by the boundaries of Chur Pollundo and Bissonathpore; on the east by Dobagachee Bheel; and on the west by the boundary of Chur Pollundo, is required in the aforesaid village of kismut Bhabooeel.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 322C.S.

The 19th January 1876.—Moulvi Abul Munsoor, Moonsif of Bhotmaree, in Rungpore, is appointed to act temporarily as Subordinate Judge of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kali Das Dutt, or until further orders.

The 22nd January 1876.—Baboo Sarbanunda Doss, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Ameergong, in the district of Tipperah, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Huro Chunder Das, or until further orders.

Hafiz Abdool Kurreem, Moonsif of Durbhunga, is transferred to Hajipore.

Moulvi Syud Abdool Kurreem, Moonsif of Hajipore, is transferred to Durbhunga.

The 24th January 1876.—Baboo Kartic Chunder Pal is appointed to be Moonsif of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsif of Budergunge, in the district of Rungpore.

Baboo Oopendro Chunder Mullick, Moonsif of Bishenpore, is vested, under Section 29 of the Bengal Civil Courts' Act VI of 1871, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

The 25th January 1876.—Baboo Moti Lall Haldar, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Bhotmaree, in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvi Abul Munsoor, or until further orders.

Mr. William Henry Verner, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, under the provisions of Section 4, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 21st January* 1876.—Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Howlah, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, without pay, from 4th to 13th January 1876, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 24th January 1876.—Baboo Gunesh Chundra Chowdhry, L.L., Moonsif of Comillah, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 5th February next, or from any subsequent date, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Robi Chundra Gangooly, B.L., 2nd Moonsif of Punchpookeriah, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for one month in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th December 1875, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Moonsif of Pubna, in the district of Rajshahye, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 8th February next, or from any subsequent date when he may be relieved, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—In continuation of the Government notification dated the 20th December 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that the First and Second Grade Inspectors named below belong to the Government Railway Police:—

Names.	Grade.
Mr. S. B. Johannes	First Grade.
„ C. W. Overtin	Second Grade.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify for general information that the said Act shall commence and take effect in the following districts, from the 15th February next, viz.—

Dacca.	Backergunge.	Bogra.
Mymensingh.	Rungpore.	Chittagong.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye	Nooroollabad ...	Nooroollabad ...	Mandah (or Nooroollabad), Bandaikhara, Bagmara, West Singrah (or Panchoopore.)	The sub-divisional Officer of Nooroollabad *ex officio*.

The change will have effect from the 1st of February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871 (the Indian Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of thana Habra from the Registration Sub-District of Dinagepore to that of Phoolbaria.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Burdwan ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Baboo Jadabendra Biswas.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th January 1876.—The individuals described in the subjoined roll having been found guilty of receiving illegal gratifications, and of criminal breach of trust while employed in the Darjeeling jail, have been dismissed from office, and are hereby declared disqualified for future employment under Government in any capacity.

Name of individual and in what capacity lately employed.	Father's name.	Residence and district.	Age.	Religion or Caste.	Crime of which guilty.
			Years.		
J. J. Reghilini, late Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	P. J. Reghilini ...	. ..	34	Christian, Protestant.	Taking illegal gratifications and criminal breach of trust.
Aughornath Mookerjee, late Naib Jailor of the Darjeeling jail.	Petambur Mookerjee	Nitanundopore, Station Bansharia, District Hooghly.	23	Hindoo, Brahmin	Aiding and abetting in the above.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the head-quarters of the Ramgunj Sub-Registry Office in the district of Noakholly from Lamchur to Ramgunj.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th January 1876.—The declaration dated the 15th February 1875, which was published at pages 209, 236, and 255 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th and 24th February and of the 3rd March 1875, for the acquisition, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, of a piece of land, situated in the Soodharam station of the district of Noakholly, which was required for the charitable dispensary at that place, is hereby cancelled.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1876.—Under Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Section XI of the Act to the towns of Bogra and Sherepore within their municipal limits, as defined under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 22nd January 1876.

No. 19.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act* X *of* 1870 *of the Government of India, in supersession of Declaration No.* 122 *of 27th April* 1874, *published in "Calcutta Gazette" of the 29th idem, page* 811.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for building called Dawk Bungalow or Relief Barrack used now as a Circuit-house, Sessions Court, &c., in the village of Banjeriah, tuppeh Madhual, pergunnah Majhana, zillah Chumparun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less twenty-six beeghas and six and one-third cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the public road from Motiharee to Segowlie; on the east and south by the public road from Motiharee to Turkaulia and Banjeriah; and on the west by the tenures of Sant Chamar, Gopaul Kundu, Jew Lal Dusadh, Khub Lal Khetri, Shiu Lal Kurmi, and others, is required within the aforesaid village of Banjeriah.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd January 1876.

No. 20.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Moorary Mohun Gupto, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, is allowed furlough for two years, under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 21.—Serjeant J. Gray, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Hazareebagh Division, is allowed privilege leave from the 23rd December 1875 to the 3rd January 1876, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the above Rules, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 601, dated 26th November 1875.

No. 22.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Dehree Workshop Division, for one month on medical certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the above Rules, in addition to that already granted† to him.

† Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 618, dated 10th December 1875.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 23.—*Promotion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Account Establishment in Bengal:—

To be Accountant, Second Grade.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Dey, Accountant, Third Grade, Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 3rd July 1875.

To be Accountant, Third Grade.

Baboo Kally Dhone Mookerjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 14th July 1875.

No. 24.—*Appointments.*—Baboo Woomeschunder Mookerjee and Opendranath Dutt are appointed to officiate as Accountants, Fourth Grade, and posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

No. 25.—*Transfers.*—Baboo Woomeschunder Mookerjee, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, from Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Dacca Division, which he joined on the 10th August 1875.

Baboo Opendranath Dutt, Officiating Accountant, Fourth Grade, from Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to officiate as Divisional Accountant of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, which he joined on the 8th August 1875, afternoon

No. 26.—*Appointments.*—Mr. J. S. Johnstone is appointed to officiate as Accountant, Fourth Grade, and posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, from the 5th August 1875.

Baboo Surrut Chunder Chuckerbutty is appointed to officiate as Accountant, Fourth Grade, in the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, from the 16th August 1875.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

[Third Publication.]

The 11th January 1876.

No. 11.—*Notification.*—The following bye-laws for the safe and convenient use of the Hooghly Bridge and approaches thereto; and for the passage of ships, boats, and vessels through the said bridge, which have been proposed by the Bridge Commissioners, are published in accordance with Section 24 of Act IX of 1871 (B.L.C.):—

The following signals for regulating the passage of vessels through the opening of the bridge have been provided, and all persons concerned shall observe such signals and act in accordance with the instructions conveyed thereby:—

Signal No. 1.—Two flags hoisted, one at each side of the ship opening of the bridge, indicate that the bridge is about to be opened for the passage of vessels.

Signal No. 2.—A red disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is not clear, or that a vessel is coming through the opening from the opposite direction. Officers in charge of vessels, on observing this signal, shall not attempt the passage, but shall keep clear of the opening so as to allow the vessels coming from the opposite direction to pass through.

Signal No. 3.—A white disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is clear. Officers in charge of vessels waiting to make the passage may, on observing this signal, proceed through the opening.

2. Except at slack water and moderate tides of both ebb and flood, no passenger, cargo, or other boat shall use the small openings. At all other times the 60 feet and shore openings shall be the only authorized channels for the passage of boats. No boat of any description shall at any time use the space provided for the passage of vessels when the same may be open for that purpose.

3. When signal No. 1 is hoisted, no cargo, passenger, or any other boat shall cross over near the opening of the bridge provided for the passage of ships.

4. The masters, owners, or agents of vessels wishing to pass through the ship opening of the bridge shall give notice to that effect at the office of the Commissioners three hours before the hour fixed for opening the bridge, provided that no such application will be received between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

5. All foot passengers, persons in charge of vehicles or animals, &c., shall, in crossing the bridge, keep to that side of the bridge which is on their left hand.

6. No vehicle of any description shall be turned while on the bridge for the purpose of returning to the same side from which it came.

7. Except with the permission of the Vice-Chairman or Superintendent, no person shall be allowed on the bridge during the time the thoroughfare is closed.

8. Notice shall be given to the Superintendent of the bridge the day before it is desired to take over the bridge any load exceeding 3 tons in weight. Such loads shall not be taken on the bridge except in the presence of the Superintendent, or of an officer deputed by him to be in attendance: or except at such hours as shall be fixed by the Superintendent on receipt of the aforesaid notice.

9. Every person making use of the bridge except for the purpose of going to, or returning from, the railway station at Howrah, shall be liable to pay toll, whether or not he crosses from one bank to the other.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 21st January 1876.

No. 25.—*Transfers.*—The following upper subordinates are transferred from the Sone Circle for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, viz.—

Mr. R. D. Ewing, Supervisor, Second Grade, Arrah Division.
Sergeant G. Austin, Overseer, First Grade, Buxar Division.
Sergeant J. Riddle, Overseer, First Grade, Arrah Division.

2. The transfers are in the interests of the public service.

No. 26.—The following officers and subordinates are transferred in the interests of the public service from the High Level Canal Division for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, viz.—

Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, Third Grade.
,, G. A. G. Shawe, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.
,, J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, First Grade.
Baboo Ram Laul Mookerjee, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade.
,, Surbeshur Singh, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade.
,, Rajendronath Bisvas, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.
,, Grish Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

The 22nd January 1876.

No. 26A.—*Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Dehree Division in the Sone Circle shall be abolished.

No. 27.—*Transfers.*—The undermentioned officers and subordinates are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Dehree to the Dehree Workshop Division, which they joined on the forenoon of the 11th December 1875, viz.—

Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.
„ W. H. Morrow, Supervisor, First Grade.
Sergeant J. Willing, Supervisor, Second Grade (temporary First Grade).
Baboo Grish Chunder Doss, Overseer, First Grade.
„ Toolsee Dass Roy, Overseer, Third Grade.
„ Mohendro Nath Sircar, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officers and subordinates are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Dehree to the Buxar Division, which they joined on the forenoon of the 17th December 1875, viz.—

Baboo Heera Lall Mitter, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.
Munshi Mahoobjan Meer, Overseer, First Grade.
Baboo Kally Kristo Dutt, temporary Overseer, Third Grade.
„ Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.
„ Bungsheedhur Banerjee, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.
„ Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Overseer, First Grade.
„ Baney Madhub Chatterjee, Probationary Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

No. 29.—Sergeant J. Willing, Supervisor, Second Grade (temporary First Grade), is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Dehree Workshop Division for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle.

The 24th January 1876.

No. 30—*Notification.*—Baboo Ram Lall Coonar, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is graded to the department as a Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

No. 31.—*Transfers.*—Baboo Deno Nath Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 10th January 1876.

No. 32.—Mr. J. P. Scotland, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th December 1875.

No. 33.—Mr. C. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the office of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th January 1876.

No. 34.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. Clerke, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted special leave for twenty-one days to study the native languages, under Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 28 of the Public Works Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 35.—*Notification.*—The following Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for general information :—

"*No.* 19, *dated the* 15*th January* 1876.—Sergeant R. Edwards, Overseer, First Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred to Punjab Irrigation Branch."

No. 36.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Tariny Churn Sircar, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th January 1876.

No. 37.—*Notification.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the High Level Canal Division in the Gunduk Circle shall be abolished.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17*th January* 1876.—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Permit Ghât on the north to Ruth Ghât on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the south and Permit Ghât on the north, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or any other wharf already notified under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 as an inland vessels' wharf.

The above order shall not be held to apply until further notification to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruits, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

General Letter No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1876.

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Civil.*)

The following instructions should in future be observed by District Judges in the preparation of their annual reports on the administration of civil justice required by Circular Order No. 4, dated 2nd February 1871.

2. The results shewn in the third table of the report, viz. that which is intended to shew the "number and value" of suits commenced, frequently differ, not in the aggregate but in details, from the figures in the judicial statement No. 6. To obviate such discrepancies, the Court desires that, in the distribution of cases into the three classes named on the margin, local officers may be guided, in respect both of the tabular statement No. 3, and the judicial statement No. 6, by the principles laid down in Circular Order No. 25, dated 30th December 1873.

Suits of Small Cause Court classes.
Rent suits.
Other suits.

3. Table 4 showing "miscellaneous cases of a judicial nature other than regular suits or proceedings in execution," *disposed* of and *pending*, should also be made to show miscellaneous cases *instituted*. For this purpose, a double column should be inserted before the column "disposed of" with a view to the exhibition of a comparative return, for two years, of the institutions in question.

4. A similar double column will need to be inserted in the table of miscellaneous appeals, wherever this is not done already.

By order of the High Court,

W. M SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

Circular Orders and Memos by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 15.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1875.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Civil and Criminal.*)

THE Court directs that all records of cases be retained in the record-rooms of the Courts to which they pertain, or of the superior Court of the district, and that they be not allowed to pass out of the custody of the officers of such courts, except when called for by superior judicial authority, or required for the purposes of Section 138, Act VIII of 1859, by a civil court not at the same station.

2. It is improper and inconvenient that records of the courts of justice should be sent to other public officers or functionaries. If a reference to their contents is required, the proper procedure is ordinarily to obtain copies of the requisite papers.

3. The Court desires to point out to Civil Judges of every grade the necessity for exercising careful discretion in acting upon the provisions of Section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII of 1859, which are found to be often abused.

Circular Order No. 17.

Dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1875.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Civil.*)

IN modification of the provisions made by Circular Order No. 21, dated 18th August 1873, for the sale of immoveable property in execution of decrees, it is hereby provided that, as regards under-tenures and properties of little extent and value, the judgment-debtor shall have the option of requiring that property of that description should be put up for sale on the spot.

Circular Memo. No. A.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th January 1876.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Civil.*)

THE following instructions should be observed in the preparation of the annual statements for 1875 and subsequent years: –

2. In Judicial Statement No. 6, the *total* number of suits instituted in each class of Courts should be shown in a column to be inserted at the end of the columns of figures; the *grand total* of all the above totals being shown at foot; and wherever the total under any head in the new column differs from the total under the corresponding head in Statement No. 8, the cause of the discrepancy should be explained in the column of remarks in Statement No. 6.

3. In Statement No. 8, the work of those Moonsiffs who have been invested with Small Cause Court powers under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, performed in the exercise of those powers, should be shown separately from their work as Moonsiffs; both kinds of cases being exhibited opposite "Paid sub-divisional tribunals" and bracketed together.

4 To enable the Court to have columns 19 and 20 filled up, it is not enough that each local return exhibits the average duration of cases under each class of courts. What is wanted for the Court's return to the Government of India is a general average for each grade of Courts in all districts, and to effect this it is necessary to have from each district the *actual* number of days occupied in the trial of cases, from date of institution to date of disposal. and the actual number of cases disposed of. This information should be given separately under each head, "contested" and "uncontested."

5. In Statement No. 9, under the head "Chief Appellate Court of District," the designation *Revenue Appeals* must be taken to include all appeals in rent cases, *i.e.*, cases decided by the Civil Courts under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 wherever that law is in operation.

Circular Memo. No. A.

Dated Calcutta, the 15th January 1876.

To—All Criminal Authorities.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Criminal.*)

THE following instructions should be observed in the preparation of the Judicial (Criminal) Statements Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

2. The total number of persons shown in Statement No. 2 as "acquitted or discharged" (column 4) should agree with the total of the corresponding columns (9 and 10) in statement No. 3, and the persons "convicted" (column 5) according to the former statement should agree with those shown in column 11 of the latter statement, care being taken to include in the comparison the figures under "Sessions Courts" in statement No. 3. The same remark applies to the columns headed "died, escaped, transferred," and "remaining under trial" at the end of the year.

3. The number of *committed* persons shown in the column of remarks, Statement No. 2, should always correspond with the number shewn in Statement No. 3, as "remaining at the end of the year" *before the Sessions Court*, unless there is a sufficient reason for a discrepancy, which should be stated.

4. In calculating the duration of a case with a view to filling up column 15 of Statement No. 3, the starting point to be taken is not the date of "complaint" or "information," but that of *apprehension* or *attendance on summons*; paragraph 4 or Circular Order No. 3, dated 2nd February 1871 having been superseded by later orders (*vide* Circular Memo. No. 1, dated 8th January 1873, and Circular Memo No. 2, dated 28th February 1873), which show the reason of the alteration, viz. that the information relates to *persons* "brought to trial" within the meaning of columns 3 to 6, Judicial Statement No. 3, and not to *cases* in the abstract, where a complaint is merely made or information laid.

5. Accordingly a general return should be made at the close of each year by the District Magistrate and submitted to the High Court with the Annual Statements of the same nature as the monthly return prescribed by Circular Memo. No. 1, dated 8th January 1873. Similar information should be added with reference to the Sessions Courts, *mutatis mutandis*, that is to say, the *actual* number of days occupied should be given, commencing from the date of commitment, without distinguishing cases in which the agency of the police has been employed from those in which it has not.

6. Where the aggregate of the smaller columns 1 to 15 (excluding columns 9 to 11) of Judicial Statement No. 4, falls short of the number of convictions given in Statements Nos. 2 and 3, the difference should be accounted for by reference to Chapters 39, 40, and 41* of the Criminal Procedure or otherwise, as the case may be.

* Local nuisances.
Possession.
Maintenance of wives and families.

7. To save calls for explanation, the Sessions Judge should see that the aggregate number of persons fined, imprisoned, or whipped corresponds exactly with the details under those heads respectively in Statement 4.

By order of the High Court,

W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—The Honorable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. J. F. Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, leave of absence for six months from the 1st of April next.

R. BELCHAMBER, *Registrar.*

Sheriff's Office, the 19th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ১৯শে জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend John Kemp, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, A. C. S. Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

C. SANDERSON, *Secretary and Registrar.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO ANNODAPERSAD GHOSE has been placed in charge of the Cuttack Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order.

K. C. GHOSE, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN., CUTTACK, the 18th January 1876.

BABOO UMAKANTO DAS, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Noakholly Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. E. LOWIS, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG, the 15th January 1876.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. R. CARNAC has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DOORGA GUTTEE BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Junior Scholars.

1876.

FIRST GRADE.

In order of merit.

Ram Nath Chattopadhyay	*Bankurah School.*
Nagendra Nath Ghosh	*Konnagar School.*
J. Davidson	*Doveton School.*
J. G. Jordan	*St. Xavier's School.*
W. W. Tait	*Doveton School.*
Navagopal Sarkar	*Hindu School.*
Suryakumar Chauduri	*General Assembly's Institution.*
W. Younan	*St. Xavier's School.*
Atul Chandra Ghosh	*Konnagar School.*
E. Doran	*St. Xavier's School.*

BURDWAN DIVISION.

The Second and Third Grade Scholars are in order of merit, modified by allotments of Scholarships to Divisions and Districts.

SECOND GRADE.

Kumud Nath Bandyopadhyay, *Uttarpara School.*
Johar Lal Dey, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Kanti Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Jadu Nath Gosvami, *Uttarparah School.*
Srish Chandra Laha, *Konnagar School.*
Bhagavati Charan Mitra, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*

THIRD GRADE.

Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Howrah School.*
Khetra Prasad Chattopadhyay, *Uttarpara School.*
Purna Chandra Chakravarti, *Midnapore High School.*
Sayyid Abul Bazl, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Akshay Kumar Bandyopadhyay, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Gopal Chandra Dé, *Midnapore High School.*
Lal Mohan Basu, *Midnapore High School.*
Haris Chandra Chakravarti, *Birbhoom School.*
Hari Das Gangopadhyay, *Culna Maharajah's School.*
Upendra Nath Kanjilal, *Hetampore School.*
Jogendra Nath Mukhopadhyay, *Kuchiakol Radhaballabh School.*
Upendra Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Burdwan Moharajah's School.*
Surendra Nath Bandyopadhyay, *Cutwa School.*
Jogendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Cutwa School.*
Navin Chandra Chakravarti, *Bankura School.*
Purna Chandra Kumar, *Badla A. V. School.*

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

Haridas Bhattacharjya, *Sanscrit School.*
Bankim Chandra Mitra, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Basantakumar Basu, *Metropolitan Institution, Shyam Pukur Branch.*
L. Rogers, *St. Xavier's School.*
Saidur Rahman, *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Hare School.*
Harilal Das, *Hindu School.*
J. Grassman, *St. Xavier's School.*
C. D. Panioty, *St. Xavier's School.*
Dakshina Charan Sen, *Hindu School.*
J. Hofferan, *St. Xavier's School.*
Annada Prasad Ghosh, *Hindu School.*
F. Crohan, *St. Xavier's School.*
A. H. Wilsone, *Doveton School.*
Pryanath Sen, *Oriental Seminary.*
Shyama Charan Chakravarti, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*

PRESIDENCY DIVISION (EXCLUDING MOORSHEDABAD).

Chandi Charan Sen, *Barrackpore School.*
Suresh Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Baraset School.*
Akshay Chandra Bhattacharji, *Santipore Municipal School.*
Nilmani Bandyopadhyay, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Nrisinha Chandra Sarkar, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Nobin Chandra Ghosal, *S. Suburban School, Kalighat.*
Upendra Chandra Chattopadhyay, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Rajat Chandra Nath, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Abinash Chandra Bândyopadhya, *Barrackpore School.*
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Amritalal Ray, *Narail School.*
Dwarkanath Bandyopadhyay, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Abdul Hosain, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gobind Chandra Raha, *Narail School.*
Hemanta Lal Das, *Jessore School.*

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION WITH MOORSHEDABAD.

SECOND GRADE.

Purnendu Narain Sinha, *Kandi School.*
Kali Mohan Ray, *Beauliah High School.*
Hrishikesh Lahiri, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Durga Kanta Chakravarti, *Serajgunge School.*
Kanai Lal Bandyopadhyay, *Khagrah L. M. S. School.*
Rama Prasad Bagchi, *Beauliah High School.*

THIRD GRADE.

Banwari Lal Hate, *Kandi School.*
Purna Chandra Ray, *Khagrah L. M. S. School.*
Murari Lal Majumdar, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Madhav Chandra Chakravarti, *Pubna School.*
Ganga Charan Chakravarti, *Beauliah High School.*
Janaki Nath Patak, *Beauliah High School.*
Uma Prasad Bagchi, *Beauliah High School.*
Kesav Chandra Bagchi, *Serajgunge School.*
Kharsad Ali Biswas, *Serajgunge School.*
Sasi Dhar Ghosh, *Rungpore School.*
Durga Charan Bandyopadhyay, *Bogra School.*
Ram Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Dinajpore School.*

DACCA DIVISION (EXCLUDING TIPPERAH).

Gobinda Chandra Basu, *Mymensingh School.*
Dina Nath Chaudhari, *Mymensingh School.*
Dwarka Nath Chakravarti, *Mymensingh School.*
Gopi Nath Chakravarti, *Mymensingh School.*
Hriday Nath Chakravarti, *Faridpore School.*
Rajani Kanta Gupta, *Pogose School, Dacca.*

Chandra Kanta Sen, *Burisal School.*
Sasi Kumar Ghosh, *Faridpore School.*
Bohari Lal Sarkar, *Burisal School.*
Mohesh Chandra Datta, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Sasi Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, *Jagannath School, Dacca.*
Ram Chandra Sarkar, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Sudhanya Kumar Dé, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Basanta Kumar Ghosh, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ukil Uddin Ahmed, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Hari Mohan Pal, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Chandrakant Chakrabarti, *Burisaul School.**
Chandrakant Gupta, *Burisaul School* *
Kamini Kumar Das, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

CHITTAGONG DIVISION WITH TIPPERAH.

Kala Chand Mitra, *Noakhali School.*
Sarat Chandra Sen, *Commillah School*

F. Fernandez, *Chittagong High School.*
Nagendro Kumar Roy, *Chittagong High School.*
Kumudini Kanta Som, *Noakhali School.*
Ananda Chandra Chauduri, *Mogultali School.*
Rambux Singh, *Mogultali School.*
Biresvar Das, *Chittagong High School.*

PATNA DIVISION.

Phaggu Lal, *Gya School.*
Kaliprasanna Mukhopadhya, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ramprasad, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Fazl Azim, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Taraprasanna Bhuttacharjya, *Gya School.*
Bhagabaticharan Ray, *Behar English School.*

Shyama Charan Basu, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Gyatri Prasanna Ghosal, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Mahomed Abu Zafer, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Chunni Pathak, *Gya School.*
Akshay Kumar Bhuttacharjya, *Mozufferpore School.*
Joges Chundra Ghosh, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ramu Lal, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Jadu Nandun Sahay, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Nur Uddin Ahmed, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Raghuvansa Sahay, *Sarun School.*
Raghunandun Lal, *Mozufferpore School.*
Mahima Nath Roy, *Patna Collegiate School.*

* Each of these students will get a half scholarship.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

SECOND GRADE.

Mahomed Baqar Ansari, *Monghyr School.*
Akbar Alum, *Bhagulpore School.*
Ali Ahmed, *Bhagulpore School.*

THIRD GRADE.

Durga Prasad, *Bhagulpore School.*
Haris Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Bhagulpore School*
Taraknath Chattopadhyay, *Bhagulpore School.*
Karim Baksh, *Monghyr School.*
Avinash Chandra Roy, *Monghyr School.*
Sris Chandra Upadhya, *Pakoor School.*
Behari Chandra Datta, *Deoghar School.*
Brindabun Prasad, *Bhagulpore School.*

ORISSA DIVISION.

Durga Charan Sahu, *Balasore School.*
Madhu Sudan Mahanti, *Puri School.*
Gokulananda Nayak, *Puri School.*
Ananda Charan Brahma, *Cuttack High School.*

Hari Har Misra, *Puri School.*
Sada Nanda Dé, *Puri School.*
Sita Nath Mahanti, *Cuttack High School.*
Ram Taran Mitra, *Balasore School.*

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Basanta Kumar Mukhopadhay, *Hazaribagh School.*
Nanak Sahay, *Ranchi School.*

Sarat Chandra Roy, *Ranchi School.*
Hara Dhan Basu, *Purulia School.*
Nilmadhav Patra, *Purulia School.*
Krishna Dayal Lal, *Ranchi School.*

H. WOODROW,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

OPIUM NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1417B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 3rd February 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares „	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 8th February 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 18th February 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the ensuing year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 2nd March 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Friday, 7th April „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 4th May „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June „ ..	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	22,330	16,830	39,160

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

No. 81B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	1873-74	1,120	
		1874-75	1,115	
				2,235
Benares " ...	..	1873-74	1,550	
		1874-75	135	
				1,685
		Total	...	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th January 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44B.

THE Board of Revenue having reason to believe that compliance with the provisions of the Stamp Law in respect of Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes drawn or made out of British India but negotiated within British India is frequently omitted, direct that the notice of those who are concerned in such Bills or Promissory Notes be drawn to the following sections of Act XVIII of 1869:—

"7. The duty imposed by this Act on Bills of Exchange shall be chargeable (*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India, (*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of British India, and (*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

"8. The holder of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India, and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps for denoting the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

"19. Subject to the provisions contained in Section 26, no person taking a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note requiring a stamp under Section 8 either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

"26 (a) When any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or Order for the payment of money on demand by any banker or person acting as a banker, chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna, comes to his hands unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

"(b.) Such Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid, but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order unstamped.

"29. Any person or firm making, signing, or issuing, or, except as provided in Section 26, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped, and any person making, executing, or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, if ten times the value of the proper stamp exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such value,

or, when an insufficient stamp has been used, if ten times the deficient amount exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such amount.

"30. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance, or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

"31. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance or payment a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section 8,

and any person or firm endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating such Bill or Note,

shall, before delivering the same out of his or its hands, custody, or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

Any person or firm who or which ought, as directed by this Act, to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 18th January 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 1st *December* 1875.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ..	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	.....	
	Nursapur ...	50,000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	.....	
	Covelong ...	354,100	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	....	
	Arasady ...	......	
	Tuticorin ...	......	
	Total ...	496,100	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 22*nd December* 1875.

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 20th January 1876.

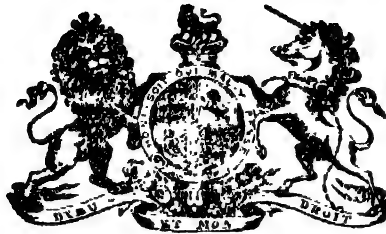
Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 16th January 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,04,545	1,57,901	3,79,394	25,41,840
French Kurkutch ...	74,360	...	......	74,360
Italian Punga ...	51,805	...	......	51,805
Italian Kurkutch ...	93,076	...	......	93,076
Malabar Kurkutch ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay Kurkutch ...	63,512	...	37,014	1,00,526
Madras Kurkutch ...	2,58,405	...	......	2,58,405
Coconada Kurkutch ..	11,003	...	......	11,003
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,98,624	...	2,503	4,01,127
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	...	......	23,068
Cadiz Kurkutch ...	18,066	...	16,343	34,409
Aden Kurkutch ...	5,700	...	8,841	14,541
Total ...	30,14,904	1,57,901	4,44,095	36,16,900

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 30.—*Fort William, the 17th January* 1876.—*Notification.*—*Establishments.*—*Appointment.*—Mr. G. W. Place, c.s., to be Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 404.—*Fort William, the 20th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Accounts.*—Mr. Alonzo Money, c.b., is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal during the absence on leave of Colonel H. Hyde, or until further orders.

No. 313.—*The 17th January* 1876.—*Separate Revenue*—*Post Office.*—Mr. E. C. George is appointed to be Post Master of Calcutta.

R. L. Mangles,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

NOABAD.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mouzah Zilwangza, Thana Ramu.

No. 26. Taluk Gouri Shunkur Bodyanath Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Ram Mohun Sen and Ali Hossen sudder jumma, Rs. 938. The entire taluk will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Annandiram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Annundomoyee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 849-6-9. The share of Ram Shoonder Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 111-10-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Jop; recorded proprietors Adhoo Khan and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Bishamber Shah, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1469.—Taraf Komor Koolli; recorded proprietors Golam Zans and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,015-13-0. The entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magan Ghonesham; recorded proprietors Bhoirub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 560-5-0. The shares of Bhoirub Chunder and Mahomed Dowlut, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 14-13-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ramvodro Canoongoo; recorded proprietors Bhurub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Ramshoonder Sen, Ram Mohan Sen, Petember Canoongoe, Gobinda Chunder Roy, Pranhurry Lala, Harihur Vottacharjee, Hurrihur Vottacharjee, Boninian Bibi, Bhoirub Churn, Chundichurn, Kaleechurn, Nosurullah Moonshee, Rajchundra, Ram Dass, Tareenee Shunkur Canongoe, Ram Shunder Sen, Pranhurry Lala, Tripura Churn, Annoda Churn Roy, Nityanundo Sen, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn, Chundi Churn Dhur, Shasty Churn, Abdulla Oojir Ali, *alias* Potan, Bisheshory, Ooma Churn, Gooroo Dass Roy, Debi Churn, *alias* Dehoo Mohajun, Ram Dass Shikdar, Dayamohun Sen, Rajchunder Chowdhry, Harinath Poorohit, Ram Kinkur Poorohit, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Eshan Chunder Chowdry, Srimote Shama Shoondoree, Modhooram, Ram Rutton Surma, Gopal Krishna Surma, Ram Rutton Surma, Ram Dhun Borniek, and Ram Dhun Borniek, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 319-13-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2566.—Kismut Ramdulal; recorded proprietors Abul Hossen and others; sudder jumma Rs. 823-4-10. The shares of Brindabun, Bhoirub Chunder, Ally Hossen, Gelok Chunder, Kali Kinkur Bhutto, Lolita, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Mritunjoy, Nobokishore, Dustidar, Naimut Ali, Ramlochun, Ramjoy Chund, Bakshallee, Ram Dass, Ram Gotee, Ram Dass, Shomshere Ali, Oodhoy Nath Dey, Ramkinoo, Ojodya Proshad Tewaree, and Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 120-6-7, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 3125.—Taraf Srinontoram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Abdullah Khan and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,737-12-0. The shares of Abdullah Khan, Bodyanath Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Anonda Mohun Naha, Srimoti Asakhatun, Jan Ali Chowdry, Bodyanath Sen, Sham Shoonder Sen, and Ram Kishore Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 843-13-9, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.—Compromised estate.

No. 3935.—Taraf Radhamadhub, recorded proprietors Balak Dass Mohunt and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,810-0-4. The share of Prankishoree, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 539-15-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mehal Lakhiraj resumed, Mouzah Meetaserra, Thana Ramoo.

No. 20175.—Taluk Mohamed Kaloo Kounr Ali; recorded proprietor Sheikh Mokbool Ali; sudder jumma Rs. 518-5-6. The entire estate will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Jan.	18	30 Casks, H. M. H. & Co. in a block	Order ...	Bates Family.
"	22	320 Broken Pieces of Fire-bricks, Ramsay ...	Ditto ...	Jane Porter.
"	22	2 Cases, B. L. & Co.	Bissonath Law & Co.	Ship Simla.
"	22	3 Cases, B N L	Ditto ...	Ditto
"	22	21 Packages, D D S in a diamond, C below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	6 Cases, G R S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	5 Cases, H & E in a triangle, C & B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, 117 in a diamond, H. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	8 Casks, broad arrow, I S D in a semi-circle, with Telegraph Department below ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Packages, M Y in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Crate, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	27 Bundles Shovels, no mark, or G. D. K. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Casks, no mark or J. A. & Co., with L below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, C W S, with W C below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	80 Bars T Iron, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	9 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Bars Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Bundle Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Bar Angle Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	52 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Bundles Nailrod Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	28 Pipes, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Bundles Pipes, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	10 Packages, A E	Ditto ...	St. Lawrence.
"	22	1 Cask, A. M. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	10 Cases, B H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Cases, T. N. Cargill	Care of Balmer, Lawrie & Co.	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, C. E. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, Canning College	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Cask, J. W. Cargill	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	6 Cases, Dutt & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	6 Cases, D P, with C below...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, D S in a diamond, R top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, D S in a diamond, J W C top... ...	J. Welland ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, E E G in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	4 Casks, G D S	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, H in a diamond, B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	27 Cases, H. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, L T C L in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, M, with J below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, M M in a diamond, B T C L outside ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, M C K in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Packages, M T C in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, 6 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	15 Kegs, P	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	22	4 Cases, a double triangle encompassed by R P D B in a circle	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, R, with T P below in a triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Packages, J. Wareham	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, A with W and B below	Order ..	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, K C B	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	24	1 Drum, Pathesberie, Calcutta	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	24	9 Cases, C T B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	3 Cases, Canning College, Lucknow	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	1 Case, N I R A	Ditto ...	Duke of Buccleuch.
"	17	5 Cases, 209 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ..	Star of Denmark.
"	20	5 Packages, 37 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	2 Cases, B. C. C. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	40 Packages, C C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	15 Cases, 219 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	1 Case, 132 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	1 Case, E O in a triangle, H B below	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Jan. 20	70 Bundles Flat Iron, no mark	Order ...	Star of Denmark.
" 20	145 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	349 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	102 Cases, J J C in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	15 Casks, L. S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	24 Packages, M R in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Cask, C in a diamond, W L C outside or no mark	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 20	6 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	2 Packages, O C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	3 Casks, S B & S, with A below in a diamond .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	3 Cases, S B & S in a block, N F outside, Agra ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	1 Case, J S & Co., with C below in a diamond ...	Young, Gray & Co.	Ditto.
" 20	1 Package, G W B	Order ...	Chyebassa.
" 20	14 Bars Square Iron, no mark, or Crown, with H C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 20	90 Mortars, no mark or C E B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	78 Packages, 320 in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Sirius.
" 19	2 Cases, D D & S in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	2 Cases, J & P S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, K B	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 19	1 Case, M L R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 19	5 Cases, S in a triangle, E K top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, A in a triangle	Ditto ...	City of Cambridge.
" 24	1 Cask, J. Anderson	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	4 Cases, A B or A. Briguns, Esq. . .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, 3 in a diamond, A. B & Co. outside ...	Order ..	Ditto.
" 24	2 Cases, B M A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	45 Bales, D N with F G below in a circle ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Cases, D N E P in a diamond, W C S K outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	30 Packages, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	4 Cases, J. Dacherty	Addressed ...	Ditto
" 24	23 Packages, E Y in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, I C S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	4 Cases, I in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Cask, D in a diamond or J D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, Revd. J. T. Keith	Care of Sykes & Co.	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, C. H. Lepper, Esq.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Packages, J. W. F. Landes	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Cask, Mess,—the Officer of the Mess, 1st Battalion, 14th Regiment	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, N. C. Mason	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, M M C in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, N. P. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, S or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Packages, Rev. E. G. Phillip	Care of Sykes & Co.	Ditto.
" 24	2 Cases, R M A	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Cases, T	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Truss, C. D. Son & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Case, A, with G C below in a diamond, B below; and A, with G C below in a diamond, S below, or Graham & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, S M, with K below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, R R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, John Macallister, Esq. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, Marillier & Edwards	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Case, A. Whyte, Junior, Salt Golah Lane, Howrah	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Sample Parcel, Lyall, Rennie & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, C in a triangle	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Parcel, M. J. Docherty	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Sample Case, A W in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 24th January 1876. (554—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Notice.

List of unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Case, G C 181, Calcutta ...	Poonah.
1 Case, H O T [M. & Co.] 2214, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
9 Cases, H. J. & Co. 73-81, Calcutta ...	Tibre.
1 Case, R 4 Calcutta ...	Hydaspes.
1 Case, Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Mrs. Walker, 51, Mirzapore Street, Circular Road, Calcutta ...	Mirzapore.
1 Box, Charles Fox, Esq., Doomroon, E. I. R., Bengal ...	Mirzapore.
1 Bundle Sticks [S. P. & Co.] Gwalior ...	King Arthur.
2 Cases Gun-powder at Moyapore Magazine, J J C ..	Tennasserim.
1 Bundle, no mark ...	Mirzapore.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 5th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 22nd January 1876.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Return of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 20th January 1876.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 2 weeks ending 13th January 1876	866 4 0	798 5 6	1,040 6 9	837 13 9	3,542 14 0	
For the week ending 20th January 1876	400 4 0	356 9 9	498 3 0	423 1 3	1,678 2 0	
Total ..	1,266 8 0	1,154 15 3	1,538 9 9	1,260 15 0	5,221 0 0	

By order of the Commissioners.

CALCUTTA, the 24th January 1876. (553—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st December 1875.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	10,03,815 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 98,93,298 8 0; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 1,86,73,574 8 0	2,85,66,873 0 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,62,85,193 6 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,35,432 0 10
Sundries	11,15,249 5 10
Total ...	8,07,06,563 10 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,73,83,253 7 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	67,75,958 1 1
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	32,51,888 11 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,58,17,187 11 1
Dead Stock	10,48,136 10 0
Stamps	10,986 0 8
Balances with other Banks	5,84,502 1 2
Sundries	5,82,917 1 3
Bullion	9,714 8 7
	4,54,64,544 4 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs. 1,15,59,775 4 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .. „ 2.36,82,244 1 11	3,52,42,019 6 5
Total ...	8,07,06,563 10 5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the* 19*th January* 1876. (546—1) R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Tresurer.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,03,015 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 1,14,71,473 11 10; General Treasury Balance at Branches .. „ 1,82,44,552 8 3	2,97,16,026 4 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,09,31,098 13 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,99,548 1 3
Sundries	5,97,770 2 0
Total ...	8,22,47,459 2 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,68,00,031 12 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	71,95,515 1 1
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ..	50,51,720 12 3
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,53,39,587 4 9
Dead Stock	10,68,395 1 1
Stamps	13,716 10 0
Balances with other banks	9,14,415 2 0
Sundries	5,85,913 15 8
Bullion	22,931 13 6
	4,69,92,227 8 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,05,59,781 6 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 2,46,95,450 3 9	3,52,55,231 9 10
Total ...	8,22,47,459 2 2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta,* 20*th January* 1876. (548—1) R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st December 1875	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,58,700	1,68,67,600	1,10,35,000	1,56,95,800	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,25,00,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,39,28,492
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	10,000	......	......	......	......	2,000	......	......	12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January 1876	...	......	......	......	900	6,500	26,200	26,400	......	......	......	......	1,14,000	......	......	1,74,000
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,74,100	1,10,61,200	1,57,33,200	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,46,500	83,800	5,26,16,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,41,15,492
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	......	......	1,000	10,500	1,38,200	......	......	5,200	......	1,14,000	......	......	2,68,900
Balance on 15th January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,73,100	1,10,50,700	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,41,300	83,800	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,592

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Nov. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,250 lakhs; re-transferred from London 2.149 lakhs.
" 16th Nov. 1875 to 30th " " " " 0 " " " 2 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "
" 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "

2.264 .... 2,161 "
2,161

Balance against India ... ... 103 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January 1876.

(549—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
304	L 65—12568	20	Issen Chunder Mookerjee.
	,, —01661	20	
	,, —21882	20	
	,, —97355	20	
	,, —89554	20	
	,, —98522	20	
	,, —61980	20	
305	L 69—23819	100	Samul Das Khettry.
306	L 52—20766	500	Shaik Hussain Buksh.
307	L 69—31175	100	Ram Coomar Ghose.
	L 62—91562	10	
308	L 67—32445	50	Messrs. C. Secondè & Co.
309	L 69—26091	100	J. S. Hubbard.
311	L 63—81930	20	Debendra Krishna Mittra.
	L 59—71860	10	
312	L 65—03942	20	J. C. Jore.
314	L 77—17284 to ,, —17299	each 20	H. Joll, C.B.
	,, —18701 to ,, —18716		
	,, —18718		
	,, —18720 to ,, —18723		
	,, —21001 to ,, —21800		
317	L 60—15420	10	Rom Bakash.
319	L 57—70249	10	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.
320	L 53—63450	1,000	James Pratt, C. S., M. A.
	L 68—97332	100	
	,, —97333	100	
	,, —97334	100	
	,, —33286	100	
	L 67—18701	50	
321	L 69—32470	100	Shaik Mehairoollah.
	L 67—32434	50	
322	L 51—14940	100	Huro Kant Banerjee.
	L 8—10372	100	
323	L 65—28831	20	Koilas Chunder Ghose.
326	A 84—78245	100	Doorga Mohun Dass.
327	L 19—83955	50	H. J. Thomas.
	L 22—40426	5	
330	L 68—73771	100	Dilawar Hossain Ahmed.
331	L 68—99196	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye Treasury.
	L 65—52286	20	
	L 61—51579	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
408	L 68—27541	100	Major W. G. Cubitt.
409	L 57—77597	10	Hafiz Heffazutoollah.
410	L 64—47384	20	Jatra Mohun Biswas.
	,, —81819	20	
	,, —45550	20	
	,, —81818	20	
	L 62—39836	10	
	L 60—67603	10	
	L 43—84094	10	
	L 40—08836	10	
	L 62—39835	10	
	,, —39833	10	
	L 59—62985	10	
	,, —50832	10	
	L 23—57094	5	
	L 22—45162	5	
	,, —45165	5	
	,, —45161	5	
	,, —45164	5	
	,, —14697	5	
	L 16—84362	5	
	L 17—27249	5	
411	L 77—02090	20	Nathaniel Juggodanundo Doss.
412	L 52—21672	500	Allah Buksh Mahomed Ibrahim.
	,, —17158	500	
	L 53—92744	1,000	
	L 69—26657	100	
	,, —26658	100	
	,, —26659	100	
413	L 69—08116	100	Messrs. Williamson Magor & Co.
	,, —08117	100	
	,, —08118	100	
414	L 20—98165	5	The Asst. Engr. in Charge No. 5, Mahanudy Divn. N. B. State Railway, Darjeeling.
	,, —98166	5	
415	A 91—65392	100	Meer Izutally.
416	L 69—08497	100	A. Gomees.
417	L 20—28614	5	Gour Chunder Shaw.
	,, —68271	5	
	L 21—56207	5	
	,, —76491	5	
	L 22—13878	5	
	,, —84302	5	
	L 43—16045	10	
418	L 22—56507	5	Pitambur Mookerjee.
419	L 64—04254	20	Eshan Chunder Roy.
420	L 64—08123	20	W. Coombe.
	L 39—57629	10	
	L 21—58339	5	
421	L 15—32533	5	W. Shakespear.
	,, —32536	5	
422	L 22—41886	5	Grish Chunder Ghosh.
	,, —41887	5	
	,, —41888	5	
423	L 5—90916	10	Rutnashur Mullick.
	,, —90917	10	
424	L 58—59457	10	Mudhu Soodun Dass.
	,, —59468	10	
425	L 67—19441	50	Gopaulputtee.
	L 66—92567	50	
	L 69—09315	100	
	L 22—39163	5	
	,, —39191	5	
426	A 96—19308	10	Doorga Mohun Dass.
427	A 7—58825	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
428	L 51—29134	100	Colonel S. Chalmers.
429	L 53—85812	1,000	Josh Raj Gootee Ram.
	,, —83058	1,000	
	L 52—21005	500	
	L 68—34525	100	
	,, —62011	100	
430	A 91—72262	100	Kally Comul Bhuttacharjea.
431	L 68—97331	100	MoolchandHurruckChund.
432	A 93—87112	20	Azeezuddeen.
433	L 20—14574	5	Hurry Narain Roy.
434	L 60—15591	10	Pundit Vaniktaish Shastry.
435	A 72—97730	20	The District Supdt. of Police, Bankoorah.
	,, —57278	5	
436	L 46—06752	20	Mohabeer Proshad.
	,, —06748	20	
437	L 68—31567	100	J. J. Gregory.
438	L 22—90064	5	Shaik Joonunally, Peon.
439	L 68—40094	100	Radha Kishore Sen.
	L 64—84550	20	
	L 63—09271	20	
	L 64—05708	20	
	,, —05707	20	
	L 20—98458	5	
	,, —34293	5	
	,, —98423	5	
440	L 50—83186	100	James Hill.
441	L 63—28757	20	Omesh Chunder Mookerjee.
442	E 49—27469	50	Omesh Chunder Mittor.
195	L 63—51541	20	Banee Ram.
	,, —99460		
196	L 13—16249	20	Wooma Churn Mookerjee.
	L 36—23947		
197	L 22—76410	5	Shaik Azhurrul Huck.
	,, —76412		
198	A 84—47989	100	Issur Chunder Banerjee.
	,, —47986		

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
199	L 17—83763 ,, —83764	5	A. Cumming.
	L 15—56212 ,, —39257	5	
	L 42—80610 ,, —80609	10	
	,, —62884 ,, —51694	10	
	L 34—37392 ,, —37395	10	
	L 39—57906 ,, —57905	10	
	A 74—41786 ,, —41778	20	
200	L 45—74864 ,, —74863	20	Mohadaw Missry.
201	L 21—97301 ,, —97303	5	Kally Dass Dass.
202	A 48—74588 A 49—36992	10	Kunnuck Mull Lodha.
	A 25—80473 ,, —80474	20	
	A 33—92602 A 34—86339	20	
203	L 68—46415 ,, —46416	100	Messrs. W. H. Gilbert and Co.
204	L 46—49472 ,, —49473	20	Surgeon P. S. Connolly.
205	A 95—38711 ,, —38708	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	A 66—55904 ,, —55905	10	
	L 14—29460 ,, —29425	20	
	L 9—65847 ,, —65840	5	
	L 16—06125 L 9—71323	5	
	L 22—63365 ,, —63356	5	
206	L 16—02134 ,, —02196	5	Hira Lall.
207	L 11—06316 L 9—38247	5	Peary Mohun Chuckerbutty.
208	A 95—40561 A 80—69636	10	Jetmul Dwarka Dass.
210	L 20—29225 ,, —85225	5	Madhub Chunder Gupta.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 25th January* 1876.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease in the district of Darjeeling being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule No. 1, for grant of locations at Darjeeling:—

Number of lease.	Name of Lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
172	Colonel G. B. Mainwaring	50 0 0

A. W. PAUL, *Asst. Commr., in charge.*
DY. COMMR.'S OFFICE, Darjeeling, 1st December 1875.

Wanted

AN Overseer for the Road Cess Works of Tipperah. Consolidated pay Rs. 110 per month. Climate of the district excellent. Applications to be sent in before the 31st instant. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of the Presidency College, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government.

Also a Draftsman. Pay Rs. 35 per month.

KHETTER NAUTH BHUTTACHARJEE,
Dist. Engineer of Tipperah.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED a first grade Civil Court Ameen for this district. Salary Rs. 70 a month. A competent knowledge of Surveying, including exactness and facility in draughting what has been surveyed, is required. Preference will be given to those who, by examination, have been declared qualified to appear as pleaders in superior courts; but a lower grade pleadership deploma is indispensably required.

Applications (with *copies* of testimonials) will be received up to the 25th February 1876.

W. J. MONEY, *Dist. Judge.*
MYMENSING DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT,
The 13th January 1876.

Notification.

THE following revision of the scale of shipping charges on bales of cow and buffalo calf skins shipped through the Jetties having been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is now published for general information in accordance with the provisions of Section 65, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buffalo calf skins in bales of 100 pieces...	0	6	0
Cow calf skins in bales of 100 pieces ...	0	4	0

By order of the Commissioners,
(555—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Notification.

THE following revision of the scale of landing charges on cases of matches landed on the Jetties having been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is now published for general information in accordance with the provisions of Section 65, Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

Item.	Landing charge.	Removal charge.	Wharf rent.
121 matches ...	Double measurement rates.	Single measurement rates.	Single measurement rates.

By order of the Commissioners,
(556—1). G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 5th February 1876, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd January to 5th February 1876, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ERNSTHAUSEN AND OESTERLEY, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*
Calcutta, 15th January 1876. (537—3)

Watson's Patent Press Co., "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourth half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the seventh day of February next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Book is closed from 24th January to 7th February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co., *Agents & Secretaries.*
CALCUTTA, 22nd January 1876. (551—2)

Arcuttipore Tea Company, "Limited"

THE Ordinary Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Lane, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

J. MACKILLICAN AND Co., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, 21st January 1876. (550—1)

New Beerbhoom Coal Co., "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, 29th January 1876, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1875, declaring dividend, electing Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th to 29th instant.

STEEL, MCINTOSH & Co., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 13th January 1876. (534—2)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Co., Limited.

THE Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from the 25th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

An *ad-interim* Dividend will be payable on and after the 1st proximo, at the rate of 3 *per cent.*, or Rs. 7-8 per Share, for the half-year ended 31st August last, as declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 27th November 1875.

By order of the Directors.

A. CUMMING, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, 13th January 1876. (558—1)

Bank of Bengal

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office, will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, and Tuesday, the 1st February, on account of the Hindoo festival *Sreepunchomey*, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE, *Secy. and Treasurer.*

CALCUTTA, the 19th January 1876. (545—1)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Robert Carroll, late Commander of the British steamer *Poyang*, belonging to the Hong-Kong, Canton, and Macao Steam Boat Company, "Limited," who was lost on board the said steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Macao in a typhoon on the night of the 31st day of May 1875, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted to John Sturrock Scrymgeour, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted attorney of Florinda Carroll of Macao, in China, the widow of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January 1876, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1876; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 12th day of January 1876.

ORR AND HARRIS,

(542—3) *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

Estate Albert William Beatson Newington, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to "the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, formerly of the Ridgeway Estate, Debrooghur, Assam, Tea Planter, who died on the 23rd November 1874, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claim to the undersigned on or before the 1st March 1876, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto.

W. S. WARREN,

Duly constituted Attorney of F. Finlayson.
Administrator of Deceased's Estate.

DEBROOGHUR, the 19th January 1876. (547—3)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 518 of one-thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, wherein Sreemutty Rajcoomaree Dasee, widow of Prawnkissen Mullick, deceased, is plaintiff, and Nundololl Mullick, Sreemutty Shoosharmoye Dossee, Aushootosh Seal, and Dhuneeloll Seal, and Sreemutty Rajranee Dassee, Executrix of the Will of Shamachurn Mullick, deceased, are defendants, the creditors of Prawnkissen Mullick, late of No. 84, Upper Chitpore Road, in the Town of Calcutta, landholder, who died on or about the twenty-third day of February 1854, are, on or before the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court on its original side their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of him claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear in the Court House on Saturday, the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, the 13th December 1875.

(501—2)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 315 of 1875, wherein Sreemutty Koosumkameeny Dabee, residing at Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Moorallydhur Sen and others are defendants, the creditors of Bungseedhur Sen, late of Collotollah, in the town of Calcutta, bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, who died on or about the 5th day of August 1856, are, on or before the 5th day of February 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear in the Court House on Saturday, the 19th day of February 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

W. C. TROTMAN, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*

The 21st December 1875. (511—6)

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.

(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert Knowles as a partner in our Firm ceased on the 31st day of December 1874.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

WE have admitted as partners in our Firm Mr. George Henderson, junior, Mr David Guild Landale, and Mr. James Henderson, as from the 1st current.

(559—3) GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned Steuart Gladstone, Robert Gladstone, John Francis Ogilvy, William McAdam Steuart, and George Francis Mewburn, carrying on business as Merchants at Liverpool and London, under the style or firm of Ogilvy Gillanders and Company, and at Calcutta and Rangoon under the style or firm of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, has this day been dissolved so far as regards the said William McAdam Steuart, who retires from the said partnership. Dated this 31st day of October 1875.

S. GLADSTONE.
ROBERT GLADSTONE.
JOHN F. OGILVY.
WILLIAM MCADAM STEUART,
by S. Gladstone, his Attorney.
(530—3) G. F. MEWBURN.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1876, to appoint, under Section 9 of Act VI (B C.) of 1863, a Health Officer *vice* Dr. Tonnerre, and to fix the allowance he is to draw.

2. To appoint an Analyst to the Corporation.
3. To consider report by General Committee for taking a census of the inhabitants of the City of Calcutta.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
(557—1) *Secretary to the Justices of the Peace.*

Notice.

THE payment of the following Calcutta Currency Notes, of Rs. 20 each, viz.—

	Notes.	Value. Rs.
L 77—21001—21800	800	16,000
L 77—17284—17300	17	340
L 77—18701—18723	23	460

being the proceeds of a cheque obtained by means of *forgery*, has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against receiving them.

H. JOLL, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., 1st Calcutta Divn.
15, WRITERS' BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.—Stolen at Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, counterpart No. 10927, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500. (536—3)

Lost

A GOVERNMENT Security for rupees five thousand, No. 11275, five per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter Janey Bibee is applying for a renewed note.

(543—3) M T. PEARSON.

Lost.

FOUR Government Securities for rupees one thousand each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55 of the Public Works Loan five per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee who is applying for a renewal of it.

(544—3) M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

THE lower half of Government Promissory Note No. 9815 of 0/0, of the four per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of Railly Brothers, and last endorsed to Tara Kisore Mukherjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one. Payment of the above note, and the interest, has been stopped in the Public Debt Office. Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for issue of duplicates on behalf of the proprietor.

TARA KISORE MUKHERJEE.
BERHAMPORE GORA BAZAR. (524—3)

Notice.

THE sitting of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors is adjourned from Tuesday, the first, to Wednesday, the second, day of February next, by order of the Presiding Commissioner.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, the 15th January 1876.

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of AARON EZEKIEL EZRA, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

A. Carapiet, *Attorney.*

In the matter of SALIGRAM, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 15th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dhur and Mitter, *Attorney.*

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, *the 18th day of January* 1876

IN the matter of TINCOWRY DEY, of No. 19, Fukeerchand Chuckerbutty's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business at Postah Bazar, in the said town of Calcutta, as Commission Agent, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 19th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of EDWIN CUNINGHAM FRANCIS, of No. 31, Sooterkin's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, formerly an Assistant in the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, but at present an Extra Assistant in the Government Central Press, Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 20th day of January instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of EDWIN CUNINGHAM FRANCIS, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Wednesday, the 2nd day of February next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of EDWIN CUNINGHAM FRANCIS, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 20th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of GOBINDCHUND DOSS, of Manicktollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in Khangraputty Street, in Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of GOBINDCHUND DOSS, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, it was, on the petition of Balkissen, a creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Gobindchund Doss hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of DAMOODUR DOSS, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th day of January 1876.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866,
and
In the matter of the Corinthian Theatre Company, "Limited"

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the Court was, on the 20th day of January 1876, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal by Richard Harris Ramsay, William Samuel Wakefield, and Lewis Richards, all of Government Place, in the city of Calcutta, carrying on business there as silk mercers, drapers, milliners, and outfitters, under the firm of Francis, Ramsay and Company, creditors of the said Company, and that it has been directed that the said petition shall be heard before the said Court on Thursday, the 3rd day of February 1876, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Advocate, Attorney, or Pleader for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, on application to the said Court, on payment of the charges for the same.

ORR AND HARRISS, *Attorneys for the petitioners.*
(552—1)

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon	7 P.M.	26th Jan.	*Surat.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports ..	7 "	26th "	*Madura.*
Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits	7 "	30th "	*Ethiopia.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyoukphyoo ...	7 "	30th "	*Madras.*
Persian Gulf	7 "	1st Feb.	From Bombay.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 "	2nd "	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*
CALCUTTA, the 25th January 1876.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	* REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Oolooberiah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery	... ...	8 A.M.
2nd ditto	... ...	12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto	... ...	4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery	... ...	at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto	.. ..	at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Notice.

No. 370.

TEN Bullock Train Packages, originally despatched from Futtehgurh to the address of Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta, consisting of iron spouts, having been refused by the consignee, it is hereby notified that if after the expiration of three months from the date of this advertisement the said packages are not removed from the Calcutta Bullock Train Godown, and all charges due on them paid, they will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds credited to Government.

W. ALPIN, *Offg Post Master.*
CALCUTTA POST OFFICE, the 11th December 1875.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Fort William, the 14th January 1876.

No. 245.—In consequence of France having joined the General Postal Union, certain alterations are necessary in the exchange of mails between India and France and countries served through France or by means of French mail packets. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased, under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned :—

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES— NOTE.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Registration. See note *d.*	Packets of newspapers, books, and patterns, Prepayment compulsory.
FRANCE AND ALGERIA—	Annas.		
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane	7	*d.*	(*a*) Indian inland rate only
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	6½	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	6½	*d.*	Ditto.
TANGIERS AND TUNIS—			
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane	10½	*d*	Ditto
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria ...	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto
EGYPT—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board	10	None.	
SPAIN—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	None.	
GREECE—			
Viâ Alexandria through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Alexandria by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
PORTUGAL—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles or Naples by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
AZORES AND CANARY ISLANDS—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	*o. a.* 10	None.	
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	*o. a.* 10	None.	
MONTENEGRO, TURKEY IN EUROPE AND POLAND—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—			
Viâ Marseilles through French Office, Alexandria	10	*d.*	Ditto.
Additional route from Aden *viâ* Marseilles by French Packet through Agent on board	10	*d.*	Ditto.
NEW CALEDONIA—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	9	*d.*	
CHINA—			
Hong-Kong—*viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
Shanghai—*viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d.*	Ditto.
Other parts—*viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 5	None.	
JAPAN—			
Yokohama—*viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d.*	2 annas per 4 oz.
Other parts—*viâ* Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	*c.* 5	None.	
PONDICHERRY AND SAIGON—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board	5	*d*	Ditto.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES WITH ROUTES— NOTE.—Where the description of the route contains no mention of a particular Indian Office, the Mails are sent by the ordinary Bombay route by British Packet or from Aden by British Packet in the case of correspondence posted there. The name immediately following the word "through" is that of the office or country to which the Mails are consigned by the Indian Post Office, and is intended primarily for the guidance of Post Office officials.	Letters. Per ½ oz.	Registration. See note *d.*	Packets of newspapers books, and patterns. Prepayment compulsory.
	Annas.		
RÉUNION—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	5	*d.*	2 annas per 4 oz.
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c.* 8	*d.*	3 annas 9 pie per 4 oz.
MADAGASCAR—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c. a.* 5	None.	
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet through Agent on board ...	*c. a.* 8	None.	
CEYLON AND THE STRAITS—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 4	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
From Aden by French Packet ...	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
NETHERLANDS INDIA—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet through Batavia ...	*c.* 4	4 annas ...	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet through Batavia ...	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
SEYCHELLES—			
Viâ Calcutta or Madras by French Packet ...	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	Ditto.
From Aden by French Packet ...	c. 4	4 annas ...	Ditto.
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet ...	*c.* 8	4 annas ...	3 annas 9 pie per 4 oz.
MAURITIUS—			
Viâ Calcutta, Madras, or from Aden by French Packet ...	*c.* 5	4 annas ...	2 annas per 4 oz.
Viâ Bombay to Aden, and thence by French Packet ...	*c.* 8	4 annas ...	2 annas 9 pie per 4 oz.

NOTE.—*a denotes that the cover is liable to additional postage on delivery.*

c denotes that the prepayment of postage is compulsory.

d denotes that registered covers are charged at double the ordinary rates (to be prepaid), no separate fee being levied.

Besides the above-mentioned countries and places there are others included in the postal arrangements, but for which there are other better routes. The routes to such places through France or French Agency are therefore merely mentioned below, it being understood that under present circumstances they are of little or no use, *viz.*:—

Gibraltar—Same as given above for *Spain.*

Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Switzerland—Same as given above for *Portugal.*

Austria, Servia, Denmark, Roumania, Sweden, Norway and Russia—Same as given above for *Montenegro, &c.*

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE rates of postage on all classes of correspondence for Portugal and Azores have been reduced, and are as follows, viz.—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ozs.	EACH PACKET OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND PATTERNS. Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 6 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Every additional 2 ozs.	Every additional 4 ozs.
	A. P.	As.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Viâ Brindisi ...	9 9	8	3 0	5 0	5 9	10 0	11 6	3 9	4 6
Viâ Southampton ..	7 9	8	2 6	3 0	3 9	6 9	7 6	1 9	2 6

F. R. HOGG, *Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th January 1876.

UNDER the terms of a postal convention, the postage on prepaid letters addressed to Brazil has been reduced by 1¼ annas per half ounce.

2. Fully prepaid covers for that country will no longer be subject to additional postage on delivery: the condition of compulsory prepayment in the case of letters has been removed: and registration has been made available.

3. The rates of postage on packets of newspapers, books, and patterns for Brazil have been reduced, and the maximum limit of weight lessened from 5lb to 2lb in the case of packets of newspapers and books, and from 5lb to 8 ounces in the case of patterns.

4. The revised rates of postages are as follow, viz.—

	Letters per half ounce.	Registration fee.	Each Newspaper. Pre-payment compulsory. Not exceeding 4 ounces.	PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, AND PATTERNS. Not exceeding 2 ounces.	Not exceeding 4 ounces.	Not exceeding 6 ounces.	Not exceeding 8 ounces.	Every additional 2 ounces.	Every additional 4 ounces.
	A. P.	As.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Viâ Brindisi ...	14 9	8	3 0	5 9	6 6	12 0	13 9	3 9	5 0
Viâ Southampton ...	12 9	8	2 6	3 9	4 6	8 0	8 0	1 9	3 0

F. R. HOGG, *Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th January 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th January 1876.

Agha Sahib.
Anthony M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
Aumee Chand Sett.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bashrian.
Bird, E.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackwell, James.
Blakey, W.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Caro, Count
Chambers, Major.
Charnock, Miss.
Clarke, Mrs. M.
Clerke, Miss E.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Curry, T. E.
Davidson, R.
Dennison, J. J.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, E.
Enerer, C.
Ex. Engr. of Special duty.
Fanshawe, H.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Finlay, J. A.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Freyberger, M.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goding, A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Green, S. A.
Green, Miss S.
Grierson G. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Guise, R. E.
H. H. Maharajah Kunderpesse Sing.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harris, F. H.
Harvey, W.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henty, G. A.
Higby, Mrs.
Hill, Lt.-Col G. M.
Hudson, Mrs.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kingsley, T.
Knight, Mrs. M. P.
Krishnarao Vittul.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Laing, J. W.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddle, Mrs.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
MacGregor, Atholl.
Manderson, Major W.
Martin, W.
McKenzie, I.
McKenzie, M.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Mercer, T. W.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pattison.
Pearce, G. S.
Phillips, T.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Prankristo Dey.
Pringle, J. H.
Prosono Chunder Ghose.
Raja Ramchunder Singh.
Reichwaldy.
Reid, Monsieur.
Roach, Mrs.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherfood and Co.
Ryan, G.
"S.E." (care of Printer.)
Scott, J. H.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, W.
Shearman, J. W.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Skeen, J.
Slater, F. T.
Slater, Mrs. F. T.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stanton, F. S.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stewart, Mrs. D.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
Townsend, E. S.
Thomas, Mrs. W. A.
Undo Ch. Shaw.
Vida Mrs.
White, C. Æ.
Wilson, Mrs. E.
Wyatt, Fred.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Bushley, E. W.
Carandine, Miss Famrie.
Carpenter, W. J.
Davison, J. R. C.
DeQuecchy, H. R., "E. R."
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gilbert, H.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hambrough, Wdc. B.
Henderson, W.
Irvin, R.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
"M. P."
Macbean, J.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Macklin, W.
McLauchlin, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Masson, Emile.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Ramsay, Major-General.
Roe, Mrs., jr.
Ross, J. C.
Russell, A. E.
Short, Bertie.
Snow, J. T.
Spackmann, Miss.
The Duke of Rutland, K. G.
Thuey, A.
Tuck.
Twemlow, W.
Underwood, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Whittaker, F.
Widgery, Mrs.
Wilcox, C. E.

Registered Letters.

Bate, C. G. D.
Bonassir, (Cook)
Braga, E.
Chunna Ruhumulla
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, E. B.
Money, G.
Sir Richard Meade.
The Colonial Department.
The Engineer Department
Wardle, H. S.
Yettie, Mrs. H. A.

Papers.

Atholl MacGregor.
D'Arcy, W.
Dave Carson.
Messon, W. L.
William Henderson.

E. C. George, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 21st January 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
Bhaugiruthee.		
Entrance below Chourasia	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	2	6
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	9
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	9
Matabangah.		
Entrance from the Ganges	0	6
Tatarparah	0	3
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	0	9
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	3	9
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	3	0
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	2	6
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	2	3
Jellinghee.		
Entrance	0	0
On the Entrance Bar	0	0
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	0	0
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta† ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 24th January 1876, above zero, 2 feet 1¾ inches.

T. H. Wickes, c.e., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

Berhampore, the 24th January 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.

† Boats drawing 2 feet can get into the Jellinghee at Teakatta viâ the Byrub.

☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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Just published.

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The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs. 4; packing and postage 8 annas.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Ditto ditto	1872	...	„ 3 0	„
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Ditto ditto	1874	...	„ 3 0	„
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Ditto ditto	1873-74	...	„ 0 4	„
Ditto ditto	1874-75	...	„ 0 4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		... ...	„ 0 4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874		... ...	„ 2 8	„

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W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

Central Provinces' Gazetteer.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

NOTICE.

NOW READY.

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

No. III, FOR JANUARY 1876.

CONTENTS.

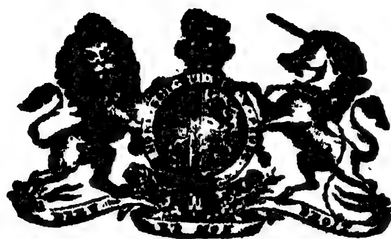
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Contents of No. 1.

Contents of No. 2.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 23rd November 1875, and having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 11th January 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

Act No. I of 1876.

An Act to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette;* and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the district, named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District" means a district formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nisheen" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being a Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: "The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of ."

Government to provide seal and books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in

each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books :

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

Book 1.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Entries to be numbered.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows :—

Applications by whom to be made.

If the application be for the registration of a marriage :

By the parties to the marriage jointly : provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians : and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula :

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula :

By the parties to the divorce jointly : provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce within one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected ;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected ;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register :

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows :—

Entries by whom to be signed.

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively : provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl :

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony :

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her :

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce :

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce :

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected :

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula* : provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl :

(2) By the person who identifies the man :

(3) By the person who identifies the woman :

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her :

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected :

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry ; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register ; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Index to be kept up.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Particulars to be shown in index.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

Fees for searches and copies.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Appeal against refusal to register.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act, and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Registers to be given up.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Saving clause.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(c) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(d) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(e) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A). BOOK I.

Register of marriages (as prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)*

1. Consecutive No.
2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.
3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.
4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband,* and whether she is adult or otherwise.
5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.
6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.
7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.
8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.
9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
10. Amount of dower.
11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).
12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?
13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.
14. Special conditions, if any.
15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.
16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.
17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

FORM (B). BOOK II.

Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)*

1. Consecutive No.
2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.
3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.
4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
5. Description of divorce.
6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.
7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.
8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.
9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.
10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.
11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C). BOOK III.

Register of divorces of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 *of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).*

1. Consecutive No.
2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.
3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.
4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
5. Amount of dower.
6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar.
7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.
8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.
9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.
10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.
11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.
12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.
13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.
14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

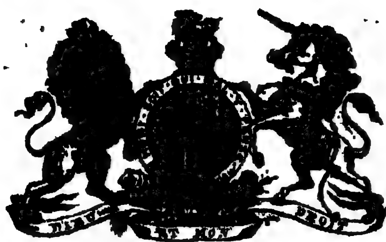
FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom respectively are not represented by guardians.

† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. I OF 1876.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Telegraphs in India; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Indian Telegraph Act, 1876":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

2. Act No. XXXIV of 1854 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) and Act No. VIII of 1860 (*for regulating the establishment and management of Electric Telegraphs in India*) are hereby repealed:

Repeal of Acts.

But all licenses granted, declarations made and rules framed under either of the said Acts and now in force, shall be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, and framed under this Act.

Saving of existing licenses and rules.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act—

"Telegraph" means an electric or magnetic Telegraph :

"Telegraph."

"Telegraph officer" means any person employed either permanently or temporarily in connection with a telegraph established or maintained and worked by the Government, or by a company or person licensed under this Act ; and

"Telegraph officer."

"Message" means any communication sent by telegraph, or given to a telegraph officer to be sent by telegraph or to be delivered.

"Message."

II.—Privileges and Powers of Government.

4. Within British India the Governor General in Council shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing lines of telegraph :

Exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs.

Provided that the Governor General in Council may grant a license to any person or Company to establish or to maintain a line of telegraph within any part of British India, which license shall be revocable on the breach of any of the conditions therein contained.

Proviso as to licenses.

5. On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person or relating to any specified subject, shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order.

Power to take possession of telegraphs established by license.

If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency or whether any act done under this section was in the interest of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

6. Any railway company, on being required so to do by the Governor General in Council, shall permit the Government to establish upon the land of such company, whether within or without the railway fence as the Governor General in Council may in each case determine, a line of telegraph, and shall give every reasonable facility for establishing, maintaining and using the same.

Power to establish telegraphs on land of railway company.

7. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, frame rules consistent with this Act, for the conduct of telegraphs heretofore or hereafter established by Government, and may therein prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all messages and signals shall be transmitted by such telegraphs.

Power to frame rules for the conduct of Government telegraphs.

8. The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

Power to frame rules for telegraphs established by license.

(*a*) prescribe rules for the conduct of any telegraph established or maintained by any Company or person licensed under this Act;

(*b*) declare what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such telegraph and to persons using the same, or employed in connexion therewith;

(*c*) declare that this Act, or such portions thereof as may be specified in the notification, shall be applicable to any telegraph established or to be established within British India by any Foreign Prince or State with the consent of the Government of India, and to persons using such telegraph or employed in connexion therewith.

and to declare Act applicable to telegraphs established within British India by Foreign Powers.

All rules prescribed under this section shall have the force of law.

9. The Government of India shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of any telegraph officer failing to transmit with accuracy or to deliver any message given to him for transmission or delivery; and no such officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Government not responsible for loss or damage.

III.—Penalties.

10. Whoever, otherwise than under a license duly granted as aforesaid, establishes, or after revocation of such license maintains, a line of telegraph within British India, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and for every week during which such line shall be maintained, shall be liable to a further fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for establishing or maintaining unlicensed telegraphs.

11. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that a telegraph has been established or is maintained in contravention of this Act, uses such telegraph for the purpose of sending or receiving messages, or performs any service incidental thereto, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

For using or working such telegraphs.

12. Every railway company and every officer of a railway company, neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of section six, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which such neglect or refusal continues.

For opposing establishment, &c., of telegraphs on railway land.

13. Whoever, without permission of some competent authority, enters the signal-room of a telegraph office of the Government or of a company or person licensed under this Act,

For intruding into signal-room, &c.

and whoever enters a fenced enclosure round such a telegraph office in contravention of any rule or notice not to do so,

and whoever refuses to quit such room or enclosure on being requested to do so by any officer or servant employed therein,

and whoever wilfully obstructs or impedes any such officer or servant in the performance of his duty,

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

For unlawfully learning the contents of messages.

14. Whoever does any of the acts mentioned in section thirteen with the intention of unlawfully learning the contents of any message, or for any other unlawful purpose, shall (in addition to the fine to which he is liable under section thirteen) be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to a year.

For damaging, &c., telegraphs with intent

15. Whoever, intending—

to prevent transmission,

(a) to prevent or obstruct the transmission, conveyance or delivery of any message,

to tap,

(b) to intercept or to acquaint himself with the contents of any message, or

to commit mischief.

(c) to commit mischief,

damages, removes, tampers with, or touches any battery, machinery, wire, cable, post or other thing whatever, being part of or used in or about any telegraph or in the working thereof,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

Such offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.

All offences under this section shall be cognizable and non-bailable within the meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power to employ additional police in places where mischief to telegraphs is repeatedly committed.

16. Whenever it appears to the Director General of Telegraphs that any act causing or likely to cause wrongful damage to any telegraph is repeatedly or maliciously committed in any place, and that the employment of an additional police force in such place is thereby rendered necessary, the Local Government may, on the application of the said Director-General, send such additional force to such place, and employ the same therein so long as such necessity continues;

and the inhabitants of such place shall be charged with the cost of such additional police force;

and the Local Government may by order in each case define the limits of any place for the purposes of this section;

and the Magistrate of the District, after enquiry if necessary, shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, assess the proportion in which such cost is to be paid by the said inhabitants according to his judgment of their respective means.

All monies payable under this section shall be recoverable either under the warrant of a Magistrate by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, or by suit in any competent Court, and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force, or otherwise as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time direct.

17. Any telegraph officer who

Penalty for omitting to transmit or deliver messages.

wilfully secretes, makes away with, alters or omits to transmit any message which he may have received for transmission or delivery, or

For intercepting or divulging messages.

wilfully, or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council authorizes to give such order, intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same, or

For divulging purport of signals.

divulges the purport of any telegraphic signal to any person not entitled to become acquainted with the same,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both.

For offering bribes to telegraph officers.

18. Every telegraph officer shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of sections 161, 162, 163, 164 and 165 of the Indian Penal Code. And in the definition of "legal remuneration" contained in the said section 161, the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to include a person or company licensed under this Act.

For misconduct.

19. Any telegraph officer guilty of any act of drunkenness, carelessness, or other misconduct, whereby the transmission or delivery of any message is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the transmission or delivery of any message, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

For sending messages without payment to Government.

20. Any telegraph officer who transmits by telegraph any message upon which the prescribed charge has not been paid, intending thereby to defraud the Government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For sending fabricated message.

21. Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by a telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine, or to both.

For retaining messages, &c., delivered by mistake.

22. Whoever fraudulently retains, or wilfully secretes, or makes away with, or keeps, or detains a message which ought to have been delivered to some other person,

or being required by a telegraph officer to deliver up any such message, neglects or refuses to do so,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both.

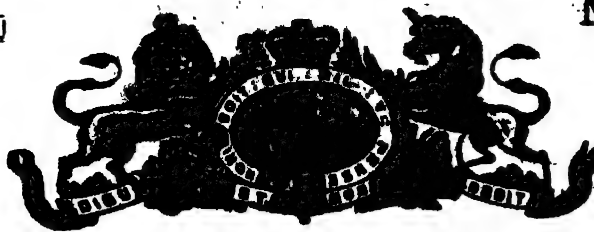
For abetment of, and attempts to commit, offences.

23. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under this Act, and whoever attempts to commit, any such offence, shall be punishable with the punishment herein provided for such offence.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 4 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF BENGAL.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 92nd January 1876.

READ AGAIN—

A Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 8th January 1875, regarding the arrangements for the preparation of the Statistical Account of Bengal.

READ ALSO—

A letter from W. W. Hunter, Esq., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, No. 135, dated 18th November 1875, submitting a narrative of the progress made in the preparation of the Statistical Account of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor has, in consultation with Mr. Hunter, carefully considered the progress that has been made in compiling the Statistical Accounts of the several districts of Bengal, and of the prospects of the work. There can be little doubt that the work will be completed in the prescribed time, as far as regards the preparation of the manuscripts, though it is possible that some additional time may be required for the printing. The result of Mr. Hunter's labours from April last until November, that is to say, for the first seven months under which he has been working under the new system, is that he and his assistants have compiled 4,000 pages of new manuscript, making about 2,000 pages of closely printed octavo, and relating to about 22 districts of Bengal, besides the revision of proof and of old manuscripts amounting to five volumes now finally printed off. About 4,000 pages of print, including old and new matter, have also been printed off during this period.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires now to express his high satisfaction with the progress of the operations and of the quality of the work, which has been carefully revised by the Bengal Government, and his confidence that Mr. Hunter will prosecute it successfully to the end. Both in regard to economy and efficiency, the arrangements that have recently been sanctioned have proved successful.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts to be able to make due acknowledgments of the services of the officers who have been engaged in the Statistical Account of Bengal at the conclusion of the work, which it is hoped will not be far distant.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 135, dated Edinburgh, the 18th November 1875.

From—W. W. HUNTER, ESQ., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

BEFORE leaving for India, I beg to submit a brief narrative of the work done under His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of 8th January 1875. By that Resolution, five covenanted assistants were appointed to me in Bengal, and I was directed to proceed to England with a view to getting the work of literary compilation and the printing done at English rates, instead of at the costly Indian ones.

2. The new arrangement came into force on the 1st March 1875. During that and part of the preceding month, I selected the five assistants sanctioned under His Honor's Resolution, and gave each of them a short preliminary training in the work. Four of them came to me in Calcutta; the fifth I met at Chittagong. I supplied to each of them the materials for a district, and showed him how to work them up. This he did piece by piece, until a brief skeleton account of a district was completed. During the compilation, I went over each day's work with the writer; and when the whole was finished, I again revised it with him, showing the various points on which fresh materials would be required. The skeleton accounts being completed, I made over to each assistant the materials I had collected for the three to five districts of which he was to compile the statistical accounts. Of the fifty-nine districts of Bengal and Assam, twenty-two were thus allotted among the five assistant; the remaining thirty-seven remained in my own hand. The assistants left Calcutta in the third week of March for the districts assigned to them.

3. I sailed from Bombay on the 29th March, arriving at my office here on the 19th April. My Head Assistant, Mr. Dollman, had preceded me, and had everything ready for the uninterrupted prosecution of the work on my arrival. I leave again for Bombay on the 19th November.

4. The work done during the intervening seven months divides itself into three departments,—(a) printing, (b) compiling the statistical accounts of the districts retained in my own hands, and (c) supervising the statistical accounts prepared by the five assistants from the materials which I supplied to them as supplemented by their local inquiries.

5. (a) PRINTING.—During the seven months, I have issued from the press, and completely finished, five volumes of the statistical account of Bengal, aggregating 2,100 pages of close type. I have also placed five other volumes in the press, two of which are entirely in type, and have been submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; the remaining three are in various stages of progress. The first five volumes only await His Honor's decision with regard to the distribution of copies,* in order that the act of publication should take place. Large portions of these five volumes had been printed before my arrival in England; but the revision and alterations made in their text last spring by Government, caused the reprinting and intricate dovetailing of many sheets, involving about the same amount of work to myself as the printing of the five volumes *de novo*. One volume was struck out of the series altogether, as being of too general a character for the plan of the work on its new basis; and of the 2,250 pages then printed off, or in the press, almost the whole editorial labour upon the sheets, and a very large part of the printing, had to be done over again. The total matter for the two sets of five volumes issued from the press, printed, or put in type during the seven months, amounts to about 4,000 pages of close type.

6. The first five volumes, completely finished, furnish the statistical account of thirteen districts with an area of 45,844 square miles, and a population of 21,768,747 souls. As regards the five other volumes now in the press, the accounts of seven more districts are in whole or in part printed, having an area of 17,865 square miles (exclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts), and a

* In reply to my letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 114, dated 27th October 1875.

population of 10,477,916 souls. The following Table shows the amount of work thus passed through the press by me during the seven months :—

Press Work for the Statistical Account of Bengal during the seven months, from 19th April to 19th November.

Number of volumes.	Districts comprised.	Area, square miles.	Population.	Remarks.
Vol. I.	24-Pergunnahs and Soonderbuns.	10,000	Nearly 3,000,000	Now completely finished. (*See para.* 5.)
" II.	Nuddea and Jessore	7,327	3,887,816	Ditto.
" III.	Midnapore and Hooghly ...	6,564	4,029,519	Ditto.
" IV.	Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom.	6,270	3,258,486	Ditto.
" V.	Dacca, Backergunge, Fureedpore, Mymensingh.	15,683	7,592,932	Ditto.
" VI.*	Chittagong	2,498	1,197,909	Printed, and proofs sent to Bengal.
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	(Area of Chittagong Hill Tracts not returned.)	69,607	
" VII.	Rajshahye and Bogra	3,735	2,000,196	Ditto.
" VIII.* ...	Rungpore and Maldah... ...	5,289	2,820,398	Ditto.
" IX.*	Tirhoot	6,343	4,384,706	In press.
" X.	Botany and Fisheries (*for all Bengal.*)	......	......	Printed, and proofs sent to Bengal (most of them returned).
	Total ...	63,709	32,246,663	

Total about 4,000 pages of close type printed off, or in proof-sheets awaiting His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction.

7. Four printers, including three of the largest firms in Scotland, have been at work. But with our utmost industry, I fear that the system of waiting till each district is obtained in its entirety from the press, before sending out the sheets for revision to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, will render it very difficult to finish the whole printing within the period fixed in His Honor's Resolution of the 8th January. I fully understand the advantages, and I bow to the necessity, of the orders recently received on this subject. But a single instance will show the delay involved. Last week I sent the account of Tirhoot, aggregating 448 pages of manuscript, to one of the printers, from whom I have already about 300 pages in type, the proofs having gone out to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction. The fount will certainly not suffice to complete the 448 pages of new manuscript, so that under the new system no part of the account of Tirhoot can be forwarded to the Bengal Government for revision, until the proofs of the previous districts are returned by it, in order that the Tirhoot proofs may be transmitted in their entirety.

8. The second department of my work deals with (*b*), the compilation of the manuscript district accounts in this office. During the seven months, I have taken in hand the whole twelve accounts of the Assam Districts, and transmitted the manuscript accounts to the Chief Commissioner for approval. My materials for these districts were collected before Assam was erected into a separate province; and at the Chief Commissioner's desire, the draft accounts have been forwarded to him with a view to their amplification, and to their being brought up to date. During the seven months, three heavy districts of Bengal have also been completely compiled, a fourth will be completed within a fortnight, and a fifth by the end of this year. The three districts of which the compilation has been completely finished, are Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Maldah, making about 475 pages of close type, and dealing with an area of 7,523 square miles, and a population of 4,137,127 souls. The other two districts, nearly finished, are Dinagepore and Moorshedabad, which will make from two to there hundred pages, and deal with an area of 6,704 square miles, and a population of 2,855,550 souls. Total number of districts thus compiled, and in whole or part completed in this office during the seven months—Bengal 5, and Assam 12; total 17; making already about 1,100 pages of close print, or 2,200 folio pages of ordinary writing.

9. The third department of my work consists (*c*) in the supervision of the five assistants in Bengal. After the preliminary training indicated in

* Other districts will be also incorporated in the three volumes marked (*)

paragraph 2, I made over to them from three to five districts apiece, with the materials for compiling the statistical accounts of them. I explained how these materials were to be supplemented by local inquiries, and sent off each of the gentlemen to the districts where he was to work, with a set of printed instructions. Throughout the seven months they have been in constant communication with me, besides furnishing formal monthly reports. I am unwilling to pass any criticism on their work at this stage, further than to say, that three of them have quite come up to my expectations, and have fully justified the wisdom of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's action in appointing local assistants. Four of them have displayed great industry and ability in supplementing my materials with inquiries of their own. During the seven months they have produced five complete district accounts in manuscript, giving an average of one apiece. Other districts are reported by them as in an advanced stage of progress. The five districts actually received are Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts (both done by myself in draft before leaving India), Bogra, Hazareebagh, and Tirhoot, having an area (exclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts) of 17,363 square miles, and a population of 7,033,057 souls; making at least 800 pages of type, or 1,600 of manuscript. I have little anxiety with regard to the completion of the remaining accounts entrusted to them, excepting in the case of one assistant, to whom, however, I am anxious to allow a further probation before making any specific report to Government. Adding the five districts done by the five assistants to the seventeen compiled here, a total of twenty-two district accounts have been compiled in manuscript during the seven months. Of these, twelve belong to Assam; the remaining ten are Bengal Districts, and comprise an area of 31,590 square miles, and a population of 14,025,734 souls. The ten Bengal Districts thus compiled by myself and my assistants during the past seven months make about 1,900 pages of close print, or say 3,800 omit folio pages of ordinary manuscript.

10. The work of revising the accounts sent to me by the assistants in Bengal has proved heavier than I had anticipated. They themselves have spared no pains, and have greatly increased the value of the accounts by their local inquiries. But terse statistical writing, such as is required for the work, is a speciality which no one can acquire, except after much experience and careful training. The task of reducing the very varied styles adopted by the assistants to the prescribed form has heavily weighted the progress of my own special work. The same remark applies to the subject-matter of their accounts. Each assistant was furnished with careful instructions as to what every section of the account should consist of, together with specimen districts executed by myself. But in the practical execution, many points arise in which the compiler must use his own discretion. It has been my endeavour to evolve a fair degree of uniformity from the various interpretations which each has thus given to his work.

11. In this delicate task I have steadily kept in view the expediency of avoiding any interference with either style or subject-matter, except when absolutely necessary. My desire has been to allow the utmost latitude for the individuality of each assistant, compatible with a fair degree of perfection and of uniformity in the work. Wherever the supervision could be exercised without actually changing the manuscript sent by the assistants, I have preferred the plan of calling their attention to the points requiring notice by means of a letter, and have made as few alterations as possible in their manuscript. I feel that I have sometimes failed to produce either the uniformity or the perfection which might have been desired. But I believe that the course which I have adopted is on the whole the best, and that a more stringent supervision would have tended to destroy the individuality of my assistants, and to diminish their interest and laudable pride in their work. Wherever I have had any doubt as to striking out a passage, I have left it to undergo excision when being revised by the Government of Bengal. Considering that the assistants came to the difficult task without any previous knowledge of its requirements or training for it, they have, as a body, done excellent work, and I gratefully express my acknowledgments of their ability, industry, and zeal.

12. I shall visit each of the Bengal assistants early in 1876, on the completion of my tour of inspection as Director-General, in Bombay, Mysore, and Madras. My work as Director-General of the operations throughout India

will form the subject of a Report to the Supreme Government; the foregoing paragraphs explain what has been done in my capacity of provincial editor for Lower Bengal.

13. The cost of my office has meanwhile been greatly reduced. Before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme came into operation, I had only a single English assistant, and his time was taken up with details which are now done by a computating clerk. The cost at Indian rates of the meagre establishment which I then had amounted to £4,160 per annum.* The cost of my office, with three first-rate English assistants during the seven months spent in England, has been at the rate of £2,129 per annum, inclusive of the initial outlay for setting up an office and all charges whatsoever. The gain to Government is not, however, so much one of money as in the amount and quality of the work which it obtains for the outlay. My literary assistant, Mr. * * * , late Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and Barrister-at-Law, renders services which could not be procured in India for less than £1,500 a year. He took a first-class degree; and a gentleman of his literary distinction and chances in life could not have been tempted to come to India under Rs. 1,250 a month to begin with. I pay him a salary of £400 a year, with no responsibility to Government for pension nor liabilities of any sort. My own pay is reduced from £2,700 in India to £1,200 in England. My general assistant, Mr. * * * , had his pay reduced in like manner from £360 in India, besides Simla allowances, to £260 in this country. My third assistant, Mr. * * * , is a trained computator from an Insurance Office. This class of service could not be obtained from an Englishman in India under £300 a year. In this country it can be got from £40 to £60 a year. My third assistant now does for less than £40 per annum much of the work done in India by my general assistant at the rate of £360 per annum, and by myself at the rate of £2,700. A similar saving is effected in every detail connected with the conduct of an extensive literary undertaking. No one drawing a high salary is now compelled to spend his time on work which can be obtained for a smaller sum. The actual work done is much larger in quantity, better in quality, and costs Government one-half of what, with the utmost economy, it cost in Calcutta. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's anticipation of the saving to be effected by paying for 'the literary assistance at the English, instead of at the Indian, market rate,'† has therefore proved correct.

14. In conclusion, I think the work has now gone far enough for me to state that my own share of the compilation, or 37 out of the 59 districts of Bengal and Assam,‡ will certainly be finished within the period prescribed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. That the districts assigned to the five assistants will, excepting in the case of one of these gentlemen, in all probability be nearly finished in manuscript within their period of deputation of fifteen months; that the completion of the printing within the time presents very serious difficulties; and that the successful combating with these difficulties will depend on the prompt return of the proof-sheets from Bengal.

15. I respectfully hope that the efforts of the seven months under report may meet with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 8th January 1875.

WITH reference to the Despatch of the Government of India, No. 396, dated 22nd December 1874, enquiring into the present condition of the Statistical Account of Bengal, and requesting my views as to the future conduct of the operations, I desire to record the following remarks:—

* * * * * *

5. SUPERVISION OF THE WORK BY THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.—The necessary arrangements will be made to carry out the wishes of the Governor General in

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		Per annum.
		£
* My salary as Director-General	... ...	2,700
Establishment, as per budget grant	... ...	1,460
	Total ...	4,160

† Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 8th January 1875, paragraph 6

‡ The Bengal districts certainly; the Assam accounts will somewhat depend on the additions and alterations which may be desired by the Chief Commissioner.

Council under this head. But I would understand that the responsibility of this Government extends only to the general character and execution of the work. The responsibility for individual facts, figures, and details must rest primarily with the district officers who have supplied them, and in a secondary degree with Mr. Hunter who accepts them.

6. FUTURE CONDUCT OF THE OPERATIONS.—The plan laid down by the Government of India in its Despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 11th August 1874, seems the one most likely to secure the efficient and punctual completion of the work. I think it in the highest degree inexpedient that the operations should be allowed to drag themselves out indefinitely. The Despatch just cited very clearly discloses the economy and the efficiency to be derived from the proposals which the Government of India then laid before the Secretary of State. But as His Excellency the Governor General in Council now desires such suggestions as occur to me "for expediting the progress of the work,"* together with my views on the plan laid down in its Despatch of the 11th August to the Secretary of State, I would propose certain modifications. While accepting the general scheme explained in the Despatch, and fully concurring in the necessity of Mr. Hunter's obtaining the best literary assistance at the English, instead of at the Indian, market rates, I would supplement that plan by bringing local knowledge, and a more efficient check on the details, to bear upon it. I would recommend that five junior Civil Servants be appointed as assistants to Mr. Hunter in the Bengal branch of his work for a period of 15 months, extending from January 1875 till April 1876. Mr. Hunter would select these gentlemen with the approval of the Bengal Government. He would then divide the whole remaining districts of Bengal into six parts—I mean in those for which the statistical accounts have yet to be done. These districts number 30, with a population of about 37 millions. He would allot four or five districts, according to their size and difficulty, to each of his assistants, retaining the balance of eight or ten in his own hands, besides the eleven Assam districts, with regard to which I have no remarks to offer. This would leave him about twenty districts in his own hands, together with the supervision and responsibility for the other twenty-one in the hands of his assistants. He would make over his materials for each district to the assistant in charge of that part of the work. The assistant would check and compile the materials at some convenient centre in his group of four or five districts, testing the local statistics in communication with the districts officers. Mr. Hunter would direct the conduct of the work, receive and pass the manuscript, and be responsible for its final form, literary execution, and the whole technical details connected with printing and publication. In this way I would combine local knowledge and practical efficiency with uniformity of execution, and the certainty of finishing the work in the shortest time compatible with its satisfactory execution.

* See paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 396, dated 22nd Dec. 1874.

7. REVISION OF WORK ALREADY DONE.—Under this plan, Mr. Hunter's presence in England will be the more necessary, as I propose that he should revise, in accordance with the suggestion in paragraph 3 of the letter of the Government of India, the whole of the work already printed, but not yet issued. This exceeds 2,000 pages. As the Statistical Account of Bengal is henceforth to be done under my orders, and these pages, although printed, will necessarily issue under the responsibility of the Bengal Government, I think such a revision essential for the satisfactory execution of the work as a whole. The revision, however, will involve much labour, and constant communication with the printers, which can only be done on the spot. It will consist of cutting out or supplementing individual pages or passages, and of carefully dovetailing in new matter, so as to make the paging run on continuously, and to avoid as much as possible the needless expense of breaking up and destroying whole sheets.

8. THE METHOD NOW PROPOSED.—This plan starts from the basis which the Government of India laid down in its Despatch to the Secretary of State on the 11th August 1874. I fully concur with that Despatch in the disadvantages of the work being finished in India, without adequate literary assistance, without any guarantee to Government for its efficient completion, and at the heavy cost of £17,000. I regard such a system as expensive, as unlikely to yield satis-

factory results, and disadvantageous to Mr. Hunter, whom it would indefinitely withdraw from that practical employment which affords the best career for a Civil Servant. Moreover, I do not see how the Bengal Government could, under the continuance of such a system, take the responsibility for work over which it has hitherto had no control. The plan which I now propose recognises the necessity, as explained in the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State, that Mr. Hunter should proceed to England, taking with him the materials which he has collected with great care and labour, and there obtain efficient literary assistance for working these materials into shape. On the other hand, being thus placed in a position to finish the work, he should be held responsible for doing it at a much less cost, and in a much shorter period, than could be expected of him here, where the whole thing has to be spun out of his single brain. Indeed, I do not see how the extensive revision of the work already printed, which, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India I now propose, can be properly done without Mr. Hunter's presence in England in close communication with the printers. But to the plan of the Government of India for Mr. Hunter's going home, as laid before the Secretary of State, I would superadd the local organization now indicated. I consider that organization is most important in a work of this sort, and the best guarantee which can be devised for securing its local accuracy, practical utility, and completion within the assigned time. I should add that such an organization seems to me to be the only method by which the Government of Bengal could undertake that responsibility for the work which His Excellency in Council now desires me to assume.

9. Cost of the proposed plan.—The expense of finishing the work by Mr. Hunter in India is referred to in paragraph 11 of the Despatch to the Secretary of State as £17,000; the time required under that plan being four years. The cost of finishing it by Mr. Hunter in England, with adequate literary assistance, as proposed by the Government of India in its Despatch to the Secretary of State of the 11th August 1874, is stated at £6,400; the time being 26 months. By the plan which I now propose, the time would be reduced to 23 months, and the cost to £5,450. But to this cost must be added the expense for the new local organization. That organization should consist of five junior Civil Servants, each with a deputation allowance of Rs. 100 a month, Rs. 50 for a clerk, and a fixed allowance of Rs. 50 for contingencies and travelling allowance.

As the deputation of these gentlemen would be of a strictly temporary character, I am prepared to make such readjustments for the time as to require no substitute for two of them, and to fill the places of the other three by uncovenanted officers. The practical working of my plan would involve three additional Deputy Magistrates of the sixth grade on Rs. 200 a month. The actual addition to the cost of administration will therefore be Rs. 200 per mensem for three Deputy Magistrates, with Rs. 200 a month for the deputation and establishment of each assistant temporarily deputed to the Gazetteer work. The total would be (Rs. 200 × 15 × 5) Rs. 15,000 for the deputation and allowance and establishments of the 5 assistants; and (Rs. 200 × 15 × 3) Rs. 9,000 for the salaries of the two Deputy Magistrates; making a gross sum of Rs. 24,000. The present state of the Bengal list will enable me to carry out this plan at once. I do not, however, regard the question as a purely financial one. It is essentially one of efficiency in conducting, and of certainty in completing, the work; and a local organization, such as I have now indicated, seems to me a necessary corollary of the Government of India's proposal for assigning the responsibility of the work to the Government of Bengal.

10. Estimates.—The three plans, therefore, stand thus—

A.

Plan for Mr. Hunter finishing the work in India without assistance, as at present, referred to in the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State of the 11th August 1874 ... ... £ 17,000

B.

Plan proposed by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in the said Despatch, namely—

(*a*).—Ten months Indian pay to Mr. Hunter at Rs. 2,250 a month	Rs. 22,500
(*b*).—Sixteen months English pay to Mr. Hunter at £100 a month, say	„ 16,000
(*c*).—Contingent expenses and literary assistance in England ...	„ 17,500
(*d*).—Travelling expenses	„ 8,000
Total ...	Rs. 64,000
	Or £ 6,400

C.

The same plan as now modified, viz.:—

(*a*).—Seven months Indian pay to Mr. Hunter at Rs. 2,250 a month	Rs. 15,750
(*b*).—Sixteen months English pay at £100 a month ...	„ 16,000
(*c*).—Contingent expenses and literary assistance in England ...	„ 14,750
(*d*).—Travelling expenses at the Government of India's estimate	„ 8,000
Total ...	Rs. 54,500
(*e*).—Add cost of local organization	„ 24,000
Total ...	Rs. 78,500
	Or £ 7,850

11. CONCLUSION.—This plan effects a reduction of Rs. 9,500 as regards the cost of Mr. Hunter's salary and establishment, and it adds Rs. 24,000 for local organization. I propose that Mr. Hunter, after setting that organization in motion, and making over his materials with suitable instructions to his assistants, should at once proceed to England, as laid down in the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State. It would be for him to make such arrangements regarding his office establishment as he may find most economical for the literary assistance and contingencies mentioned in the above statements under (*c*) and (*d*); but the total not to be exceeded, and all sums disbursed in England to be paid in sterling at par.* He would return in November, and in addition to his duties as Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, he would visit each of his assistants, go over the Bengal manuscript with them, and take steps that each of them completed the districts assigned to him within the prescribed period of 15 months. In 1876 he would again return to England, and I should hold him responsible for revising the whole, and for printing and bringing out the entire work at the expiry of the twenty-third month from the time the arrangement commences. Meanwhile, he and his literary assistants in England would have finished the remainder of the Bengal districts shown in paragraph 6 as being retained in his own hands.

* These items to include all literary or office assistance, travelling expenses for himself and office, and other charges whatsoever.

I have carefully gone into the details which these arrangements will involve. I believe them to be practicable, and they afford the best guarantee for the successful completion of the work which I can suggest. It must be remembered that the sum of Rs. 78,500, shown under statement C, represents not merely the charge for completing the Statistical Account of Bengal, but also the whole cost of Mr. Hunter and his office as Director-General of the operations throughout all the provinces of India. I believe this plan will prove not merely the most effective, but also in the end the most economical one. As already said, it is a question of efficiency and certainty, as well as of cost; and if the Government of Bengal is now to become responsible for the work, I think the work ought to be placed on the basis which seems necessary to ensure satisfactory results. It is important that the above proposals should be carried out at once. I should like to see the local organization set agoing early in January, so that the officers may have two cold seasons (and not one) for their work. If all these arrangements are carried out, the Government of Bengal may, I think, fairly accept the responsibility for seeing the business finished accordingly. And I have every confidence in Mr. Hunter's energy, as well as his knowledge and ability, for the execution of this work.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS ON EMIGRATION TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN COLONIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1876.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

READ—

The Report of the Protector of Emigrants on emigration to British and Foreign Colonies during the year, ending 31st March 1875.

Read again—

The Report for the previous year, with the orders of Government thereon.

The large increase of emigration to British and Foreign colonies, which was noticed in reviewing the reports for 1872-73 and 1873-74, was not maintained during the past year. The general results of the working of the Emigration Department during the year ending on the 31st of March 1875, as contrasted with those of the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

	1873-74.	1874-75.
Number of emigrants admitted to the depôts ...	29,267	23,393
Absconded	4,362	1,178
Rejected		1,560
Died in depôt	336	79
Death-rate	1·14	0·33
Despatched to colonies	24,569	20,230
Died on ship board	775	285
Death-rate	3·15	1·4
Number of emigrants who returned from the colonies	2,481	3,534

In comparing these results in detail, the chief points which attract attention are the large decrease, amounting to 5,874 persons, in the number of intending emigrants admitted to the depôts, followed by a decrease of 1,881 in the number of persons rejected, absconding, or dying in depôt, and resulting in a net decrease of 4,339 in the number of persons actually despatched to the colonies. The decrease in mortality, both in depôt and on ship board, is also remarkable and satisfactory, while the large increase in the number of emigrants who returned to this country with their earnings is a matter for congratulation.

2. No sufficient explanation has been furnished by Dr. Grant of the reasons for the decrease in emigration as noted above, nor has it been stated what were the requirements of each colony, and whether these had been fully met. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish for this information in future reports. It appears, however, that the requirements of Nevis, Surinam, Cayenne, and Martinique had been fully met in previous years, for no emigrants were taken by these colonies during the year under report. On the other hand, over 7,000 emigrants were recruited for Natal and St. Vincent, from which no indents had been received in the previous year.

Although there was a large decrease in emigration as compared with 1873-74, the total number of emigrants despatched to the colonies exceeded that of 1872-73 by 3,059 persons.

3. The total number of intending emigrants admitted into depôt was 23,393 against 29,267 in the previous year, but no count apparently has been taken of those who may have been recruited and registered in the interior, but who absconded before reaching the depôts. It is important that Dr. Grant's reports should show year by year the total number of coolies recruited, as well as the total number admitted into depôt, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that this may be done in future. The information is requisite as having a bearing on the manner in which the recruiters may have conducted their duties in the interior. While there has been a slight decrease in the number of licenses issued to recruiters, there has been, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, a more than proportionate decrease in the number of instances in which these licenses have been cancelled for misconduct, and he trusts that Dr. Grant's inference, that recruiting operations have been conducted more in conformity with the provisions of the law, is correct.

4. The Protector of Emigrants justly notices the fact of the lowness of the death-rate in depôt as a matter for congratulation, and he attributes it chiefly to the comparative absence of cholera and bowel complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, hopes that in some measure it may not unfairly be attributed to the increased regularity in the proceedings of the Department which has resulted in the diminution of the average period of detention in depôt. The large number of coolies who are reported to have absconded, amounting to about 5 per cent. of the admissions to depôt, is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, an unsatisfactory feature in the returns. It may be the result of an insufficient appreciation by the labourers of the terms of their engagements, or of their future prospects at the time of registration, and in this case it would seem to point to the necessity of more care on the part of the local magistrates in explaining matters to all such persons when brought before them, or it may be the result of wilful fraud on the part of persons who desire to be brought to Calcutta free of cost to themselves, in which case loss is occasioned to the colonies. In either case the matter would appear to be one requiring careful attention on the part of the Protector. As regards labourers finally rejected by the Medical Inspector as unfit to emigrate, the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the measures now taken to ensure their safe return to their homes have been found to work well.

5. In the following table the number of emigrants recruited for, and despatched to, the several colonies during the year under review, is shown and contrasted with the figures for the previous year:—

	Admitted to Depot.		Embarked.	
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Demerara	10'143	4'422	8'407	3'942
Trinidad	2'523	2'922	2'138	2'540
Jamaica	2'133	1'637	1'468	1'258
Mauritius	6'782	5'490	5'387	4'914
Nevis	399	....	343	....
Natal	....	6'802	....	6'025
St. Vincent	....	358	....	342
Surinam	3'063	....	3'523	....
Guadeloupe	} 4'224	1,762	1'350	1'209
Martinique		....	441	....
Cayenne		....	1'427	....
Total ...	29'267	23'393	24'569	20'230

The large decrease in the shipments of labourers to Demerara, the total cessation of emigration to Dutch and French Guiana, and the renewal of emigration to Natal, are prominent features in the above return. The reason for the decrease in emigration to British Guiana is unexplained. As the inducements held out to emigrants to that colony have not been diminished, it seems probable that the result is due to decreased indents consequent on the large requisitions of previous years. In both French and Dutch Guiana the health of the immigrant labourers has been far from satisfactory, insomuch so that for the present at least, and since the close of the year under report, it has been determined not to allow any further despatches to Surinam. Considering the prospects the coolies have of bettering themselves in Natal, the large shipments made to that colony during the year under report are satisfactory.

6. As in previous years, the largest number of emigrants were recruited in the North-Western Provinces, though it is observable that the proportion recruited in Behar and Bengal has been larger than heretofore. Of the total number of 20,230 emigrants despatched to the colonies, 9,688 were natives of the North-Western Provinces, 6,406 of Behar, 2,781 of Oude, and 1,041 only of Bengal Proper and Orissa. The number elsewhere recruited in the Punjab, Central India, and the Native States amounted to 314 only. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of women despatched to all the British colonies, excepting Natal, exceeded the prescribed proportion. In the case of shipments to Natal, the deficiency in the number of women was five only. The proportion of women to every 100 men despatched to Guadeloupe was 34·10 only, but orders have since issued requiring the full complement of 40 to be adhered to in future.

7. Of the 20,230 labourers who emigrated during the year, 285, or 1·28 per cent., died on ship board. Among those bound for the Mauritius and Natal the death-rate was only 0·9 per cent., but among those proceeding to the West Indies the rate of mortality (1·9 per cent.) was somewhat more than

double this. While on the shorter voyages in six instances steamers were engaged to convey the emigrants, on the West India route none but sailing vessels were employed. Although generally the death-rate was small and considerably below the average of the previous year, on particular voyages it was lamentably high. On board the *Forfarshire*, which started for Demerara on the 18th August 1874 with 509 souls on board, 10·21 per cent. of the emigrants died during the voyage. On board the *Golden Fleece*, which sailed a few days earlier for Trinidad with 519 emigrants, 4·81 per cent. perished. The voyage of the *British Empire*, which left for Trinidad in the November following, was also unfortunate, 5·21 per cent. out of 633 emigrants having died. The circumstances connected with this heavy mortality on board the vessels named, and on other occasions, have formed the subject of careful inquiry; but the chief conclusion arrived at was that while the diseases to which the mortality was principally to be ascribed had been probably carried on board in a latent form, there had been no want of proper care and attention on the part of the responsible officers of Government in the selection and examination of the emigrants prior to their shipment. Although it has been hitherto found to be impossible to provide altogether against sudden outbreaks of choleraic diarrhœa and measles, usually the most fatal diseases, notwithstanding all the precautions adopted, the matter is one which still engages the careful attention of the Emigration Department, and everything that skill and experience can suggest has been, and will continue to be done to secure the welfare of the emigrants on their journey. Till the length of the voyage to the West Indies has been considerably curtailed, however, by the use of steamers, instances of protracted passages must continue to occur with the accompanying risk to the health of the emigrants.

8. Among time-expired emigrants returning from the colonies, the average rate of mortality was 2·2, or 1 per cent. more than among labourers on the outward trip. This is easily explained, however, by the fact that many of the return emigrants are chronic invalids, who have been shipped in the hope of recovery by a return to their native land.

9. The aggregate amount of the savings reported to have been brought home by the return emigrants alluded to was Rs. 4,51,133 against Rs. 2,86,014 brought back by those who returned in the previous year. These figures do not profess to be otherwise than incomplete. Still they sufficiently indicate the benefits resulting from emigration. Similarly, it is satisfactory to notice that it has been ascertained that the total number of former emigrants who re-emigrated during the past season was at least 500.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Protector of Emigrants has omitted to furnish, as in previous years, an account of the cost of the working of his department, or of the realizations made under the Emigration law. This omission should be supplied in future.

11. The favourable testimony borne by Dr. Grant to the efficient control and management of the emigration agencies by the several gentlemen noted in the margin, is a satisfactory feature in the present report. Sir Richard Temple has himself visited most of the depôts, and has been glad to observe the care and attention evidently bestowed in their management. To Dr. Grant himself the thanks of Government are due for much valuable assistance rendered during the year in matters connected with emigration, and for the efficient manner in which he continues to superintend the affairs of the department.

Mr. Frith.
Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Mitchell.
Mr. Eales.
M. Lamouroux.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL SURVEYING SCHOOLS AT HOOGHLY, DACCA, PATNA, AND CUTTACK.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 205.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

READ—

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 6th May 1875, on the establishment of schools for surveying and of lower technical schools.

The Reports of Commissioners of Divisions on the subject of the above Minute.

Letter from the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, No. 3285, dated 7th July 1875, submitting proposals for the opening of survey schools.

The Lieutenant-Governor has on several occasions expressed his recognition of the necessity of infusing into the Government educational system a more extended study of the practical sciences, both as a means of finding remunerative employment for the young men who are annually sent forth by our higher schools and colleges, and also with the object of stimulating and improving those industries, the development of which is calculated to increase the material wealth of the country. It appears to him that, in carrying this principle into operation, there are several considerations which recommend the establishment of schools for surveying as the first step which it is desirable to take. The establishment of such institutions does not appear likely to be attended with the difficulties which surround the formation of artizan and industrial schools. The success of the Civil Engineering classes at the Presidency College shows that the study of surveying is popular with the natives of this country, and is one for which they possess considerable aptitude. The study is one which combines a high degree of mental culture with a large measure of practical utility. It is one which is directly concerned with the land,—a subject in which all classes of the community are interested, and with which all the national industries and social institutions are more or less intimately connected.

2. While, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the formation of these schools will be only a preliminary step towards the establishment of the system which he desires to inaugurate, and will hereafter be supplemented by the foundation, throughout Bengal, of technical schools for the teaching of handicrafts and for the improvement of the several kinds of manual industry, he considers that a commencement should at once be made by the opening of survey schools in some of the principal centres of population.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that schools for surveying shall be opened on the 1st March 1876, at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, under the general supervision of the Principals of the local colleges. The instruction given in these schools will be in the vernacular, and the course will extend over a period of two years. The schools being opened on the 1st March, continuous study will be kept up till the Durga Poojah holidays, when a month's vacation will be allowed. The classes will go into camp from the 1st November to the end of February, and the annual examinations will be held on their return to head-quarters.

The course during a two years' attendance will be as follows:—

First Year.

1st.—Two and a half months—
- Geometry and mensuration.
- Drawing—Printing or penmanship.
  - Practical geometry.

2nd.—Two and half months—
- Surveying and mensuration.
- Drawing—Construction of scales.
  - Simple objects in orthographic projection.
  - Plans and elevations; line shading.
  - Brickwork.
  - Carpentry.

3rd.—Two months—
- Elementary estimating.
- Revisal of subjects and levelling.
- Drawing.—Plans and elevations of simple buildings, godowns, out-offices, &c.; sections of any simple solids.

Field work, four months—
To make—
(1).—A survey of open country with chain only.
(2.)—A survey of close cultivated country with chain and compass.
(3.)—A survey of country continuously built upon, as a village, with chain and compass. The last month to be devoted to levelling operations.

Second Year.

1st.—Two and a half months—
Geometry and mensuration.
Plotting.
Drawing.—Simple building and sections.
Continued conventional signs.

2nd.—Two and a half months—
Elements of road-making, estimating.
Drawing—Construction of arches.
Simple bridges and culverts.

3rd.—Two months—
Surveying (including plane-table), levelling, estimating.
Drawing.—Topographical drawing.
Colouring—Flat washes only as for maps, and pen-and-ink work in conventional signs.

Field work, two and a half months—
(1).—To make a large survey with chain, compass, and plane-table.
(2).—To execute all the field work, levelling, &c. (including a survey), necessary for laying out a line of road between given points about two miles apart.

Final six weeks—
Plotting field work.
Examination for certificate.

4. The annual admissions to each school will be limited to 35 students, and candidates for admission will be required to have passed the standard of the Minor or the Vernacular Scholarship Examination. All scholarships will be tenable in these schools, and scholarship-holders will be allowed the privilege of free tuition, other students being charged a fee of one rupee per month. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it desirable that stipends should be given to any students on their entrance into the school: but to each school he will attach six scholarships of Rs. 5 each, tenable for one year, and these will be awarded to those pupils who do not already hold scholarships, and who, in an examination which will be held at the end of the first year, show the greatest proficiency.

5. The Public Works Department will be requested to grant the services of four experienced native overseers, who will be appointed head masters of these schools. It will be necessary that one of these should be able to teach in Oriya, another in Hindee, and the other two in Bengali. During the first year, the appointment of a second master will not be necessary; but on the opening of the second-year class, an additional teacher will be required. The full establishment of the schools will be as follows:—

Head-master	Rs.	150	rising to Rs. 175 by annual increments of Rs. 5.
Second-master	„	75	
Contingencies	„	25	
Servants	„	12	
Scholarships	„	30	
Total	„	292	

6. Besides this, each school will be allowed a sum of Rs. 400 per annum for field expenses during the cold season. The Executive Engineers of the several districts in which these schools are established will be *ex-officio* visitors of the schools, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that he may be favoured with their active and ready co-operation in furthering the success of the scheme. The advice of the Executive Engineers will be valuable upon many matters of professional detail, and their assistance will be of the greatest use in the conduct of the annual examinations.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd January 1876.

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.			
1	Burdwan, Jan. 24,* '76	Nil.	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well. Cholera is prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.
2	Bankoora, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the paddy crops. Winter crops are doing well. Health of the district is good.
3	Beerbhoom, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Warm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report.
4	Midnapore, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Prospects of the crops are fair. Prices of food are generally very easy, with a further downward tendency. Fever seems to be still on the increase.
5	Hooghly, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. *Sowings.*—Indigo sowings in some chur lands are just over. The seeds have germinated. *Cultivation.*—Potatoe lands are irrigated where water is available. In places not so circumstanced digging up is going on, tubers being small. Vegetable and spring crops are doing well, but one good shower of rain is greatly needed. *Harvest.*—Rice harvest is over. Storing is going on well. Sugarcane is being cut in places and pressed. *Suckur-kund* or *Lall aloo*, a species of yam, coming into market in good condition and quantity.
	Howrah, " 22. "	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. No crops of any importance on the ground.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.			
6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 24,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* is nearly brought to a close. Winter crops look well. Rain is wanted. Cholera is prevailing at Diamond Harbour and Satkherah. Fever is abating at Baraset.
7	Nuddea, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather is unusually warm, but no rain. The cold weather crops require rain, and in places the yield is poor.
8	Jessore, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather is much warmer than last week. Harvesting of late rice not yet quite finished. Notwithstanding the want of rain, the prospects of winter crops are reported fair.
9	Moorshedabad, " 23, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. The state of the crops is the same as reported last week. Rain is still wanted. Indigo is thriving. Sugarcane is in a fair state. A few cases of cholera reported from Bhorutpore station.
Rajshahye Divn.			
10	Dinagepore, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Not so cold as the last week. West wind has commenced to blow. Nothing new to add about the state and prospects of the crops. The rice crop has been nearly cut and gathered. The winter crops have somewhat suffered from want of rain.
11	Maldah, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Cool. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Rain is, however, required for the *rubbee* crops. *Boro* shootings are being transplanted and irrigated. Indigo is doing well. Ten deaths are reported from fever during the week. No deaths from cholera have been reported during the same period.
12	Rajshahye, " 22, "	Nil.	The weather is warm for the season, and continues to be quite clear. The cold weather crops are in need of rain, but are otherwise doing well at present. The public health is everywhere good.
13	Rungpore, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Harvesting of *amun* rice is finished. Mustard is being cut. Other *rubbee* crops are in good condition. Rain is wanted
14	Bogra, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Fair. *Amun*, or the late rice crop, is almost entirely cut, and a fair average yield is expected. Other crops promise well.
15	Pubna, " 22, "	Nil.	Whether—Clear and fine. The state and prospects of the crops are fair. Rain would do much good. Cholera is abating in the Sudder sub-division.
Cooch Behar Divn.			
16	Darjeeling, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and cloudy, with occasional sunshine. Rain is wanted for the barley, wheat, and *phupur* (buck-wheat), which are now on the ground. In the Terai harvesting of the winter rice is nearly completed. There will be about three annas only less in the outturn. Cholera has been prevalent in the west of the Terai, but has now comparatively stopped.
17	Julpigoree, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Nights very cold. No change to report in the prospects of the cold weather crops. No cases of cholera reported.
	Cooch Behar, " 20, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. The want of rain is being much felt. It is feared that, if there be no rain within a few days, tobacco and other crops will suffer.

* Telegram of the 24th January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th January, received on the same day, shows raitfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, Jan. 24,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy for the last two mornings. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
19	Fureedpore, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Continues seasonable. Rain would do good to the *rubbee* crops. The health of the district is fair.
20	Backergunge, " 20, "	Nil.	Generally speaking all is well.
21	Mymensingh, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with foggy mornings. *Moongh* and *muskulai* pulses have been harvested, the outturn being a fair average one.
22	Tipperah, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair. Cold weather crops are being got in.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong, " 20, "	Nil.	Weather—Dry, cool, and seasonable. Rain is required. Small-pox is very prevalent, and inoculation is being resorted to on a large scale. Cholera continues prevalent.
24	Noakholly, " 20, "	Nil.	Weather—Fair and seasonable. The reaping of the *amun* rice has been finished. Pulses, chillies, linseed, sesamum, &c., are progressing fairly. Cholera is still prevailing in certain parts of the district.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night and morning; heavy fogs up to 9 A.M. Chillies and tobacco plants are suffering from want of rain; mustard is in flower. The crops on the ground are likely to be below the average owing to want of rain.
	Hill Tipperah, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable and no rain. Nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The late rice crop is still being reaped here and there. Cholera prevails in the Udeypore sub-division.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Jan. 24,* '76	Nil	Weather—Seasonable. Nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Health of the district is good.
27	Gya, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable, but rather drier than usual. West and north-west winds (often high). Rain is wanted. Paddy crop is nearly all cut, and the outturn is about 10 annas. The *rubbee* crop is very fair up to date. Public health is good.
28	Shahabad, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the commencement of the week. Cold again since last two days. Strong west wind blowing, Tuesday and Wednesday. Winter crops are ripening. They are rather poor in some places towards Buxar sub-division, being injured by frost. Rain is wanted for a full crop.
29	Durbhanga, " 22, "	Nil	Weather—Dry and cold, with strong west wind. No important change in the prospects of crops since the last report, i.e., reaping of the paddy crop is almost completed. Prices are falling. The late rain has done some good to the *rubbee* crops. Lands are being prepared for Moong and Cheena.
30	Mozufferpore, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. Strong west wind. Strong west wind in the early part of the week has been unfavorable to the *rubbee* crops. Wheat and barley are generally poor, and in many places have come into ear prematurely. *Rahur* crops continue excellent, and will give a full 16-anna outturn. Large quantities of grain are being imported into Seetamurhee from Nepaul and western districts. Prices are easy.
31	Sarun, " 22 "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and clear; west wind blowing. The prospects of the cold weather crops are generally favorable. Poppy is very forward. Some pulses are being gathered, others are progressing. Slight injury to *rahur* and peas from frost in thanas Sewan, Buragaon, and Digwarah, and to poppy and *rubbee* crops from some kind of insects in Gopalgunge, which have been reported by the police. Prices are favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Nice and cool. State and prospects of the crops are same as reported last week; there is nothing new to report regarding their state. Rubbee and poppy crops are growing well.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Fair. The prospects of the crops continue fair, but rain would do much good now.
34	Bhagulpore, " 24,* "	Nil.	*Rubbee* crops are still good. Price of rice shows no tendency to rise, and is, if anything, cheaper in parts of Soopool sub-division; between 20 and 30 seers. Condition of the people is good. General health of the district is very good.
35	Purneah, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with west wind. There is no change to be noticed on last week's report, except that the continued want of rain is much felt. The *rubbee* crops will not come up to expectations, and pasturage for cattle is drying up. There is not much change in the markets. It is reported that the export of rice down the river Kosi has fallen off considerably.
36	Sonthal Perghs. " 23, "	Nil.	Weather—Very variable in temperature. No rain, but occasional high wind. Rice harvest is over. Sugarcane cutting is progressing fairly.

* Telegrams of the 24th January, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, Jan. 15, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. About $\frac{15}{16}$ths of the late rice has been reaped, with a good outturn. The prospects of the other crops are good. Public health is generally good, but some cases of cholera and small-pox are reported.
38	Pooree, " 20, "	Nil.	Weather—Clear and a little cold. The harvesting of the main rice crop is nearly completed. The outturn is good. Sugarcane is being cut. Sarud pulses are being harvested, and others progressing. Cotton plantation has commenced. Summer paddy crop, *dalua*, is progressing.
39	Balasore, " 21, "	Nil.	No rainfall during the week. Weather fine, but warm for this season of the year. Rice harvest is excellent. Cholera and small-pox in the south of the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Jan. 21, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold. Cloudless sky, with dry westerly wind. Prospects of the crops remain the same as reported last week, *i.e.*, owing to the want of rain the *rubbee* is being burnt up. It is doubtful, unless we have rain (of which there is at present no appearance), whether a 6-anna crop will be saved.
41	Lohardugga, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather is very pleasant, but no rain yet. The prospects of the crops still continue good, but it is feared that damage may be done if rain does not fall shortly. A few cases of small-pox reported from Palamow sub-division.
42	Singbhoom, " 21, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Reports about the *rubbee* crops are still favorable. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, " 22, "	Nil.	Weather—Warm for this season. From reports received the Deputy Commissioner is informed that the few crops on the ground are doing well. It appeared to him that for some crops, poppy for instance, rain would do good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th January 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 2nd to 8th January 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barasot	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	...	...	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	0·21	Nil	0·21	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 2nd to 8th January 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Attia ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ..	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamattee Hill	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
						ditto	
	Noakholly ..	Noakholly ...	Nil	Nil	Nil		
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	... ..	....	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah ...	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	8th Jan.	
		Buxar ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboooah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	0·09	Not rec.	0·09	8th Jan.	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	0·52	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	0·21	Nil	0·21	15th Jan.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	0·29	Nil	0·29	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	0·15	Not rec.	0·15	8th Jan.	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Sewan ...	0·11	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	0·37	Nil	0·37	ditto ...	Not received 1st January 1876.
		Bettiah ...	0·50	Nil	0·5	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool ..	0·38	Not rec.	0·38	8th Jan.	
		Muddehpoora ...	0·10	Nil	0·10	15th Jan.	
		Banka ...	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ..	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa ...	0·09	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ..	Purneah ...	0·13	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	0·14	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 2nd to 8th January 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore.. Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Balasore.. Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 1st January 1876.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·12	Not rec.	0·12	8th Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·16	ditto	0·16	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·12	ditto	0·12	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·20	ditto	0·20	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·30	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·18	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·23	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	0·23	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·48	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	.. ...	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	Nil	15th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
22nd January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 16th	10	30·137	30·156	67·4	57·6	51	S S W	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·974	29 992	75·3	61·5	40	W	3 9	...	... .	b
	17th	10	30·091	30·110	71·0	67 5	82	S by E	1·8	...	......	b
		16	29 919	29·967	78·0	67·0	53	W S W	3·7	...	CS	......
	18th	10	30 017	30·066	70·0	66·2	79	S S W	3 2	...	......	b
		16	29·920	29 938	80·7	65·0	39	N W	6·8	...	......	b
	19th	10	30·020	30·039	73·2	63·4	54	W	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·894	29·912	81·0	65·2	38	W	7·5	...	......	......
	20th	10	30·024	30·043	73·7	63·5	54	N	3·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·356	29 874	79·5	65·0	42	S W	6·0	...	......	b
	21st	10	30·054	30 073	71·4	58·0	30	N N E	3·8	...	......	b
		16	29·906	29 924	76·3	60·0	33	W by N	7·0	...	... .	b
	22nd	10	29·998	30 017	70·5	60·5	52	S S E	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·842	29·860	77·5	62·0	37	W	7·3	.	......	b
Saugor Island.	16th	10	30·127	30·133	72	60	45	N W	1·5	...	.. ...	b, m
		16	29·979	29·985	77	67	56	S S W	4·5	...	......	b, m
	17th	10	30 088	30 094	73	67	71	S S W	2·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29 964	29·970	79	72	69	S S W	8·5	...	C	b, m
	18th	10	30·049	30·055	74	71	85	N W	3·7	...	......	b, m
		16	29·883	29·889	70	72	69	S S W	7·0	...	......	b, m
	19th	10	30 028	30·034	77	68	60	N W	5·3	...	C	b, m
		16	29 904	29·910	81	71	59	S S W	8·1	..	. ..	b, m
	20th	10	30·029	30 035	78	66	49	N	7·4	...	......	b, m
		16	29·877	29·883	80	67	47	N W	5·5	...	..	b, m
	21st	10	30·003	30·009	71	61	43	N	10 0	...	......	b, m
		16	29·909	29 915	78	64	42	N W	12·0	...	......	b, m
	22nd	10	30 007	30 013	72	65	66	N W	5·0	...	......	b, m
		16	29·863	29·869	77	69	64	S S E	......	...	......	b, m
Chittagong.	16th	10	30·072	30·168	65	60	73	N N E	4·1	...	......	b
		16	29 908	30·002	73	62	50	W	5 9	...	......	m
	17th	10	30·07	30·102	69	58	47	N N E	3·3	...	......	m
		16	29 880	29 974	77	61	34	W N W	4 8	...	......	m
	18th	10	29·984	30·079	70	63	65	N N E	3·6	...	......	m
		16	29·850	29·944	76	65	52	W N W	5·3	...	......	m
	10th	10	29·946	30·044	73	61	46	N N E	2·9	...	......	m
		16	29 825	29 918	79	67	50	W	2·9	...	......	m
	20th	10	29 936	30 030	73	61	46	N	3 3	...	......	m
		16	29·852	29 945	79	65	43	W N W	3·4	...	......	b
	21st	10	29 956	30·051	72	69	45	N N E	2·7	...	......	m
		16	29·825	29·918	80	66	44	W	5·8	...	K	v
	22nd	10	29·899	29 994	70	61	57	N E	2·9	...	.. ...	m
		16	29·790	29·884	76	60	34	W N W	6·5	...	......	b
Madras.	15th	10	30·128	30·158	81	73	66	N E by N	9	...	......	c
		16	30·000	30·030	80	71	62	N E by E	14	...	... ..	c
	16th	10	30·091	30 121	80	68	51	N E by N	9	...	......	b
		16	29·960	29·990	78	68	57	N E by E	10	...	......	b, o
	17th	10	30 099	30·120	77	63	60	N E by E	5	..	......	b, o
		16	29 967	29 997	80	69	51	N E by E	8	...	......	b
	18th	10	30 064	30 094	75	68	68	N N E	4	...	. ....	o
		16	29·048	29 978	78	67	53	N E by N	10	...	......	cloudy.
	19th	10	30·058	30 086	77	68	60	N N E	5	...	......	o
		16	29·913	29·973	79	63	54	E by N	7	...	......	o
	20th	10	30 019	30 049	79	67	50	N E by E	7	...	......	c
		16	29·909	29 939	79	68	54	N E by N	9	...	......	o
	21st	10	30 048	30·076	81	71	59	N E by E	5	...	......	o
		16	29 913	29·943	82	70	52	N E	9	...	......	b
Cuttack.	16th	10	30·093	30 146	73	66	67	N	0·3	...	.. ...	b
		16	29 906	29 989	82	66	38	N N W	2·0	...	......	b
	17th	10	30 032	30 116	73	66	67	W N W	0·2	...	......	b
		16	29·883	29·965	84	65	31	N N W	2·3	...	......	b
	18th	10	29 989	30 073	75	65	55	W S W	0 6	...	......	b
		16	29 858	29 940	87	67	30	W	2 8	...	......	b
	19th	10	29 967	30·050	77	66	53	W N W	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·828	29·910	87	67	30	N N W	0·9	...	......	b
	20th	10	29 941	30·024	78	65	46	W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·803	29·885	88	69	34	W N W	2·3	...	......	b
	21st	10	29 974	30 057	78	67	53	N N E	0·2	...	......	b
		16	29 815	29·897	87	68	33	N N W	2·5	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29·927	30·011	75	67	63	S W	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29 775	29·857	87	65	25	W	2·5	...	......	b
Akyab.	16th	10	30·099	30 121	70	61	57	N	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29 955	29 977	77	64	45	W	5·6	...	......	b
	17th	10	30 092	30·114	68	61	64	E	2·6	...	... ..	b
		16	29·952	29 974	76	65	52	W	4·0	...	......	b
	18th	10	30 030	30 081	70	64	65	E N E	1·8	...	......	b
		16	29 928	29 950	77	66	53	W	5·6	...	......	b
	19th	10	30 001	30 023	74	66	63	N N E	2·9	..	.....	b
		16	29·890	29 912	78	70	65	W	6·8	...	......	b
	20th	10	29·956	29·978	76	67	60	N E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·864	29 886	80	71	62	N W	7·5	...	......	b
	21st	10	30·003	30 025	75	67	63	E	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29 872	29·894	81	71	60	N W	7·0	...	. ...	b
	22nd	10	29·974	29 996	74	69	76	E N E	2·7	8·00	......	b
		16	29·867	29 889	78	69	61	W N W	5·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta,
The 22nd January 1876.

W. G. Willson,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st January 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan...	15th	30·086	76·5	56·0	130·0	65·5	58·0	52·0	0·64	S S W, N & W by S	...	79·1	......	...	Clear. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	16th	·045	76·6	55·8	131·0	65·2	58·1	52·4	·65	S W, W & S S W	...	39·8	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 4 A.M. and 9 to 11 P.M.
	17th	·009	79·5	57·0	136·0	67·7	62·0	59·1	·75	S S W & S W	...	45·2	......	...	Clear and cirrostrati. Foggy at midnight, and from 4 to 8 A.M.
	18th	29·975	82·0	62·0	135·7	70·4	64·1	59·1	·69	S W	...	87·2	......	☾	Clear. Foggy from 3 to 8 A.M.
	19th	·948	82·0	62·6	131·0	71·4	63·6	57·4	·63	W S W & W	...	100·2	......	...	Clear.
	20th	·937	81·0	64·5	136·0	71·5	63·2	56·6	·61	S W	...	118·5	......	...	Chiefly clear.
	21st	·965	77·8	63·0	132·0	69·4	60·3	53·0	·58	N N E, & W by N	...	121·7	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	26·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	82·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	79·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·65
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·07
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st January	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·19

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th January 1876.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of December 1875.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	30·017
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 9 A.M. on the 24th	30·185
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 3 A.M. on the 5th	29·867
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·318
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·092
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·959
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·133

	°
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	69·1
Max. temperature, occurred at 2 P.M. on the 3rd	84·2
Min. temperature, occurred at 6 A.M. on the 19th	57·3
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	26·9
Mean of the daily max. temperature	78·4
Ditto ditto min. ditto	61·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	16·9
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	62·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	6·2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	57·9
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·2

	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·488

	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	5·37
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·41
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·69

	°
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	132·2

	Inches.
Rained no days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	N. & N W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 21st January 1876.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th January 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,664½	30,222 4 0	2,770 7 5	1,44,124 0	37,411 8 11	3,429 7 10	6,199 15 3
Or per mile of railway	213	190 15 8	17 10 1	910 29	236 6 6	21 13 5	39 3 6
For previous 1 week of half-year	9,045½	5,144 0 9	471 10 9	17,693 25	4,133 5 9	378 17 10	850 8 7
Total for 2 weeks ...	42,710	35,366 4 9	3,241 18 2	1,61,819 25	41,544 14 8	3,808 5 8	7,050 3 10
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,214½	21,302 2 9	1,952 14 0	1,54,432 33	31,856 14 6	2,920 4 4	4,873 18 4
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	216	134 9 9	12 6 9	775 35	201 4 11	18 9 1	30 15 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	44,263	28,105 8 1	2,576 6 9	2,02,032 26	43,284 7 0	3,967 14 10	6,544 1 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receip			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	133,297	2,37,157 8 3	21,739 8 9	8,31,884 0	3,90,790 5 0	36,372 8 11	58,111 17 6	54,358½	74,700½	1,29,058¾
Or per mile of railway	......	185 5 1	16 19 9	......	310 0 10	28 8 5	45 8 2	......	......	......
For previous 8 days of half-year ...	134,623	4,40,884 13 3	40,414 8 10	11,43,687 10	4,50,117 0 6	41,260 14 7	81,675 3 5	55,396¾	86,941½	1,42,338¾
Total for 2 weeks	2,67,920	6,78,042 5 6	62,154 17 7	19,75,562 10	8,46,907 5 6	77,633 3 6	1,39,787 1 1	1,09,755	1,61,641¾	2,71,396
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	115,713½	1,61,624 5 10	14,815 11 4	7,94,744 10	3,78,399 5 0	34,686 12 1	49,502 3 5	41,376	70,040	1,11,416
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	126 4 8	11 11 6	......	295 10 11	27 2 1	38 13 7	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	247,439	3,62,418 11 10	33,221 14 4	19,62,169 10	8,88,961 12 9	81,488 3 4	114,709 17 8	94,990	1,65,113	2,60,103

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	7,663	23,293 2 6	2,135 4 2	79,178 10	20,204 0 0	1,852 0 8	3,987 4 10	5,026½	5,528½	10,555
Or per mile of railway	......	104 1 8	9 10 10	......	90 4 9	8 5 7	17 16 5	......	......	......
For previous 8 days of half-year	6,112	21,043 8 9	1,928 19 10	1,12,339 20	23,341 3 0	2,139 12 2	4,068 12 0	5,081½	7,088½	12,169¾
Total for 2 weeks	13,775	44,336 11 3	4,064 4 0	1,91,517 30	43,545 3 0	3,991 12 10	8,055 16 10	10,107¾	12,617	22,724¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,423	20,588 4 6	1,887 5 2	1,08,253 10	28,046 13 0	2,570 19 2	4,458 4 4	4,615	5,511	10,126
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	92 0 3	8 8 8	......	125 5 7	11 9 10	19 18 6	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	12,030½	38,998 8 6	3,574 17 4	2,21,533 20	57,959 1 6	5,312 18 4	8,887 15 8	9,841	13,535	23,376

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,340	1,441 0 0	144 2 0	16,446 0	510 0 0	51 0 0	195 2 0
Or per mile of railway	405	51 8 0	5 3 0	587 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	6 19 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	10,898	1,490 0 0	149 0 0	18,485 0	594 0 0	59 8 0	208 8 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	22,238	2,931 0 0	293 2 0	34,931 0	1,104 0 0	110 8 0	403 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	11,350	1,373 8 3	137 7 0	17,869 0	437 11 0	58 15 4	196 2 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	405	49 0 10	4 18 1	638 7	20 15 10	2 2 0	7 0 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	22,945	2,869 8 0	286 19 0	33,130 0	1,094 10 6	109 9 4	396 8 4

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,721	853 0 0	85 4 0	10,427 0	816 0 0	81 12 0	166 16 0
Or per mile of railway	63	31 0 0	3 2 0	383 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	6 2 0
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	2,333	1,428 0 0	142 16 0	12,531 0	1,008 0 0	100 16 0	243 12 0
Total for 3 weeks ...	4,054	2,280 0 0	228 0 0	22,958 0	1,824 0 0	182 8 0	410 8 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,427	1,139 12 7	113 19 7	8,119 20	352 7 6	35 4 11	149 4 6
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	52	41 13 3	4 3 8	114 19	12 14 11	1 5 10	5 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,954½	2,208 4 0	220 10 6	8,508 20	834 9 0	83 9 1	304 5 7

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C



[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 5 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 379C S.

GENERAL.—*The 27th January* 1876.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed on special duty for taking up land for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade in the Chittagong Hill Tracts:—

Baboo Prossonno Kumar Dutt.
Moonshee Fyzoollah Khan.

The 28th January 1876.—Mr. Herbert Mosley, Sub-Divisional Officer, Seetamurhee, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Part IV, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. Leonard Charles Abbott, Sub-Divisional Officer, Hajeepore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Part IV, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Mr. G. K. Webster, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Baboo Jodunath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for sixteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 21st December 1875.

Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his arrival at Bombay on the 1st December 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for eleven days to enable him to rejoin his appointment at Lohardugga on return from furlough.

Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose, Sub-Divisional Officer, Bood-Bood, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Sub-Divisional Officer, Cutwa, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

The 29th January 1876.—Baboo Denesh Proshad, Sub-Deputy Collector, Banka, is transferred to Kishengunge, in the district of Purneah.

Shah Mohomed Azim, Sub-Deputy Collector of Kishengunge, is transferred to Banka, in the district of Bhagulpore.

Baboo Monmotho Coomar Bose is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Basirhat, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohima Chunder Ghose, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Denonath Mookerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of he Pachumba division of the Hazareebagh district, is transferred to Manbhoom.

Mr. Frederick Wyer, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th March next, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days.

Baboo Srinath Bhadra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd February 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. George Stewart Park is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter avails himself of his privilege leave.

The 31st January 1876.—Lieutenant-Colonel James Burn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Manager, Raj Durbhunga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 1st February 1876.—Baboo Omullo Churn Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 in the district of Tipperah.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 27th January* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Baboo Doorga Churn Law of his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council.

POLICE.—*The 28th January* 1876.—Mr. Thomas Chalmers Orr, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Maubhoom.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 28th January* 1876.—The Lord Bishop has granted three months' privilege leave to the Reverend S. B. Taylor, Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta, under Section 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th instant.

The Revd. H. Finter is appointed to act as Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Revd. S. B. Taylor, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.—*The 31st January* 1876.—Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Brahma Mohon Mullick, Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School, is appointed to act as Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhudev Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Dina Nath Sen, Head Master of the Dacca Normal School, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School during the absence on deputation of Baboo Brahma Mohon Mullick, or until further orders.

Baboo Gopal Chandra Banerji, Head Master of the Calcutta Normal School, is appointed Head Master of the Hooghly Branch School.

MEDICAL.—*The 1st February* 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Romesh Chunder Gupta, attached to the Midnapore dispensary, was in civil medical charge of the station of Midnapore from the 22nd July to the 18th September 1875 in addition to his own duties.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st February 1876.—The following circular is published in substitution of the Circular No. 19, dated 7th December 1875, which issued from this (General, Miscellaneous) department, and appeared at page 28, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1876. The amendment is in the intimation therein made, "that no books except those mentioned by the Government of India are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government." The words "except those mentioned by the Government of India" having been inadvertently introduced, are omitted from the amended circular.

[*Amended.*]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ., Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments; and further, that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India*. The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals*, and of *books published in Europe or America*, is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to the officers and departments named below for information, with an intimation that no books are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government:—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
,, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Opium, Excise, &c., Departments (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
,, Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Civil and Sessions Judges.
,, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
,, First Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
,, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
,, Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.
,, Inspector-General of Police, L. P.
,, Ditto of Jails, L. P.
,, Ditto of Registration, L. P.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Master-Attendant.
,, Protector of Emigrants.
,, Superintendent of Emigrants, Calcutta.
,, Embarkation Agent, Goalundo.
,, Conservator of Forests.
,, Mofussil Small Cause Court Judges.
,, Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta.
,, Meteorological Reporter.
,, Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
,, Bengali Translator to Government.
,, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.
,, Principal of the Presidency College.
,, Superintendent of the European Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore.
To all Departments of this Government.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th December 1875.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1876.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) for the construction of a new Burning Ghât at Nimtollah, for the purpose of straightening the new river-side road at this point, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Officiating Vice-Chairman's letter No. 2105, dated the 14th January 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B C.) of 1870, on the understanding that Rs. 5,000 of this amount will be provided by the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th January 1876.—In supersession of the notification dated the 4th May 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem (Part I, page 537), directing the transfer of all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, bounded on the north by pergunnahs Jhatteebunnee and Mutkudpore, and on the east, south, and west by pergunnah Jambunnee, and comprising the 25 villages named in the said notification, from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 5th May 1875, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, and comprising the villages named below, shall be transferred from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st February 1876:—

Names of Villages.

1. Kápásitá.	16. Guhiárá.	31. Dogere.
2. Berágari.	17. Dudhiásol.	32. Mangrájpore.
3. Kukurmuri.	18. Noágrám.	33. Bámidá.
4. Ghát Chándábilá.	19. Kolbediá.	34. Mámurdá.
5. Tunkásol.	20. Tentuliá.	35. Chápásará.
6. Bághari.	21. Sátpáti.	36. Paribáti.
7. Keotkándá.	22. Asánbani.	37. Hámirpur.
8. Oklá.	23. Chotá Chándábilá	38. Náchdá.
9. Haludbani.	24. Jámirá.	39. Purpáhári.
10. Beláguri.	25. Jámjurki.	40. Sonáhárápál.
11. Nichnáguri.	26. Dudgeryá.	41. Nunyá.
12. Bijrábándi.	27. Kherejorá.	42. Dhunámári.
13. Khoerásuli.	28. Sáliká.	43. Beldángri.
14. Náchná.	29. Dhángbahará.	44. Chárcháká.
15. Haripásol.	30. Dumurá.	45. Gidná.

N.B.—The villages named in the notification of the 5th May 1875, but not named in this notification, shall remain attached to the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of the district of Singbhoom.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

No. 184.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 2098 of the 14th January 1876, forwarding for sanction a formal application for the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for the purpose of completing the purchase of land for the new riverside road.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 applied for ought to be granted to the Port Commissioners, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* (of the 26th January 1876), as required by Rule V of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2099, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1876.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

To complete the purchase of land for the new river-side road.

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves; the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners; and the Strand Bank lands.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required;

Thirty years.

the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made;

As required by the Collector under Act X of 1870.

dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

When required by the Collector.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75, exclusive of repayment of loans:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from Jetties	3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773	4,82,983
" " " Inland Wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755	2,47,700
" " " Strand Bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590	95,382
" " " Port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,974	4,25,390
Total ...	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092	12,51,455
Expenditure at Jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,08,412	3,39,997
" at Inland Wharves	46,013	68,381	65,046	94,111
" on account of Strand Bank lands	19,849	23,725	63,065	81,367
" " " Port establishment	2,80,939	3,95,168	3,85,477	4,19,923
Total ...	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600	9,35,728

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	14,36,210
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
Value of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the Port ...	18,90,146
Value of investment in Government Paper	4,55,337
Total ...	96,69,166

No. All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount	Sanctioned Loans. What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. Number of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When repaid. Date.	When repaid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 31st December 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.		
1	10,00,000	Jetties and Inland Wharf.	Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.	...	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	Aug. 1873 Sept. 1874 Sept. 1875	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0 20,000 0 0	*	
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,60,000 0 0	8,40,000	
2	6,00,000	Jetty Works ...	18th Jan. 1873	374	7th Jan. 1873 7th Mar. 1874	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5,040 6 9 5,153 13 1 5,269 12 2 5,388 6 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		30,602 14 0	5,69,397	
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds ...	27th Jan. 1873	477	31st July 1873 4th Nov. „ 2nd April 1874 4th July „	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,410 8 0 3,662 13 0 4,548 10 10 4,651 0 2 4,755 11 0		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		20,028 10 0	5,29,071	
4	3,00,000	New Road ...	13th Feb. 1873	983	11th Dec. 1873 17th Feb. 1874 17th Aug. „	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 2,026 13 3 2,474 3 0 2,529 13 9 2,586 13 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		10,421 3 0	2,89,579	
5	2,00,000	Jute Ware-house ..	27th Feb. 1873	1336	10th Sept. 1873 5th Mar. 1874	1,00,000 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1,625 1 8 1,661 10 4 1,699 0 5 1,737 5 0		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		7,526 0 0	1,92,473	
6	1,55,000	Jetty Works ...	31st Mar. 1874	2023	30th April 1874	1,55,000	30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0 1,302 1 1 1,331 6 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		5,152 4 10	1,49,848	
7	1,30,000	Officers' Quarters .	31st Mar. 1874	2023	17th Aug. 1874 1st Dec. „ 31st Mar. 1875	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1,062 9 0 1,086 9 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		2,952 10 0	1,27,047	
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating Crane .. Ditto	31st Mar. 1874 15th Sept. „	2023 151	12th Mar. 1875	50,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 410 13 0 420 1 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		1,232 10 0	48,767	70,000
9	2,50,000	New Road	21st Sept. 1874	167	26th Sept. 1874 2nd Oct. „ 12th Nov. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,008 12 0 2,053 15 0 2,100 3 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		6,162 14 0	2,43,837	
10	1,40,000 1,10,000	Pitching slope Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.	3rd Nov. 1874	3380	22nd Oct. 1874 31st Mar. 1875 18th Feb. „ 31st Mar. „ 31st May „ 13th Sept. „	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000 60,000 40,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 1,696 7 0 2,055 15 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		4,154 2 0	2,45,846	
11	6,00,000	New Road	22nd Dec. 1874	7359	4th Jan. 1874 13th Jan. „ 18th Feb. 1875	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		9,750 8 0	5,90,250	
12	80,000	Water Works ...	19th May 1875	806	26th June 1875 13th Sept. „	60,000 20,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	482 2 0 653 0 0		
	80,000					80,000		1,135 2 0	78,865	
13	9,25,000	To complete New Road. To erect Office Building. To lay down Tram-way.	22nd June 1875	1371	6th July 1875 13th Sept. „ 1st Oct. „ 14th Dec. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1875	2,410 8 0		
	9,25,000					3,00,000		2,410 8 0	2,97,590	6,25,000
14	46,000	To purchase the land for construction of office building.	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	46,000
	52,05,100					41,64,100		2,61,529 14 10	42,02,570	7,41,000

Loan not repayable.

15	17,65,000	Port Debt	7th July 1871	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable	......	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
N. MACMICHAEL,
H. F. BROWN,
G. F. MEWBURN,
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, } *Commissioners.*

T. B. LANE,
J. B. KNIGHT,
H. P. LOVELL,
STUART HOGG,
DOORGA CHURN LAW, } *Commissioners.*

[Second Publication.]

No. 191.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

RESOLUTION.

The 12th January 1876.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, no loan of public money shall be made under the provision of any special law, bearing a less rate of interest than 4½ per cent., and no such loan shall be made otherwise bearing a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 24th January 1876.—The following is published for general information :—

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1389.—*The 21st January* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Second Publication.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter No. 1849, dated 7th December 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, received under cover of a memorandum from the Public Works Department of this Government, No. 149, dated the 12th January 1876, applying for a loan of Rs. 50,000 in order to purchase the East Indian Railway Company's Ferry Steamer *Howrah* for the transit of passengers when the Hooghly Bridge is opened for the passage of vessels.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs 50,000 (fifty thousand), applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited, ought to be made,

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by Rule V of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1849, dated the 7th December 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required. And an estimate of the cost thereof.

To purchase a steamer for transit of passengers when the Hooghly Bridge is opened for passage of vessels, as per Government sanction conveyed in letter No 511T., dated 6th September 1875, Public Works Department.

Rupees 50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

Rupees 50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The toll collected at the bridge, the receipts from East Indian Railway, and the bridge block belonging to the Bridge Commissioners.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1871.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Full amount to be drawn as soon as loan is sanctioned.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

When loan is sanctioned.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 10 of the Rules published under the Act, modified by clause (D) of the Rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Bridge Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Bridge Commissioners from date of transfer to the Commissioners to the 30th September 1875 :—

	To end of 31st March 1875.			Half-year ending 30th Sept. 1875.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts from bridge	43,165	0	0	2,06,338	0	0
Total ...	43,165	0	0	2,06,338	0	0
Expenditure at bridge	32,787	0	0	87,676	0	0
Total ...	32,787	0	0	87,676	0	0

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of bridge block	21,40,000	0	0
Value of property added to the bridge block during the half-year ending 30th September 1875—			
Lascars' quarters			
Bridge approaches	68,496	0	0
Reserve section, &c.			
Lighting arrangements			
Total ...	22,08,496	0	0

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or any property vested in the Commissioners.

	Sanctioned Loans.				When drawn.		When repaid.		Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 1st November 1875.
	Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		
	Rs.					Rs.			Rs.	
No. 1	22,00,000	Bridge...	Act V (B.C.) of 1870.	......	Previous to 1st Feb. 1875.	22,00,000	......	Nil ...	22,00,000	
No. 2	41,800	Ditto ...	Jan. 30th 1875.	574	March 24th 1875.	*41,800	......	Nil ...	41,800	

* To be repaid out of first profits after paying interest and sinking fund chargeable to annual revenue.

We have, &c.,

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, G. F. MEWBURN, T. B. LANE, } *Commissioners.*
J. B. KNIGHT, STUART HOGG, DOORGA CHURN LAW, HENRY F. BROWN, N. MACMICHAEL, } *Commissioners.*

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the chowkidaree union of Aurungabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said union of Aurungabad shall be the same as those specified in Government notification of 13th June 1860 for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—The following lists, showing the public bathing and landing ghâts as they originally stood, and as they stand after modification by the Port Trust Commissioners, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, are published for general information:—

BATHING GHATS.

As they stood originally.	*As they now stand.*
Aheereetollah Ghât.	Mohuntoni Ghât.
Mohuntoni Ghât.	Ruth Ghât.
Ruth Ghât.	Champatollah Ghât.
Mohaprono's Ghât.	Kumartollee Ghât.
Nandibaree Ghât.	Rajah's Ghât.
Maila Ghât.	Kassi Mitter's Ghât.
Dhopara Ghât.	Thakoorbaree Ghât.
Kumartollee Ghât.	Russick Newgey's Ghât.
Raja's Ghât.	Baug Bazar Ghât.
Kassi Mitter's Ghât.	Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Ghât.
Rajah Rajbullub's Ghât.	Dabee Roy's Ghât.
Mahanto's Ghât.	Chitpore Ghât.
Thakoorbaree Ghât.	
Rajendrolaul Newgy's Ghât.	
Unnopunna's Ghât.	
Baug Bazar Ghât.	
Dabee Roy's Ghât.	
Kassipore Ghât.	

LANDING GHATS.

Buttollah Ghât.
Baug Bazar Ghât.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

The 17th January 1876.—The notifications referred to on the margin showed from time to time, the number of appointments in the several grades of Magistrates and Collectors and of Judges at different periods, since the introduction, in 1873, of the scheme of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the Covenanted Civil Service. But consequent on the arrangements necessitated by the constitution of the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and by the transfer to that administration of the district of Sylhet, there has been a reduction, as regards appointments under the Government of Bengal, of one first grade and of one second grade Judgeship. On the other hand, two additional Judgeships on Rs. 1,200 each have been created, one in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and one in the district of Chittagong. The number of appointments, therefore, in the judicial and executive branches of the service is now as follows:—

Dated the 15th April 1873.
" " 29th December "
" " 1st April 1874.
" " 6th " "
" " 15th March 1875.

14 First Grade Judges on	... ...	Rs. 2,500	per mensem.
14 Second Grade Judges on	... ...	" 2,000	"
2 Additional Judges on	... ...	" 1,200	"
and			
15 First Grade Magistrate and Collectorships on		" 2,250	"
15 Second " " on		" 1,800	"
7 Third " " on		" 1,500	"

(including the Senior Superintendent of Survey.)

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the towns of Barh and Behar, in the Patna district, and of Cox's Bazar, in the Chittagong district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said towns of Barh, Behar, and Cox's Bazar shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 6th April 1870, 24th March 1869, and 23rd March 1869, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the Chowkidaree Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said Unions of Nowada and Jehanabad shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notifications respectively dated the 25th October 1859 and 27th December 1858, for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the widening and improvement of a lane connecting the new river-side road and wharves at Cossipore with the public road running east and west into the Cossipore Road, and known as Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, at Chitpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 500 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, and 20 cottahs 8 chittacks, more or less, partly belonging to the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and partly to the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and on the south by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the west by the new river-side road, and on the east by the premises of Messrs. Angelo Brothers and Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, is required at Chitpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

This cancels the (first) declaration dated 13th January 1874, and published at page 62 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 25th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 32*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Osungira, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the 1st section high level canal; south by ryotee lands appertaining to mouzah Osungira; east by land belonging to Nobeen Proostee; and on the west by the resumed jagir land of Bhikaree Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Osungira.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*r.* 3*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Burchunna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Aruth Naek; south by Distributary No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal; and on the east and west by the resumed jagir lands of Anadee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Burchunna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Dhanmundul, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the jagir lands of Rutton Mullick; on the south by *Godunda* (cattle track), and on the east by waste land, is required within the aforesaid village of Dhanmundul.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Hurreeangsapatna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by a tank, and on the south, east, and west, by the jagir lands of Bhujjun Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Hurreeangsapatna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the first section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 12*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Jeypur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the resumed jagir land of Daso Mullick, and on the south and east by the Thanee land of Puddee Rawoot, is required within the aforesaid village of Jeypur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 28*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Paekrapore, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by lands belonging to Kunnhye Mullick; on the south by that belonging to Boisnub Naek and Lokai Lenka; and on the east by the land of Jogee Naek, is required within the aforesaid village of Paekrapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Sebotipore, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Pahee lands of Hurry Mullick; south by the land taken up in connection with Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal; east by the jagir land of Gokhye Mullick; and on the west by the cultivated land of Ekadusse Mahanty, is required within the aforesaid village of Sebotipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 22 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Mirzapore, pergunnah Altee zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Bunnomalee Dass and Nuakur Lurrye; south by the Pahee land of Probhakur Biswal; east by the Pahee land of Bamdev Purirra and Lukhun Swyne; and on the west by the Thanee land of Kalee Pudhun, is required within the aforesaid village of Mirzapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary

Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kaemah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and east by the Pahee land of Suddye Mullick; south by a tank known as *Goreepokhoree;* and on the west by the jagir land of Suddye Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Kaemah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring nine poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Sherepur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the jagir land of Bhuggee Mullick, and on the south and east by the pahee lands of Sabar Pundah, is required within the aforesaid village of Sherepur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 6 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Damodurpur, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Munnoo Mullick; south by *Godunda* (cattle track); east by the pahee land of Sowree Swyne; and on the west by land taken up permanently in connection with Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, is required within the aforesaid village of Damoodurpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 13, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Futtehpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the resumed jagir land of Dam Mullick; south by the jagir land of Daso Mullick; east by waste lands; and on the west by the lakhraj lands of Sree Biseswar Mohadeb, is required within the aforesaid village of Futtehpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one rood, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by lands taken up temporarily in connection with Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal; south by the pahee land of Mudhoo Behara; east by the pahee land of Natho Setti and Gopal Naek; and on the west by the pahee land of Sheikh Farid, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 8 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the resumed jagir land of Sunnye Mullick, and on the west by the Thanee land of Daso Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land

measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands; south by the jagir land of Nidhee Mullick; east by the pahee land of Bullee Mullick; and on the west by the jagir land of Bhobnee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Puttamoondye Branch Canal south by the pahee land of Hurdanand Nanda; east by the pahee land of Bullee Mullick and on the west by waste lands, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 30 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kulyanpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands; on the south and west by the pahee lands of Juggye Rawoot; and on the east by the pahee lands of Bhikaree Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Kulyanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 28 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Dekooree, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the pahee lands of Sham Mullick; on the south by waste lands appertaining to mouza Kulyanpur and on the east by the jagir land of Kanhoo Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Dekooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 12 poles, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the pahee lands of Muddun Bull, and on the west by the pahee land of Sheikh Baboo, is required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land measuring, in the aggregate, 1 rood 9 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, are required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

First plot measuring 1 rood 2 poles, bounded on the north by the pahee land of Ram Doss, south by lands taken up temporarily in connection with the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, and on the east and west by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

Second plot, measuring 7 poles, bounded on the north, east, and west respectively by the pahee land of Sheikh Amir, Golla Khan, and Ram Doss, and on the south by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 poles, more or less, situated in mouza Tighiriah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack,

and bounded on the north by the homestead land of Khetur Mullick; south by the jagir land of Netra Mullick; east by the Thanee land of Norindra Mahanty and pahee land of Gobind Mullick; and on the west by the pahee land of Netra Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Tighiriah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Singharpur Branch Canal, otherwise called the Matchgong Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 16 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Pudhanee, pergunnah Hurrihurpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west respectively by the ryotee lands of Faqueer Sahoo, Bidye Dass, Hoorsee Pandah, and Guttye Sahoo, is required within the aforesaid village of Pudhanee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one pole, more or less, situated in mouzah Sawnpur, pergunnah Shahabad, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Bynce Beherah; south by the homestead land of Basoo Mullick; east by Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal; and on the west by the cutcherry house of the proprietor of the mouzah mentioned above, is required within the aforesaid village of Sawnpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as a compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kuámangá, pergunnah Hurriharpore, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the south and west by the cultivated land of Chundree Mullick, and on the north and east respectively by the cultivated land of Faqueer Rawoot and Faqueer Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Kuámangá.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 380C.S.

The 20th January 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Purneah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

Mr. A. H. Forbes.
Baboo Kulanand Thacoor.
Gossain Shyam Bharthi.
Gossain Heera Doss.
Meer Wazid Ali.
Sheikh Hossein Buksh.
Meer Kasim Ali.

The 26th January 1876.—Mr. W. O'Reilly, Sub-Divisional Officer, Buxa, is vested with the powers of a Moonsif.

The 28th January 1876.—Baboo Kali Das Dutt, Subordinate Judge, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Dr. W. K. Waller of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The 29th January 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Nuddea, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

Baboo Shyamadhab Roy.
" Saroda Prosad Chowdry.
" Shita Nath Mookerjee.
Pundit Loharam Shiroratna.
Baboo Kumar Nath Roy.

Baboo Joduputee Banerjee, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Pubna, in the district of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, or until further orders.

Baboo Brojo Beharee Shome, an additional Moonsif in the district of Rungpore, is appointed to be Moonsif of Ghattal, in the district of Midnapore.

Moulvi Enamul Huq, Moonsif of Ghattal, in the district of Midnapore, is transferred to the district of Rungpore as an additional Moonsif.

Moulvi Enamul Huq will, however, continue to act as 1st Subordinate Judge of Chittagong.

Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhaduri is appointed to act as Moonsif of Ghattal, in the district of Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvi Enamul Huq, or until further orders.

The 1st February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. J. B. Knight of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the extension of the provisions of Section 34, Act V of 1861, to the following limits of Tumlook proper from 1st February 1876:—

Description of Limits.

"From Payratungi Khall on the north to Salgachia and Daharpore Road on the south, and from the Kopalniochun Khall on the east to Panchcoora Road up to Manik Peer Sthan and Gurmancha Road on the west."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of the police), to the village of Ramporehât and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the Moorshedabad district.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—In continuation of the Government notification dated the 20th December 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that the First and Second Grade Inspectors named below belong to the Government Railway Police:—

Names.	Grade.
Mr. S. B. Johannes	First Grade.
" C. W. Overtin	Second Grade.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye	Nooroollabad ...	Nooroollabad ...	Maudah (or Nooroollabad), Bandaikhara, Bagmara, West Singrah (or Panchoopore).	The sub-divisional Officer of Nooroollabad *ex officio*.

The change will have effect from the 1st of February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify for general information that the said Act shall commence and take effect in the following districts, from the 15th February next, viz.—

Dacca.	Backergunge.	Bogra.
Mymensingh.	Rungpore.	Chittagong.

R. L. Mangles,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

District.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Burdwan ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Kotalpur ...	Baboo Jadabendra Biswas.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st February 1876.

R. L. Mangles,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1876.—Under Section 5 of Act VIII of 1871 (the Indian Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the transfer of thana Habra from the Registration Sub-District of Dinagepore to that of Phoolbaria.

R. L. Mangles,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a municipal market in the town of Deoghur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 19 cottahs Basutbari land, bounded on the north by the houses of Dhone Rout, Sham Lall Rout, Churka Rout, and Bhuli Kandu; south by those of Johoodi Shaik, Majhi Kulal, Deonath Shaik, Lidhee Rout, and Bhyrab Mal; east by those of Tekait Sidhnath Singh, Mehi Rout, Khuni Rout, and late Mitu Rout; and west by Bari land of Horil Rout and Chintu Rout, and houses of Mitu Rout, Bissesur Rout, and Pukhi Rout, is required in the town of Deoghur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. Mangles,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Establishment.

The 25th January 1876.

No. 27.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Hazareebagh Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under Sections 7 and 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Pereira is also allowed preparatory leave for thirty days.

No. 28.—Transfers.—Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, is re-transferred from the first Calcutta to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, which he joined on the 10th January 1876, afternoon.

No. 29.—Mr. B. Clark, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is re-transferred from the First to the Fourth Calcutta Division, which he joined on the 7th January 1876, before noon.

No. 30.—*Notification*.—Baboo Satcourie Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Circular and Eastern Canals Division on the 27th December 1875, before noon.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 31.—*Appointment*.—Baboo Jodonath Chatterjee is appointed to officiate as Accountant, Fourth Grade, in the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, which he joined on the 4th January 1876, before noon.

No. 32.—*Leave of Absence*.—Baboo Bollye Chand Goopto, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Presidency Division, for one month and fifteen days, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 29th January 1876.

No. 33.—*Notification*.—The following bye-laws for the safe and convenient use of the Hooghly Bridge and approaches thereto, and for the passage of ships, boats, and vessels through the said bridge, have been this day approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of Section 24 of Act IX of 1871 (B.L.C.):—

The following signals for regulating the passage of vessels through the opening of the bridge have been provided, and all persons concerned shall observe such signals and act in accordance with the instructions conveyed thereby:—

Signal No. 1.—Two flags hoisted, one at each side of the ship opening of the bridge, indicate that the bridge is about to be opened for the passage of vessels.

Signal No. 2.—A red disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is not clear, or that a vessel is coming through the opening from the opposite direction. Officers in charge of vessels, on observing this signal, shall not attempt the passage, but shall keep clear of the opening so as to allow the vessels coming from the opposite direction to pass through.

Signal No. 3.—A white disc presented to approaching vessels indicates that the passage is clear. Officers in charge of vessels waiting to make the passage may, on observing this signal, proceed through the opening.

2. Except at slack water and moderate tides of both ebb and flood, no passenger, cargo, or other boat shall use the small openings. At all other times the 60 feet and shore openings shall be the only authorised channels for the passage of boats. No boat of any description shall at any time use the space provided for the passage of vessels when the same may be open for that purpose.

3. When signal No. 1 is hoisted, no cargo, passenger, or any other boat shall cross over near the opening of the bridge provided for the passage of ships.

4. The masters, owners, or agents of vessels wishing to pass through the ship opening of the bridge shall give notice to that effect at the office of the Commissioners three hours before the hour fixed for opening the bridge, provided that no such application will be received between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

5. All foot passengers, persons in charge of vehicles or animals, &c., shall, in crossing the bridge, keep to that side of the bridge which is on their left hand.

6. No vehicle of any description shall be turned while on the bridge for the purpose of returning to the same side from which it came.

7. Except with the permission of the Vice-Chairman or Superintendent, no person shall be allowed on the bridge during the time the thoroughfare is closed.

8. Notice shall be given to the Superintendent of the bridge the day before it is desired to take over the bridge any load exceeding 3 tons in weight. Such loads shall not be taken on the bridge except in the presence of the Superintendent, or of an officer deputed by him to be in attendance: or except at such hours as shall be fixed by the Superintendent on receipt of the aforesaid notice.

9. Every person making use of the bridge except for the purpose of going to, or returning from, the railway station at Howrah, shall be liable to pay toll, whether or not he crosses from one bank to the other.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 27th January 1876.

No. 38.—*Leave.*—Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Gunduk Survey Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Chapter VI, Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

IRRIGATION.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 39.—*Notification.*—The undermentioned officers are appointed Engineers under Act VI of 1873 (B.L.C.), in the districts mentioned against their names:—

Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, survey duty	Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Pubna and Burdwan.
Mr. J. Kimber, Executive Engineer, on special survey duty.	24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Fureedpore, and Dacca.
Mr. A. J. Hughes, Executive Engineer, on special survey duty.	Nuddea and Pubna.

The 28th January 1876.

No. 40.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a parallel channel along the right bank of the Patna Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following strips of land, extending over 65 miles in length and 25 feet in breadth, appertaining to mouzahs Chura, Dhanauti, Pipra, Barauli, Naunari, Chak Badulia, Khutaha, and Labadua, in pergunnah Siris, and Sipa, Mahawur Kala and Shamshernagar, in pergunnah Anchha, and Aganur, Jalwa, Kulair, Belsar Kuni, Paliya, Mendia, Usri, English Walidad, Hardiya, Walidad, English Fatehpur, Khamani Fatehpur, Sunda, Bishun Bigha, Jitan Bigha, Tajpur Khankuri, Tajpur Pipra, Chak Kansapur, Badrabad, Sitaram Chak, Chauki Muradpur, Muradpur, Munari Ahiyapur, Islampur, Kurium Dalachak, Sonbarsa, English Dalachak, Sukri, English Sukri, English Sonbarsa, Kurium, and English Kurium, in pergunnah Arwal, all in the district of Gya, and in mouzahs English Benhurria, Muhablipur, Udipur, Masaurha, Jalpura, Imampur, Kharis, Batauli, Ni Sarpurkali, Asmabad Inaetpur, Gobind, Lathar Kali Mirabad, English Mirabad, Guman, English Saidabad, Kunpa, Raghunathpur, English Dholapur, Wazirpur Suker, Wazirpur Pandariya, Aspurah, and Ganga Chak in pergunnah Masaurha, and Sultanpur, Talpa Nisarpura, Milki Bigha, Gopalpur, Sikariya, Sugrampur, Amoah, and Majpura, in pergunnah Baliya, district Patna, aggregating to 105 acres 1 rood and 2 poles, more or less, is required within the villages in pergunnahs and districts aforesaid.

1st. Strip in the 7th and 8th miles in mouzahs Chura and Danauti, pergunnah Siris, district Gya.

2nd. Strip in the 10th, 11th, and 12th miles in mouzahs Pipra, Brauli, and Naunari, in pergunnah Siris, district Gya.

3rd. Strip in the 13th and 14th miles in mouzahs Chak Baduli, Khutaha, and Labadna, in pergunnah Siris, district Gya.

4th. Strip in the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th miles in mouzahs Sipa Mahawni, Kala, and Shamshernagar, in pergunnah Anchha, district Gya.

5th. Strip in the 27th, 28th, and 29th miles in mouzahs Aganur, Jalwa, and Kulair, in pergunnah Arwal, district Gya.

6th. Strip in the 30th mile in mouzah Balsar, in pergunnah Arwal, district Gya.

7th. Strip in the 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th miles in mouzahs Balsar Kuni, Paliya, Mendia Asri, English Walidad, and Kurdia, in pergunnah Arwal, district Gya.

8th. Strip in the 35th mile in mouzah Kurdia, pergunnah Arwal, district Gya.

9th Strip in the 37th, 38th, and 39th miles in mouzahs English Fatehpur, Kurium, Fatehpur Sunda, Bishun Bigha, Jitan Bigha, Tajpur Kakari, Tajpur, and Pipra, in pergunnah Arwal, district Gya.

10th. Strip in miles 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th in mouzahs Ahiyapur, Islampur, Kurium, Dalachak, Sonbarsa, English Dalachak, Sukri, English Sukri, English Sonbarsa, and English Kurium, in pergu nah Arwal, district Gya.

12th Strip in the 48th mile in mouzah English Benhariya, pergunnah Masaurha, district Patna.

13th. Strip in the 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 53rd miles in mouzahs Mohablipur, Udipur, Masaurha, and Jalpurah, in pergunnah Masaurha, district Patna.

14th. Strip in the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 60th miles in mouzahs Imampur, Kharis, Batauli, Nisarpurkali, Asmabad, Inaetpur, Gobind, Lathar Kali, Mirabad, English Mirabad, Guman, English Saidabad, Kunpa, Raghunathpur, English Dhalapur, Wazerpur, Shukar, and Wazerpur Pandariya, in pergunnah Masaurha, district Patna.

15th. Strip in the 62nd, 63rd, 64th, and 65th miles in mouzahs Aspurah and Gangachak, in pergunnah Masaurha, and Sultanpur, Telpa, Nisarpura, Milki Bigha, Gopalpur, Sikariya, Sugrampur, Amoa, and Majpurah, in pergunnah Baliya, district Patna.

The plan of the parallell channel in question can be inspected in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Eastern Soane Division, at Digha Dinapur, on any day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th January 1876.

No. 41.—*Notification.*—The men transferred from the Western Soane Survey Division for special survey duty in the South-Western Cirle, in the orders marginally noted, joined that Circle on the dates given against their names:—

No. 463 dated 20th December 1875.

Baboo Rajkristo Coomar, Supervisor, Second Grade ...	On the afteernoon of the 3rd January 1876.
" Ram Lall Cooar, Sub-Overseer, First Grade ...	
" Peary Mohun Gossamy, Sub-Overseer, First Grade...	
" Omrito Loll Roy Chowdry, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade	On the forenoon of the 4th January 1876.
" Bhagiruth Dass, Overseer, First Grade ...	
" Jogendro Nath Sen, temporary Sub-Overseer, First Grade	

No. 42.—*Leave.*—Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is granted furlough for two years, under Chapter III. Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date, after the 1st March next, from which his services can be spared.

No. 43.—*Transfer.*—The following upper subordinates are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Orissa Circle for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, viz.—

Mr. R. B. Claudius, Overseer, First Grade, Byturnee Division.
" J. R. Latimer, Overseer, Second Grade, Byturnee Division.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th January 1876.—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Permit Ghât on the north to Ruth Ghât on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the south and Permit Ghât on the north, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or any other wharf already notified under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 as an inland vessels' wharf.

The above order shall not be held to apply until further notification to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruits, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Sheriff's Office, the 19th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ১৯শে জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিস্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. A. RICKETTS has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury from the 21st instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

TARUCK NATH MULLICK, *Personal Asst. to the Commr.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 26th January 1876.

MR. A. J. PRIMROSE, Covenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Monghyr, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

By order,

S. P. CHATTERJEA, *Personal Asst. to Commr., Bhagulpore.*

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. R. CARNAC has been placed in charge of the Gya Treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DOORGA GUTTEE BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Junior Scholars.

1876.

FIRST GRADE.

In order of merit.

Ram Nath Chattopadhyay	*Bankurah School.*
Nagendra Nath Ghosh	*Konnagar School.*
J. Davidson	*Doveton School.*
J. G. Jordan	*St. Xavier's School.*
W. W. Tait	*Doveton School.*
Navagopal Sarkar	*Hindu School.*
Suryakumar Chauduri	*General Assembly's Institution.*
W. Younan	*St. Xavier's School.*
Atul Chandra Ghosh	*Konnagar School.*
E. Doran	*St. Xavier's School.*

BURDWAN DIVISION.

The Second and Third Grade Scholars are in order of merit, modified by allotments of Scholarships to Divisions and Districts.

SECOND GRADE.

Kumud Nath Bandyopadhyay, *Uttarpara School.*
Johur Lal Dey, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Kanti Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Jadu Nath Gosvami, *Uttarparah School.*
Srish Chandra Laha, *Konnagar School.*
Bhagavati Charan Mitra, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*

THIRD GRADE.

Gopal Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Howrah School.*
Khetra Prasad Chattop dhyay, *Uttarpara School.*
Purna Chandra Chakravarti, *Midnapore High School.*
Sayyid Abul Bazl, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Akshay Kumar Bandyopadhyay, *Hooghly Collegiate School.*
Gopal Chandra Dé, *Midnapore High School.*
Lal Mohan Basu, *Midnapore High School.*
Haris Chandra Chakravarti, *Birbhoom School.*
Hari Das Gangopadhyay, *Culna Maharajah's School.*
Upendra Nath Kanjilal, *Hetampore School.*
Jogendra Nath Mukhopadhyay, *Kuchiakol Radhaballabh School.*
Upendra Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Burdwan Moharajah's School.*
Surendra Nath Bandyopadhyay, *Cutwa School.*
Jogendra Chandra Mukhopadhyay, *Cutwa School.*
Navin Chandra Chakravarti, *Bankura School.*
Purna Chandra Kumar, *Badla A. V. School.*

TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

SECOND GRADE.

Haridas Bhattacharjya, *Sanscrit School.*
Bankim Chandra Mitra, *Metropolitan Institution.*
Basantakumar Basu, *Metropolitan Institution, Shyam Pukur Branch.*
L. Rogers, *St. Xavier's School.*
Saidur Rahman, *Calcutta Madrasah.*
Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Hare School.*

THIRD GRADE.

Harilal Das, *Hindu School.*
J. Grassman, *St. Xavier's School.*
C. D. Panioty, *St. Xavier's School.*
Dakshina Charan Sen, *Hindu School.*
J. Hefferan, *St. Xavier's School.*
Annada Prasad Ghosh, *Hindu School.*
F. Crohan, *St. Xavier's School.*
A. H. Wilsone, *Doveton School.*
Pryanath Sen, *Oriental Seminary.*
Shyama Charan Chakravarti, *Calcutta Free Church Institution.*

PRESIDENCY DIVISION (EXCLUDING MOORSHEDABAD).

Chandi Charan Sen, *Barrackpore School.*
Suresh Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Baraset School.*
Akshay Chandra Bhattacharji, *Santipore Municipal School.*
Nilmani Bandyopadhyay, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Nrisinha Chandra Sarkar, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Nobin Chandra Ghosal, *S. Suburban School, Kalighat.*
Upendra Chandra Chattopadhyay, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Rajat Chandra Nath, *L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.*
Abinash Chandra Bandyopadhya, *Barrackpore School.*
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Amritalal Ray, *Narail School.*
Dwarkanath Bandyopadhyay, *Krishnaghur A. V. School.*
Abdul Hosain, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School.*
Gobind Chandra Raha, *Narail School.*
Hemanta Lal Das, *Jessore School.*

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION WITH MOORSHEDABAD.

Purnendu Narain Sinha, *Kandi School.*
Kali Mohan Ray, *Beauliah High School.*
Hrishikesh Lahiri, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Durga Kanta Chakravarti, *Serajgunge School.*
Kanai Lal Bandyopadhyay, *Khagrah L. M. S. School.*
Rama Prasad Bagchi, *Beauliah High School.*
Banwari Lal Hate, *Kandi School.*
Purna Chandra Ray, *Khagrah L. M. S. School.*
Murari Lal Majumdar, *Berhampore Collegiate School.*
Madhav Chandra Chakravarti, *Pubna School.*
Ganga Charan Chakravarti, *Beauliah High School.*
Janaki Nath Patak, *Beauliah High School.*
Uma Prasad Bagchi, *Beauliah High School.*
Kesav Chandra Bagchi, *Serajgunge School.*
Kharsad Ali Biswas, *Serajgunge School.*
Sasi Dhar Ghosh, *Rungpore School.*
Durga Charan Bandyopadhyay, *Bogra School.*
Ram Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Dinajpore School.*

DACCA DIVISION (EXCLUDING TIPPERAH).

Gobinda Chandra Basu, *Mymensingh School.*
Dina Nath Chaudhari, *Mymensingh School.*
Dwarka Nath Chakravarti, *Mymensingh School.*
Gopi Nath Chakravarti, *Mymensingh School.*
Hriday Nath Chakravarti, *Faridpore School.*
Rajani Kanta Gupta, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Chandra Kanta Sen, *Burisal School.*
Sasi Kumar Ghosh, *Faridpore School.*
Behari Lal Sarkar, *Burisal School.*
Mohesh Chandra Datta, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Sasi Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, *Jagannath School, Dacca.*
Ram Chandra Sarkar, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Sudhanya Kumar Dé, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Basanta Kumar Ghosh, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Ukil Uddin Ahmed, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
Hari Mohan Pal, *Pogose School, Dacca.*
Chandrakant Chakrabarti, *Burisaul School.**
Chandrakant Gupta, *Burisaul School* *
Kamini Kumar Das, *Dacca Collegiate School.*

* Each of these students will get a half scholarship.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION WITH TIPPERAH.

SECOND GRADE.

Kala Chand Mitra, *Noakhali School.*
Sarat Chandra Sen, *Commillah School*

THIRD GRADE.

F. Fernandez, *Chittagong High School.*
Nagendro Kumar Roy, *Chittagong High School.*
Kumudini Kanta Som, *Noakhali School.*
Ananda Chandra Chauduri, *Mogultali School.*
Rambux Singh, *Mogultuli School.*
Biresvar Das, *Chittagong High School.*

PATNA DIVISION.

Phaggu Lal, *Gya School.*
Kaliprasanna Mukhopadhya, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ramprasad, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Fazl Azim, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Taraprasanna Bhuttacharjya, *Gya School.*
Bhagabaticharan Ray, *Behar English School.*

Shyama Charan Basu, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Gyatri Prasanna Ghosal, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Mahomed Abu Zafer, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Chunni Pathak, *Gya School.*
Akshay Kumar Bhuttacharjya, *Mozufferpore School.*
Joges Chundra Ghosh, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Ramu Lal, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Jadu Nandun Sahay, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Nur Uddin Ahmed, *Patna Collegiate School.*
Raghuvansa Sahay, *Sarun School.*
Raghunandun Lal, *Mozufferpore School.*

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Mahomed Baqar Ansari, *Monghyr School.*
Akbar Alum, *Bhagulpore School.*
Ali Ahmed, *Bhagulpore School.*

Durga Prasad, *Bhagulpore School.*
Haris Chandra Chattopadhyay, *Bhagulpore School.*
Taraknath Chattopadhyay, *Bhagulpore School.*
Karim Baksh, *Monghyr School.*
Avinash Chandra Roy, *Monghyr School.*
Sris Chandra Upadhya, *Pakoor School.*
Behari Lal Datta, *Deoghar School.*
Brindabun Prasad, *Bhagulpore School.*
Ramcharan Laul, *Baptist Mission School, Monghyr.*

ORISSA DIVISION.

Durga Charan Sahu, *Balasore School.*
Madhu Sudan Mahanti, *Puri School.*
Gokulananda Nayak, *Puri School.*
Ananda Charan Brahma, *Cuttack High School.*

Hari Har Misra, *Puri School.*
Sada Nanda Dé, *Puri School.*
Sita Nath Mahanti, *Cuttack High School.*
Ram Taran Mitra, *Balasore School.*

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Basanta Kumar Mukhopadhay, *Hazaribagh School.*
Nanak Sahay, *Ranchi School.*

Sarat Chandra Roy, *Ranchi School.*
Hara Dhan Basu, *Purulia School.*
Nilmadhav Patra, *Purulia School.*
Krishna Dayal Lal, *Ranchi School.*

H. WOODROW,
Officiating Director of Public Instruction.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	... Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	... Ditto.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	... Hooghly College.

7	Basu, Annadaprasad	Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	Ditto.
9	Parmananda	Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	Presidency College.
11	„ Girischandra	Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	Ditto.
	Basudev, Lál	Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	Canning College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Akhilesvarprasad	Patna College.
	Baktawarlál	Bareilly College.
	Bápurao Dádá	Muir Central College.
	Basu, Khudiram	Free Church Institution.
	„ Mahinimohan	Dacca College.
	Bisvambharnath	Delhi College.
	Chakravarti, Navakumar	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jwaláprasad	Canning College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Teacher.
	Dás, Haricharan	Ex-Student, Presidency College.
	David, H.	Teacher.
	De, Asutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlál	Hooghly College.
	Deviprasád	Bareilly College.
	Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	Ditto.
	„ Jadunath	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satkarichandra	Free Church Institution.
	Isvardás	Lahore College.
	Kaviráj, Sureschandra	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Nilkanta	Presidency College.
	Mewaram	Bareilly College.
	Misra, Ramsankar	Benares College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	Hooghly College.
	„ Bhagwanchandra	Teacher.
	„ Biharilál	Presidency College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	Ditto.
	Pal, Rájchandra	Teacher.
	Raza Hossein	Bareilly College.
	Sanyal, Mathuranath	Free Church Institution.
	Sen, Lalmohan	Presidency College.
	Set, Manilál	Free Church Institution.
	Sil, Binadvihari	Ditto.
	„ Kanailál.	Cathedral Mission College.
36	Surjandás	Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Durgacharan	Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	Agra College.
Chattopadhayay, Banamali	Teacher.
„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	Cathedral Mission College.
Datta, Bhagavanchandra	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Jadavchandra	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
Gupta, Girendrakumar	Presidency College.
Gyaprasad	Bareilly College.
Kedarnath, Pandit	Canning College.
Mitra, Mohanchand	General Assembly's Institution.
Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	Muir Central College.

	Sarkar, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	...	Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	...	Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	...	Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	...	Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	...	Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	...	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	...	Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
4	Das, Umeschandra	...	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	...	Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	...	Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	...	Ditto.
10	Aich, Radhakanta	...	Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	...	Ditto.
13	Guha, Kaminikumar	...	Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
15	Nag, Bamacharan	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	...	Hooghly College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	...	Presidency College.
18	Durgaprasad	...	Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	..	Ditto.
20	Sen, Adityachandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	...	Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	...	Ditto.
26	Basu, Gopalchandra	...	Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	...	Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
29	Das, Jagatmohan	...	Dacca College.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	...	Ditto.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	...	Presidency College.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	...	Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Umacharan	...	Hooghly College.
36	Set, Girischandra	...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	...	Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	...	Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	...	Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	...	Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	...	Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	...	Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	...	Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 28th January 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1417B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 3rd February 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	... ...	2,235
Benares „	... ...	1,685
	Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th February 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 8th February 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 18th February 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the ensuing year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Tuesday, 2nd March	1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Friday, 7th April	„ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 4th May	„ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June	„ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July	„ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August	„ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September	„ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October	„ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November	„ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December	„ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total	...	22,330	16,830	39,160

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

No. 81B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74 and 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium	... ...	1873-74	1,120	
		1874-75	1,115	
				2,235
Benares „	... ...	1873-74	1,550	
		1874-75	135	
				1,685
		Total	...	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

Dates.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. Grimley, *Offg. Secretary.*

Board of Revenue, L. P., Fort William, the 25th January 1876

NOTIFICATION.

No. 44*B*.

The Board of Revenue having reason to believe that compliance with the provisions of the Stamp Law in respect of Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes drawn or made out of British India but negotiated within British India is frequently omitted, direct that the notice of those who are concerned in such Bills or Promissory Notes be drawn to the following sections of Act XVIII of 1869:—

"7. The duty imposed by this Act on Bills of Exchange shall be chargeable (*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India, (*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of British India, and (*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted, or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within British India.

"8. The holder of any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps forpenoting the duty with which it is chargeable under this Act.

"19. Subject to the provisions contained in Section 26, no person taking a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note requiring a stamp under Section 8 either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act.

"26 (*a*) When any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or Order for the payment of money on demand by any banker or person acting as a banker, chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna, comes to his hands unstamped, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and cancel the same in the manner required by this Act, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

"(*b*.) Such Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order shall, so far as relates to the stamp duty chargeable thereon, be valid, but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have ncurred by issuing or giving the said Bill, Note, Cheque, or Order unstamped.

"29. Any person or firm making, signing, or issuing, or, except as provided in Section 26, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Cheque or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped, and any person making, executing, or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees,

or, if ten times the value of the proper stamp exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such value,

or, when an insufficient stamp has been used, if ten times the deficient amount exceeds one hundred rupees, to fine not exceeding ten times such amount.

"30. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance, or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

"31. Any person or firm presenting for acceptance or payment a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note to which an adhesive stamp has been affixed under Section 8,

and any person or firm endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating such Bill or Note,

shall, before delivering the same out of his or its hands, custody, or power, cancel the stamp so affixed,

in such manner as to show that the stamp has been made use of, and so that the same shall not admit of being used again.

Any person or firm who or which ought, as directed by this Act, to cancel such stamp in manner aforesaid, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable, for every such offence, to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P., FORT WILLIAM, the 18th January 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 16*th December* 1875.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	.....	
	Nursapur ...	50,000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	354,100	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	......	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	42,480	
	Arasady ...	9,530	
	Tuticorin ...	117,152	
	Total ...	665,262	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 8*th January* 1876.

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 27th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 47.—*Fort William, the 24th January* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Establishment.*—The under-mentioned Officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. H. C. Richardson.	Covenanted Civil Service.	Civil and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, Bengal.	One week's furlough.

No. 49.—*The 26th January* 1876.—Messrs. H. Farrer and J. D. Anderson, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal their arrival at Calcutta on the 15th November last.

No. 8.—*The 26th January* 1876.—*Examinations.*—Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Bengali, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 9.—Mr. K. G. Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Sanskrit, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 2,000.

No. 36.—*The 24th January* 1876.—*Medical.*—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd Grade are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Baboo Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, 1st November 1875.
„ Bhowanee Dass, 1st November 1875.
„ Rajmohun Banerjee, 7th October 1875.
„ Futteh Sing, 1st August 1875.

No. 38.—*The 26th January* 1876.—*Ecclesiastical.*—*Appointment.*—The Revd. G. G. Gillan, M.A., Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 4th instant inclusive.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

No. 2.—Fort William, the 25th January 1876.—Notification.—Commerce and Trade.— The following Notice is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.

HOPE ISLAND LIGHT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 1, dated the 14th January 1876, on the temporary discontinuance of Hope Island light during certain repairs to the light-house column,—

The Madras Government has given further notice that the light *will not* be discontinued, as the repairs can be effected without extinguishing the light.

The above Notice therefore is hereby cancelled.

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, the 22nd January 1876.

By Order,
A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Bay of Bengal, No. 70*a* ; Coromandel Coast, No. 71*a* ; and Coringa or Cocanada Bay, No. 81 ; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, China, &c., 1875, page 12 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 463.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

STAR OF INDIA.

No. 43.—Fort William, the 8th January 1876.—Notification.—The Queen having been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second, and Third Classes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Grand Master of the said Order notifies the same for general information :—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Highness Raj Rajessur Maharaja Dhiraj Jeswunt Sing Bahadur, of Jodhpoor.

His Highness Furzaud Dilpizir Nawab Mohummad Kulb Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampore

His Highness Furzand Dilbund Rasikh-ul-Hqad-i-Dewlut-i-Englishia Raja Rugbir Sing Bahadur, of Jheend.

To be Knights Commanders.

William Rose Robinson, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.

The Maharaja Rudur Pertab Sing Mahundur Bahadur, Maharaja of Punnah.

The Raja Shamshir Prakas Bahadur, Raja of Nahun.

Rao Kasee Rae Holkar Daha Sabib, of Indore.

General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nipalese Army.

Rao Raja Gunput Rao Kirkee Shamshir Bahadur, Dewan of Gwalior.

Mumtaz-ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Kotah.

Colonel the Hon'ble Henry Ramsay, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner of Kuman.

To be Companions.

Robert Barclay Chapman, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department.

William Holloway, Esquire, Madras Civil Service, one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, Madras.

Edward William Ravenscroft, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Stuart Colvin Bayley, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Bengal Army.

Charles Edward Bernard, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner, Nagpore, late a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

Robert Eyles Egerton, Esquire, Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Colonel Francis Hornblow Rundall, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, late Inspector General of Irrigation Works to the Government of India.

James Richard Bullen Smith, Esquire, Member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations.

Henry Peveril LeMesurier, Esquire, late Chief Engineer, and now Agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, Esquire.

Rao Bahadur Bechurdass Amburdass, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Raja Damara Kamara Venkatappa Nayudu Bahadur Varu, Zemindar of Kalahasti, in the Madras Presidency.

Sirdar Mangal Singh Ramgharia, of the Punjab, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar (Punjab).

Baboo Degumber Mitter, late Sheriff of Calcutta.

Moulvie Imdad Ali Khan Bahadur of the North-Western Provinces.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 482.—*Fort William, the 28th January* 1876.—*Expenditure.—Education, Science, and Art.*—The following Notification is substituted for No. 339, dated 20th January 1876, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India,* dated 22nd idem :—

Ordered that the following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 7 (Educational), dated 4th October 1875, be published in the *Gazette of India,* with the remark that the day on which an examination is passed is the day on which the examination which an Officer passes is held, or if the examination lasts more than one day, then the day on which the examination is completed :—

"1. With reference to the despatch from your Excellency in Council in the Financial Department of the 9th of August last, No. 269, I have to inform you that I approve of the recommendation therein made that the first increase of pay to be given to an Educational Officer is to date in future from the day on which he may pass the prescribed examination, namely, the higher standard, whether that examination is passed before or after the completion of the first year of service.

"2. Care will be taken to make this point clear in the terms of agreement entered into by gentlemen nominated hereafter by the Secretary of State."

No. 363.—*The 28th January* 1876.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 4 under Section 13 of the Civil Pension Code :—

4. Service as a Teacher in a District or Anglo-vernacular School in the Central Provinces, paid wholly or partly by the contributions of municipalities or local subscriptions, qualifies in the case of Officers who were appointed to such service before the 29th January 1876.

No. 440.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be added to Rule 1 under Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code :—

But an inferior servant or a Police Officer below the rank of Head Constable who, in the opinion of the Head of his office, is fit for light work, may be retained in employment till his pension or gratuity is sanctioned, provided that his place is not filled up till he retires, and that his service counts only to the date of his medical certificate.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 75.—*Fort William, the 24th January* 1876.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Surgeon Julius John Wood, M.D., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

No. 82.—*The 25th January* 1876.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Burn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Manager, Raj Durbhunga, —for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

No. 87.—*The 28th January* 1876.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Major Joseph Ewart, M.D., of the Medical Department, Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital,—for one year and seven months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

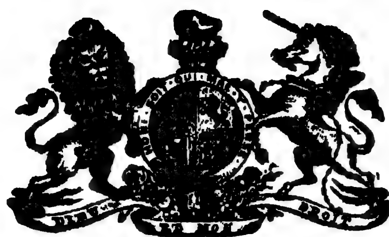
* * * * *

No. 94.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surgeon Major J. Browne, M.D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 41st (the Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Secretary to the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgeon K. McLeod, M.D., or until further orders.

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 1st day of March 1876 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Name and number of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears up to kist, December 1875.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
176-177.—Mehal Sukurmoyi and others, pergunnah Apail ...	Krishna Kanta Ray	1,621 5 4	593 0 0

MADHAV CHANDRA MOITRA, *Depy. Collr., for Offg. Collr. in camp.*

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 19th day of January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Maldah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Monday, the 28th February 1876, corresponding with 17th Falgoon 1282, B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number on toujee.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3	1	Taraf Amarak, Pergunnah Chandlye.	Khoosal Mundle and Dyanatulla Biswas	1,273 9 0	676 0 0	

W. DUNBAR BLYTH, *Asst. Collector, in charge.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 20th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

NOABAD.

For Arrears of Revenue.

Mouzah Zilwangza, Thana Ramu.

No. 26.—Taluk Gouri Shunkur Bodyanath Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Ram Mohun Sen and Ali Hossen sudder jumma, Rs. 938. The entire taluk will be sold.

J. M. Kirkwood, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Annandiram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Annundomoyee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 849-6-9. The share of Ram Shoonder Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 111-10-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Jop; recorded proprietors Adhoo Khan and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Bishamber Shah, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1469.—Taraf Komor Koolli; recorded proprietors Golam Zans and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,015-13-0. The entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magan Ghonesham; recorded proprietors Bhoirub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 560-5-0. The shares of Bhoirub Chunder and Mahomed Dowlut, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 4:4-13-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ramvodro Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Bhurub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Ramshoonder Sen, Ram Mohan Sen, Petember Canoongoe, Gobinda Chunder Roy, Pranhurry Lala, Harihur Vottacharjee, Hurrihur Vottacharjee, Bonibian Bibi, Bhoirub Churn, Chundichurn, Kaleechurn, Nosurullah Moonshee, Rajchundra, Ram Dass, Tareence Shunkur Canongoe, Ram Shunder Sen, Pranhurry Lala, Tripura Churn, Annoda Churn Roy, Nityanundo Sen, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn, Chundi Churn Dhur, Shasty Churn, Abdulla Oojir Ali, *alias* Potan, Bisheshory, Ooma Churn, Gooroo Dass Roy, Debi Churn, *alias* Dehoo Mohajun, Ram Dass Shikdar, Dayamohun Sen, Rajchunder Chowdhry, Harinath Poorohit, Ram Kinkur Poorohit, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Eshan Chunder Chowdry, Srimote Shama Shoondoree, Modhooram, Ram Rutton Surma, Gopal Krishna Surma, Ram Rutton Surma, Ram Dhun Bornick, and Ram Dhun Bornick, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 319-13-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2566.—Kismut Ramdulal; recorded proprietors Abul Hossen and others; sudder jumma Rs. 823-4-10. The shares of Brindabun, Bhoirub Chunder, Ally Hossen, Goloke Chunder, Kali Kinkur Bhutto, Lolita, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Mritunjoy, Nobokishore, Dustidar, Naimut Ali, Ramlochun, Ramjoy Chund, Bakshallee, Ram Dass, Ram Gotee, Ram Dass, Shomshere Ali, Oodhoy Nath Dey, Ramkinoo, Ojodya Proshad Tewaree, and Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 120-6-7, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 3125.—Taraf Srimontoram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Abdullah Khan and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,737-12-0. The shares of Abdullah Khan, Bodyanath Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Anonda Mohun Naha, Srimoti Asakhatun, Jan Ali Chowdry, Bodyanath Sen, Sham Shoonder Sen, and Ram Kishore Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 843-13-9, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.—Compromised estate.

No. 3935.—Taraf Radhamadhub, recorded proprietors Balak Dass Mohunt and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,810-0-4. The share of Prankishoree, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 539-15-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For Arrears of Revenue.

Mehal Lakhiraj resumed, Mouzah Meetaserra, Thana Ramoo.

No. 20175.—Taluk Mohamed Kaloo Konur Ali; recorded proprietor Sheikh Mokbool Ali; sudder jumma Rs. 518-5-6. The entire estate will be sold.

J. M. Kirkwood, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, corresponding with 19th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
137	1st class...	Lot Kautari, pergunnah Zoynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7	Mr. A. Hume Smith, manager of the estate of minor, Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Sebaet of the Hindu god Radhaballabh Tagore, Sheikh Beder Bukht, Benimadhab Chuckerbutty, Gopiballabh Chuckerbutty, Bhekari Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Sheikh Jasimuddin, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jumma for the entire lot, Rs. 1,486-11; that is, exclusive of the separate share of Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Rs. 659-1-10, Rs. 827-9-2.	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estates, except those of the persons mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, the 27th January 1876. R. D. HIME, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedaetullah and others	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9½
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5½ 0 0 0	28 12 9½
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532 8 6½	221 3 6½ 0 0 0	18 14 7¾
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1½	722 1 1½ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ...	Ramkuor Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5½	524 3 8½ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0¾	1,281 1 0¾ 0 0 0	6 9 11½
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	30 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7¾ 0 0 0	13 14 4½
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,069 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2334	Jaitherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2½	1,834 1 1 11 18 0	10 11 6¾
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0¾	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5½
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8¾
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ...	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	603 7 5	290 1 6 0 0 0	2 4 8¼
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ..	Jobraj Sing, Benipershad, and others	1,815 13 0¼	530 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2613	Korwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ...	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto ...	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others... ...	12,485 1 3¾	1,948 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11¾
19	2816	Ditto ditto	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0¾	691 3 3¾ 0 0 0	20 14 8
20	2816	Ditto ditto	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0¾	2 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2934	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10¾ 0 0 0	27 2 2½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Jan.	26	1 Plate Iron, S S	Order ...	Star of Denmark.
"	26	7 Logs Mahogany, D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	26	3 Logs Mahogany, H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	26	9 Logs Mahogany, V	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	26	3 Cases Tinplates, 273 in a diamond, C. & Co. top or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	26	1 Case Tinplates, C C D, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	26	2 Plates Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	S. S. Sirius.
"	24	1 Case, S, with T below	Ditto ...	City of Cambridge.
"	24	25 Bundles Gas Tubes, K L S or R L M, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	5 Packages, 258, with C below in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside	Ditto ...	Duke of Buccleuch.
"	29	6 Packages, 128 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	4 Cases, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	9 Packages, 27 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, 349 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	3 Cases, 421 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	6 Cases, 190 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, 219 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, 403 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	4 Packages, B. N. P. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Package Jackscrew, B T C in a diamond, N below..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, D L, with M below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	4 Cases, E in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	4 Packages, G. F. K. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Bag, G C M in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, G S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, G C D C separated by a cross	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	4 Iron Columns, H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	19 Cases, H & E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, H M S...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Cask, 15th, King's Hussars, Meerut	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, L C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, L. S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, 23 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, M S & M R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, M S & M R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Bundle, M in a diamond, D L outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	2 Cases, 209 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Bale, N F Y in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, P G in a diamond, L P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	22 Cases, R J R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	40 Casks Ship's Stores	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, Mess, Skinner, Ninee Tal ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Case, 52 in a diamond, T S L S outside ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Sample Box, Anderson, Wright and Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	29	1 Sample Parcel, Mr. Rutherford	Addressed ...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 1st February 1876. (568—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Case, G C 181, Calcutta ...	Poonah.
1 Case, H O T [M. & Co.] 2244, Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Case, R 4, Calcutta ...	Hydaspes.
1 Case, Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Mrs. Walker, 51, Mirzapore Street, Circular Road, Calcutta ...	Mirzapore.
1 Bundle, no mark ...	Ditto.
2 Cases Gunpowder at Moyapore Magazine, J J C ...	Tenasserim.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 5th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 29th January 1876.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Return of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 27th January 1876.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 3 weeks ending 20th January 1876	1,266 8 0	1,154 15 3	1,538 9 9	1,260 15 0	5,221 0 0	
For the week ending 27th January 1876	404 1 6	387 4 9	439 8 9	412 10 3	1,643 9 3	
Total ..	1,670 9 6	1,542 4 0	1,978 2 6	1,673 9 3	6,864 9 3	

By order of the Commissioners.

CALCUTTA, the 29th January 1876. (564—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,02,955 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,17,27,756 8 7; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... ,, 1,83,51,896 9 3	3,00,79,653 1 10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,69,41,068 2 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,17,702 9 11
Sundries	4,78,129 4 9
Total ...	8,23,20,409 0 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,68,42,115 2 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	70,10,321 1 1
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	43,94,844 14 1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,61,98,931 5 2
Dead Stock	10,69,251 12 9
Stamps	13,459 9 0
Balances with other banks	9,26,990 5 10
Sundries	4,95,921 10 0
Bullion	22,804 5 6
	4,69,74,640 1 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,18,78,346 0 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... ,, 2,34,67,422 14 5	3,53,45,768 14 10
Total ...	8,23,20,409 0 3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 27th January* 1876. (562—1) R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
311	L 63—81930	20	Debendra Krishna Mittra.
	L 59—71860	10	
312	L 65—03942	20	J. C. Jore.
314	L 77—17284 to ,, —17299	each 20	H. Joll, C.E.
	,, —18701 to —18716		
	,, —18718		
	,, —18720 to —18723		
	,, —21001 to —21800		
317	L 60—15420	10	Rom Bakash.
319	L 57—70249	10	The Chief Accountant, E. B. Railway, Sealdah.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
320	L 53—63450	1,000	James Pratt, C. S., M. A.
	L 68—97332	100	
	,, —97333	100	
	,, —97334	100	
	,, —33286	100	
	L 67—18701	50	
321	L 69—32470	100	Shaik Mehairoollah.
	L 67 —32434	50	
322	L 51—14910	100	Huro Kant Banerjee.
	L 8—10372	100	
323	L 65—28831	20	Koilas Chunder Ghose.
326	A 84—78245	100	Doorga Mohun Dass.
327	L 19—83955	50	H. J. Thomas.
	L 22—40426	5	
330	L 68—73771	100	Dilawar Hossain Ahmed.
331	L 68—99196	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye Treasury.
	L 65—52286	20	
	L 61—51579	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
422	L 22—41886	5	Grish Chunder Ghosh.
	,, —41887	5	
	,, —41888	5	
423	L 5—90916	10	Rutnashur Mullick.
	,, —90917	10	
424	L 58—59457	10	Mudhu Soodun Dass.
	,, —59468	10	
425	L 67—19441	50	Gopaulputtee.
	L 66—92567	50	
	L 69—09315	100	
	L 22—39163	5	
	,, —39191	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
426	A 96—19308	10	Doorga Mohun Dass.
427	A 7—58825	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
428	L 51—29134	100	Colonel S. Chalmers.
429	L 53—85812	1,000	Jesh Raj Gootee Ram.
	„ —83058	1,000	
	L 52—21005	500	
	L 68—34525	100	
	„ —62011	100	
430	A 91—72262	100	Kally Comul Bhuttacharjea.
431	L 68—97331	100	Moolchand Hurruck Chund.
432	A 93—87112	20	Azeezuddeen.
433	L 20—14574	5	Hurry Narain Roy.
434	L 60—15591	10	Pundit Vaniktaish Shastry.
435	A 72—97730	20	The District Supdt. of Police, Bankoorah.
	„ —57278	5	
436	L 46—06752	20	Mohabeer Proshad.
	„ —06748	20	
437	L 68—31567	100	J. J. Gregory.
438	L 22—90064	5	Shaik Joonunally, Peon.
439	L 68—40094	100	Radha Kishore Sen.
	L 64—84550	20	
	L 63—09271	20	
	L 64—05708	20	
	„ —05707	20	
	L 20—98458	5	
	„ —34293	5	
	„ —98423	5	
440	L 50—83186	100	James Hill.
441	L 63—28757	20	Omesh Chunder Mookerjee.
442	E 49—27469	50	Omesh Chunder Mitter.
201	L 21—97301 „ —97303	5	Kally Dass Dass.
202	A 48—74588 A 49—36992	10	Kunnuck Mull Lodha.
	A 25—80473 „ —80474	20	
	A 33—92602 A 34—86339	20	
203	L 68—46415 „ —46416	100	Messrs. W. H. Gilbert and Co.
204	L 46—49472 „ —49473	20	Surgeon P. S. Connolly.
205	A 95—38711 „ —38708	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	A 66—55904 „ —55905	10	
	L 14—29460 „ —29425	20	
	L 9—65847 „ —65840	5	
	L 16—06125 L 9—71323	5	
	L 22—63365 „ —63356	5	
206	L 16—02134 „ —02196	5	Hira Lall.
207	L 11—06316 L 9—38247	5	Peary Mohun Chuckerbutty.
208	A 95—40561 A 80—69636	10	Jetmul Dwarka Dass.
210	L 20—29225 „ —85225	5	Madhub Chunder Gupta.

R. A. Sterndale, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
Paper Currency Dept., *the 25th January* 1876.

Notice.

THE quit-rent of the undermentioned lease in the district of Darjeeling being in arrear, notice is hereby given that if the amount due from the location be not paid within two months from this date, the lease remaining unpaid will be resumed by Government under supplementary Rule No. 1, for grant of locations at Darjeeling:—

Number of lease.	Name of Lessee.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.
172	Colonel G. B. Mainwaring	50 0 0

A. W. Paul, *Asst. Commr., in charge.*
Dy. Commr.'s Office, Darjeeling, 1st December 1875.

Wanted

A TREASURER for the Singbhoom Treasury, on a salary of Rs. 45. Security Rs. 7,500 (seven thousand five hundred). A competent knowledge of English required. Apply, with copies of testimonials, &c., to the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom.

S. J. Manook, *Asst. Commr., for Dy. Commr.*
Singbhoom Dy. Commr.'s Office,
The 25th January 1876.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.

E. G. Glazier, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED a first grade Civil Court Ameen for this district. Salary Rs. 70 a month. A competent knowledge of Surveying, including exactness and facility in draughting what has been surveyed, is required. Preference will be given to those who, by examination, have been declared qualified to appear as pleaders in superior courts; but a lower grade pleadership deploma is indispensably required.

Applications (with *copies* of testimonials) will be received up to the 25th February 1876.

W. J. Money, *Dist. Judge.*
Mymensing District Judge's Court,
The 13th January 1876.

Notice.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, CALCUTTA.

THE Committee will be glad to receive any of the following animals, for which they are now prepared:—

Mouse-deer.—*Lat.*—Memimna Indica; *Hind.*—Pisuri.
Musk-deer.—*Lat.*—Moschus Moschiferous; *Hind.*—Kastúrá.
Barking-deer.—*Lat.*—Cervulous Aureus; *Hind.*—Kakur.
Indian and Arabian Gazelles.—*Lat.*—Gazella Bennettii; *Hind.*—Chikárá.
Nil-gai.—*Lat.*—Portax pictus; *Hind.*—Roz or Rojh.
Four-horned Antelopes.—*Lat.*—Tetraceros Quadricornis; *Hind.*—Chowka and Chowsingha.
Antelopes.—*Lat.*—Antilope Bezoartica; *Hind.*—Haran.
Swamp-deer.—*Lat.*—Rucervus Duvancelli; *Hind.*—Barasingha.

Gentlemen wishing to contribute animals to the Gardens are requested kindly to communicate first with the undersigned.

C. E. Buckland, *Hony. Secy.*

Notice.

THE Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. H. S. Lemon, of Head Office, to be in temporary charge of the Patna Branch, *vice* Mr. W. Dickson, transferred to Head Office.

Mr. H. B. Sterndale, Agent at Mirzapore, to be Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. G. Mackilligin.

Mr. C. J. Michôd, Accountant at Allahabad, to be in temporary charge of the Mirzapore Branch.

Mr. G. Mackilligin has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

R. Hardie,
Bank of Bengal; *Secy. and Treasurer.*
Calcutta, the 25th January 1876. (561—1)

Howrah Mills Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third* half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 5th February 1876, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Directors' Report, pass the audited accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd January to 5th February 1876, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Ernsthausen and Oesterley, *Managing Agents and Secretaries.*
Calcutta, 15th January 1876. (537—3)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 20 (twenty rupees) per share on the contributory shares of the above Company will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on 15th February 1876.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., *Secretaries.*
No. 7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,
27th January 1876. (565—3)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Tuesday, the 29th February, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., *Secretaries.*
CALCUTTA, 28th January 1876. (566—4)

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of the Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, held at the Office of the Company, 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 29th January 1876.

PRESENT:

S. H. Robinson, Esq., *in the Chair.*

Geo. Yule, Esq.	Dr. A. J. Payne.
W. Bonnaud, Esq.	John Cowie, Esq.
E. N. Grace, Esq.	Paul Bird, Esq.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq.	Baboo Baney Madub Sain.
J. W. Lowe, Esq.	Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy.

J. C. Marillier, Esq.
C. Geneste, Esq.
} By their Attorney A. R. McIntosh, Esq.

J. Pendlebury, Esq.
H. C. Erskine, Esq.
Mrs. M. Erskine.
Mrs. M. S. Atkinson.
Hon'ble E. G. Birch.
Colonel W. D. Dickson.
W. J. Money, Esq.
R. H. Snell, Esq.
Major-General A. Tucker.
T. D. K. Watts, Esq.
Hon'ble G. G. Morris.
C. W. Moore, Esq.
Major-General C. H. Blunt.
Sir Mordaunt Wells.
D. E. Farquharson (Estate).
} By their Attorney John Cowie, Esq.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, and the Report of the Directors, with Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1875, having been submitted and taken as read—

It was proposed by W. Bonnaud, Esq.,
Seconded by Baboo Baney Madub Sain,
And carried—

That the Directors' Report and the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st October 1875, which have been printed and circulated among the Shareholders, be adopted and approved as correct.

It was proposed by Dr. A. J. Payne,
Seconded by John Cowie, Esq.,
And carried—

That in accordance with the recommendation of the Directors, a dividend be declared, payable on and after 15th March 1876, on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the year ending 31st October 1875, and the balance, Rs. 8,995-3-8, be carried forward.

It was proposed by J. W. Lowe, Esq.,
Seconded by Dr. A. J. Payne,
And carried—

That Mr. John Cowie be re-elected a Director.

It was proposed by P. Bird, Esq.,
Seconded by George Yule, Esq.,
And carried—

That Mr. A. R. McIntosh be re-elected a Director.

It was proposed by Baboo Baney Madub Sain,
Seconded by Poolin Chunder Roy—

That the appointment of Messrs. Paul Bird and George Yule be confirmed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting separated.

(567—1) S. H. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

Watson's Patent Press Co., "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the fourth half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the seventh day of February next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Book is closed from 24th January to 7th February next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co., *Agents & Secretaries.*
CALCUTTA, 22nd January 1876. (551—2)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, at No. 1, Old Court House Street, for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, resigned.

Applications for the vacancy should be sent in to the Secretary not less than three days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
A. CUMMING, *Secretary.*
CALCUTTA, the 28th January 1876. (570—2)

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.

THE Thirty-eighth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the above institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 26th of February 1876, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted; the usual date of the meeting having been postponed owing to the late receipt of the Actuary's report.

The meeting will also be made special for the consideration of the following propositions to be brought forward on a written requisition made to the Directors by certain subscribers at Lahore in accordance with the provisions of Rule 60:—

1.—That all subscriptions cease entirely on the subscriber attaining the age of 55.

2.—That in the event of a subscription being discontinued, the nominee may, on the death of the subscriber, be allowed a pension calculated on the amount paid up by the subscriber.

3.—That on a subscriber going to England or other temperate climate, a reduction of 10 per cent. be made in the rate of subscription.

The Directors are of opinion that the acceptance of these propositions as they stand, would involve a material revision of the Tables with higher rates of premium.

By order of the Directors.
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary.*
UNCOVT. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
14, Kyd Street, Calcutta, 26th January 1876. (560—1)

Notice.

THE payment of the following Calcutta Currency Notes, of Rs. 20 each, viz.—

	Notes.	Value. Rs.
L 77—21001—21800	800	16,000
L 77—17284—17300	17	340
L 77—18701—18723	23	460

being the proceeds of a cheque obtained by means of *forgery*, has been stopped, and the public are cautioned against receiving them.

H. JOLL, C.E.,
Exe. Engr., 1st Calcutta Divn.
15, WRITERS' BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.—Stolen at Morar, in February 1867, the property of Mrs. Rebecca Johnstone, counterpart No. 10927, of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, Rs. 500. (536—3)

Lost

A GOVERNMENT Security for rupees five thousand, No. 11275, five per cent. loan of 1825-26, standing in the name of Boho Begum. Her daughter Janey Bibee is applying for a renewed note.

(543—3) M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

FOUR Government Securities for rupees one thousand each, Nos. 861 of 1854-55, 862 of 1854-55, 863 of 1854-55, and 864 of 1854-55 of the Public Works Loan five per cent., standing in the name of Luckheymoney Gooptee who is applying for a renewal of it.

(544—3) M. T. PEARSON.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 008000 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosaud Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAUD MOOKERJEE,

(563—1) *Buddercally, Zillah Hooghly.*

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.

(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert Knowles as a partner in our Firm ceased on the 31st day of December 1874.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

WE have admitted as partners in our Firm Mr. George Henderson, junior, Mr. David Guild Landale, and Mr. James Henderson, as from the 1st current.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

The 24th January 1876. (559—3)

Estate Albert William Beatson Newington, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to "the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, formerly of the Ridgeway Estate, Debrooghur, Assam, Tea Planter, who died on the 23rd November 1874, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claim to the undersigned on or before the 1st March 1876, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto.

W. S. WARREN,

Duly constituted Attorney of F. Finlayson, Administrator of Deceased's Estate.

DEBROOGHUR, the 19th January 1876. (547—3)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 315 of 1875, wherein Sreemutty Koosumkameeny Dabee, residing at Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Moorallydhur Sen and others are defendants, the creditors of Bungseedhur Sen, late of Collotollah, in the town of Calcutta, bullion-keeper of the Calcutta Mint, who died on or about the 5th day of August 1856, are, on or before the 5th day of February 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear in the Court House on Saturday, the 19th day of February 1876, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

W. C. TROTMAN, *Plaintiff's Attorney.*

The 21st December 1875. (511—6)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagees Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Governor-General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Robert Carroll, late Commander of the British steamer *Poyang*, belonging to the Hong-Kong, Canton, and Macao Steam Boat Company, "Limited," who was lost on board the said steamer, which foundered on her voyage from Hong-Kong to Macao in a typhoon on the night of the 31st day of May 1875, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted to John Sturrock Scrymgeour, Esquire, of Calcutta, Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation of Calcutta, aforesaid, and the constituted attorney of Florinda Carroll of Macao, in China, the widow of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction, on the 12th day of January 1876, are hereby required to send, in writing, the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of the Oriental Bank Corporation in the City of Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 15th day of May 1876; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last-mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Robert Carroll, deceased, or any part thereof, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Administrator has then had notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 12th day of January 1876.

ORR AND HARRIS,

(542—3) *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

(Final Notice to Creditors and Others.)

In the Matter of the European Assurance Society Arbitration Acts 1872 1873 and 1875.

1. All persons IN INDIA having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of 1875 under which all CLAIMS not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.

2. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following Order has been made by the Arbitrator under the authority of that Act.

Friday, the 17th day of December, 1875.

In the Matter of the European Assurance Society Arbitration Acts 1872 1873 and 1875.

I FRANCIS SAVAGE REILLY the Arbitrator appointed under the abovementioned Acts do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The 31st day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall as regards the Australian Colonies and INDIA be the day on which all claims arising on policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred and as regards those Colonies and India all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be and are hereby absolutely barred accordingly.

FRANCIS S. REILLY.

THOMAS PRESTON, *Secretary.*

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3. Therefore all persons IN INDIA who have not established their claims should at once bring in the same to us addressed to our Attornies Messrs. GRINDLAY and COMPANY *Calcutta* or Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and COMPANY *Bombay.*

Dated this 1st day of January, 1876.

By order of the Arbitrator

S. LOWELL PRICE, JNO. YOUNG } *Joint Official Liquidator in the European Assurance Society Arbitration.*

3 Westminster Chambers Victoria Street London S. W. (569—2)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of EDWIN CUNINGHAM FRANCIS, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 20th day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of GOBINDCHUND DOSS, of Manicktollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in Khangraputty Street, in Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of GOBINDCHUND DOSS, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 13th day of January instant, it was, on the petition of Balkissen, a creditor of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Gobindchund Doss hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of DAMOODUR DOSS, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th day of January 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 P.M.	2nd Feb.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports ..	7 „	2nd „	*Socotra.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America ...	7 „	5th „	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmein ..	7 „	6th „	*Satara.*
Akyab ..	7 „	6th „	*Bushcer.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 „	8th „	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „	9th „	*Bokhara.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st February 1876.

Notice.

No. 370.

TEN Bullock Train Packages, originally despatched from Futtehgurh to the address of Messrs. Jessop and Co., Calcutta, consisting of iron spouts, having been refused by the consignee, it is hereby notified that if, after the expiration of three months from the date of this advertisement the said packages are not removed from the Calcutta Bullock Train Godown, and all charges due on them paid, they will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds credited to Government.

W. ALPIN, *Offg Post Master.*

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE, the 11th December 1875.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts ...	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 1st February 1876.

Agha Sahib.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
Aumee Chand Sett.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bashrian.
Bates, Samuel.
Brandt, E.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackwell, James.
Blakey, W.
Blunt, F. J.
Bowles, C. D.
Brett, F. E.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Caro, Count.
Chambers, Major.
Charnock, Miss.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 25th January 1876.

Clarke, Mrs. M.
Clerke, Miss E.
Craagh, Surgeon-Major.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Davidson, R.
Dennison, J. J.
Dewal, W. H. D.
Donald, Dr. G. C.
Edgar, T.
Ellis, E.
Encrer, C.
Ex. Engr., on special duty.
Fanshawe, H.
Fanshaw, Lt. E. G.
Fawan, Mrs. H.
Ferguson, Miss Isabella W.
Finlay, J. A.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Friedwald, Miss Fanny.
Gisborne, E. S.
Goding, A.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Graham, Mrs.
Green, S. A.
Green, Miss S.
Green, R. E.
Grierson, G. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Guise, R. E.
H. H. Maharajah Kunderpesse Sing.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harris, F. H.
Harvey, W.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hebber, F. B.
Henderson, A. C.
Higby, Mrs.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hindo, Massey and Co.
Hudson, Mrs.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Kartz, Miss E.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kingsley, T.
Knight, Mrs. M. P.
Krishnarao Vittul.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Laing, J. W.
Leckie, Mrs.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddle, Mrs.
Lindsay, C. K.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Lushington, H. V.
Luckee Narain Genand.
MacGregor, Atholl.
Manderson, Major W.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Martin, W.
McKenzie, I.
McKenzie, M.
McLean, Miss.
Meadows, Mr. C. J. W.
Mercer, T. W.
Mitchell, A.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, W.
Moore, Dr.
Noding, J. E.
O'Donald, J.
Osborne, Mrs.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pandittesekore, John Peter.
Pattison.
Pearce, G. S.
Pedler, T. G.
Phillips, T.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Prankristo Dey.
Pringle, J. H.
Price, Mrs. J. C.
Prosono Chunder Ghose.
Purchase, W.
Raja Ramchunder Singh.
Reichwaldy.
Reid, Monsieur.
Roach, Mrs.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherfood and Co.
Ryan, G.
"S.E." (care of Printer.)
Scott, J. H.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shaw, W.
Shearman, J. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Skeen, J.
Slater, F. T.
Slater, Mrs. F. T.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stanton, F. S.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stewart, Mrs. D.
Storks, Sidney.
Swaries, J.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Taylor, William.
Testar, C.
Townsend, E. S.
The Honorable William (K. C. S. I.)
Thomas, Mrs. W. A.
Tulsingh, M. B.
Undo Ch. Shaw.
Vida Mrs.
White, C. Æ.
Wilson, Mrs. E.
Wyatt, Fred.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Barnard, R. S.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Bushley, E. W.
Carandino, Miss Famrie.
Carpenter, W. J.
Davison, J. R. C.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
DeQueechy, H. R., "E. R."
Ekin, T.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Foss, E. W.
Gilbert, H.
Greenfield, Miss M. R.
Hallet, J. R. B.C.S.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Henderson, W.
Hnatek Edmund.
Irvin, R.
Junbrough, F. W.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Kidd, Revd. J. T. D.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
"M. P."
Macbean, J.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Macklin, W.
McLauchlin, A.
Masson, Emile.
Neuville, P. J.
O'Mullane, R.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ralphs, Mr. H. J.
Roe, Mrs., jr.
Ross, J. C.
Russell, A. E.
Seliger, John.
Scott, A.
Shadwell, W. E.
Short, Bertie.
Snow, J. T.
Spackmann, Miss.
Swing, Captn., Hugh.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thuey, A.
Tuck.
Twemlow, W.
Underwood, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wardle, J. L.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Widgery, Mrs.
Wilcox, C. E.

Registered Letters.

Bate, C. G. D.
Bonassir (Cook).
Chunna Ruhumulla.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, F. J. (late 11th Hussars.)
Money, G.
Shadwell, W. E.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Goverment.
Wardle, T. L.
Yettie, Mrs. H. A.

Papers.

Aubinash Chundra Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de, Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Dunwen, P.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Forbes, A. H.
Fowler, R. H.
Hallett, J. R.
Meason, W. L.
Perrier, A.
Park, G. S.
Scott, Allex.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

M. Hopkins.
C. McMinn Esq.
Money, Miss F.
Tincoory Roy.
Gatcke, H. E.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 28th January 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	3
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	9
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	9
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	3	3
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	2	9
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	2	6
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	2	3
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance	0	0
On the Entrance Bar	0	0
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	0	0
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta† ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	0

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 31st January 1876, above zero, 1 feet 10¾ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 31st January 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 6 feet can get into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *via* the Byrub.

☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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Public Works Code. Third edition, re-

vised and corrected up to 1st January 1870. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage, Re.* 1 *extra: interleaved copies, Rs.* 5; *packing and postage, Re.* 1-6.

Just published.

Army List—New Number.

The Official Quarterly Army List of H.

M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

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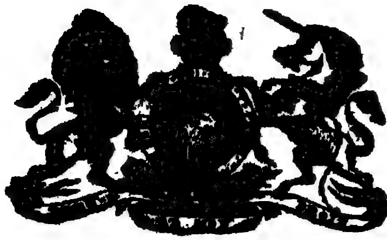
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 23rd November 1875, and having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 11th January 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

Act No. I of 1876.

An Act to provide for the Voluntary Registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the voluntary registration of marriages and divorces among Mahomedans: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act shall commence and take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette;* and thereupon this Act shall commence and take effect in the district, named in such order, on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Mahomedan Registrar" means any person who is duly authorized under this Act to register marriages and divorces.

"Inspector-General of Registration" and "Registrar" respectively mean the officers so designated and appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force for the registration of documents.

"District" means a district formed under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

"Purdah nisheen" means a woman who, according to the custom of the country, might reasonably object to appear in a public office.

Lieutenant-Governor may grant licenses to register.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a license to any person, being a Mahomedan, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces which have been effected within certain specified limits, on application being made to him for such registration; and in like manner it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to revoke or suspend such license:

Provided that no more than two persons shall be licensed to exercise the said functions within the same limits: and provided further that when two persons are so licensed to act within the same limits, the one shall be a member of the Sunni, and the other of the Shiah sect.

Mahomedan Registrars to use seals.

4. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in the Persian character and language: "The seal of the Mahomedan Registrar of ."

Government to provide seal and books.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor shall supply for the office of every Mahomedan Registrar the seal and the books necessary for the purposes of this Act.

The pages of such books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in

each book shall be certified on the title-page by the officer by whom such books are issued.

Mahomedan Registrar to keep registers.

6. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep up the following register books:

Book I.—Register of marriages in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Book 2.—Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (B) contained in the schedule to this Act

Book 3.—Register of divorces of the kind known as *Khula*, in the form (C) contained in the schedule to this Act.

Entries to be numbered.

7. All entries in each register prescribed by the last preceding section shall be numbered in a consecutive series, which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Applications by whom to be made.

8. Every application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Mahomedan Registrar orally as follows:—

If the application be for the registration of a marriage:

By the parties to the marriage jointly: provided that if the man, or the woman, or both, be minors, application shall be made on their behalf by their respective lawful guardians: and provided further that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

If the application be for registration of a divorce other than of the kind known as Khula:

By the man who has effected the divorce.

If the application be for the registration of a divorce of the kind known as Khula:

By the parties to the divorce jointly: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, such application may be made on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl.

Duties of Mahomedan Registrar on application being made.

9. On application being made to a Mahomedan Registrar for registration under this Act of a marriage or divorce wiithn one month of the marriage or divorce being effected, and not otherwise, and on payment to him of a fee of one rupee, the Mahomedan Registrar shall—

(*a*) satisfy himself whether or not such marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected;

(*b*) satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage or divorce has been effected;

(*c*) in the case of any person appearing as representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or vakíl), satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

If the Mahomedan Registrar be satisfied on the above points, and not otherwise, he shall make an entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register:

Provided that no such entry shall be made otherwise than in the presence of every person who, by section eleven of this Act, is required to sign such entry.

Mahomedan Registrar may receive gratuity.

10. Nothing in the preceding section shall be held to prohibit a Mahomedan Registrar from receiving a gratuity in excess of the prescribed fee of one rupee, when such gratuity is voluntarily tendered.

Entries by whom to be signed.

11. Every entry in a register kept under this Act shall be signed as follows:—

If the entry be of a marriage in a register in the form (A) contained in the schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them be minors, by their lawful guardians respectively: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakil:

(2) By two witnesses who were present at the marriage ceremony:

(3) In cases in which the woman is represented by a vakíl, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce other than the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (B) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the man who has effected the divorce:

(2) By the witness who identifies the man who has effected the divorce:

(3) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(4) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

If the entry be of a divorce of the kind known as Khula in a register in the form (C) contained in the Schedule to this Act—

(1) By the parties to the *Khula*: provided that if the woman be a purdah-nisheen, the entry may be signed on her behalf by her duly authorized vakíl:

(2) By the person who identifies the man:

(3) By the person who identifies the woman:

(4) If the application for registration has been made by a vakíl on behalf of the woman, by two witnesses to the fact of the vakíl having been duly authorized to represent her:

(5) If the man be of the Shiah sect, by two witnesses to the divorce being effected:

(6) By the Mahomedan Registrar.

Copies of entry to be given to parties.

12. On completion of the registration of any marriage or divorce, the Mahomedan Registrar shall deliver to each of the applicants for registration an attested copy of the entry; and for such copy no charge shall be made.

Index to be kept up.

13. In every office in which any register hereinbefore mentioned is kept, there shall be prepared a current index of the contents of such register; and every entry in such index shall be made, so far as practicable, immediately after the Mahomedan Registrar has made an entry in any such register.

Particulars to be shown in index.

14. The index mentioned in the last preceding section shall contain the name, place of residence, and father's name of each party to every marriage or divorce, and the date of registration. It shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

Index may be inspected and copies of entries in registers taken.

15. Subject to the previous payment of the fees prescribed, the index, whether it be in the office of the Mahomedan Registrar or of the Registrar of the District, and the copies of entries in such index, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under the provisions of section twenty-two of this Act, shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and copies of entries in any of the registers, and of the certified copies of such entries, which are filed in the office of the Registrar of the District under section twenty-two of this Act, shall be given to all persons applying for such copies.

Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registrar of the District or by the Mahomedan Registrar, as the case may be.

Fees for searches and copies.

16. Every Registrar of a District and every Mahomedan Registrar shall for the purposes of this Act be entitled to levy the following fees:—

For every search or permission to search in any index or register under his charge—four annas.

For every certified copy of any entry in a register other than the first copy referred to in section twelve of this Act—one rupee.

Mahomedan Registrars to be subject to control of District Registrar.

17. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose district the office of such Mahomedan Registrar is situate.

In the town of Calcutta every Mahomedan Registrar shall perform the duties of his office under the superintendence and control of the Inspector-General of Registration.

Every Registrar, and in the town of Calcutta the Inspector-General of Registration, shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act, which he considers necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Mahomedan Registrar subordinate to him.

Inspector-General of Registration to exercise general superintendence.

18. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise a general superintendence over offices of all Mahomedan Registrars and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of the said Mahomedan Registrars, and the regulation of their offices generally.

Rules to be approved by Lieutenant-Governor and published in Gazette.

19. All rules framed in accordance with the last preceding section shall be submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for approval, and after they have been approved, they shall be published in the official *Gazette*, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

Refusal to register to be recorded.

20. Every Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce shall make an order of refusal, and record his reasons for such order in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Appeal against refusal to register.

21. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Mahomedan Registrar refusing to register a marriage or divorce to the Registrar to whom such Mahomedan Registrar is subordinate, if presented to such Registrar within twenty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order; and the order passed by the Registrar on appeal shall be final.

Copies of entries to be sent monthly to registrar of district.

22. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall, at the expiration of every month, send certified copies of all entries made by him during the month in the registers mentioned in section six of this Act, and also of the entries which have been made in the index referred to in sections thirteen and fourteen of this Act, to the Registrar of the District within which such Mahomedan Registrar has been authorized to act, and the Registrar, on receiving such copies, shall file them in his office.

Registers to be given up.

23. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall keep safely each register until the same shall be filled, and shall then, or earlier, if he shall leave the District or cease to hold a license, make over the same to the Registrar of the District for safe custody, or to such other person as the Registrar may direct.

Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe rules.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe such rules as he thinks fit, provided that such rules be not inconsistent with any provision of this Act—

(*a*) for determining the qualifications to be required from persons to whom licenses under section three of this Act may be granted;

(*b*) for regulating the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages, and their remuneration for such attendance;

(*c*) for regulating the grant of copies by Registrars and Mahomedan Registrars;

(*d*) for regulating the payment by the Mahomedan Registrars of the cost of the seals, forms of registers, stationery, and any other articles which may be supplied to them by the Government;

(*e*) for regulating the application of the fees levied by Registrars of Districts and Mahomedan Registrars under this Act; and

(*f*) for regulating such other matters as appear to the Lieutenant-Governor necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Mahomedan Registrar to be a public officer.

25. Every Mahomedan Registrar shall be, and be deemed to be a public officer, and his duties under this Act shall be deemed to be public duties.

Saving clause.

26. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to—

(*a*) render invalid, merely by reason of its not having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be valid;

(*b*) render valid, by reason of its having been registered, any Mahomedan marriage or divorce which would otherwise be invalid;

(*c*) authorize the attendance of any Mahomedan Registrar at the celebration of a marriage, except at the request of all the parties concerned;

(*d*) affect the religion or religious rites and usages of any of Her Majesty's subjects in India;

(*e*) prevent any person, who is unable to write, from putting his mark, instead of the signature required by this Act.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 6 *and* 11.)

FORM (A). BOOK I.

Register of marriages (as prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)

1. Consecutive No.
2. Name of the bridegroom and that of his father, with their respective residences.
3. Name of the bride and that of her father, with their respective residences.
4. Whether the bride is a spinster, a widow, or divorced by a former husband, and whether she is adult or otherwise.
5.* Name of the guardian of the bridegroom (if the bridegroom be a minor) and that of the guardian's father, with specification of the guardian's residence, and of the relationship in which he stands to the bridegroom.
6.* Name of the guardian of the bride (if she be a minor) and that of his father, with specification of his residence and the relationship in which he stands to the bride.
7.† Name of the bride's vakíl, and of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship in which the vakíl stands to the bride.
8.† Names of the witnesses to the due authorization of the bride's vakíl, with names of their fathers and residences, and specification of the relationship in which they stand to the bride.
9. Date on which the marriage was contracted,—to be given according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
10. Amount of dower.
11. How much of the dower is Moajjul (prompt) and how much Mowujjul (deferred).
12. Whether any portion of the dower was paid at the moment. If so, how much?
13. Whether any property was given in lieu of the whole or any portion of the dower, with specification of the same.
14. Special conditions, if any.
15. Names of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the marriage took place.
16. Name of the person in whose house the marriage ceremony took place, and that of his father.
17. Date of registration, to be given according to the English style.

FORM (B). BOOK II.

Register of divorces other than those of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.)

1. Consecutive No.
2. Names of the husband and of his father, and their residences.
3. Names of the wife and of her father, and their residences.
4. Date of divorce—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
5. Description of divorce.
6. Manner in which the divorce was effected.
7. Names of the village or town, police jurisdiction, and district in which the divorce took place.
8. Name of the party in whose house the divorce took place, and of his father.
9. Names of witnesses to the divorce, if any, the names of their fathers, and their respective residences.
10. Name of party identifying the husband before the Mahomedan Registrar and that of his father, and their residences.
11. Date of registration,—to be given according to the English style.

FORM (C). BOOK III.

Register of divorces of the kind known as khula (prescribed by section 6 of the Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces).

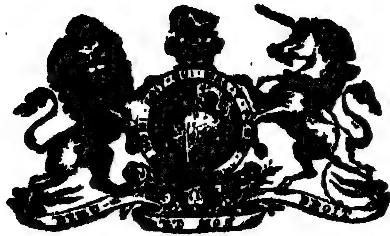
1. Consecutive No.
2. Name of the husband and that of his father, and their residences.
3. Name of the wife and that of her father, and their residences.
4. Date of *khula*—according to the English style and according to the era current in the district.
5. Amount of dower.
6. Whether *khula* was acknowledged by the wife in person before the Mahomedan Registrar.
7. If so, name of the party identifying her before the Mahomedan Registrar, and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which he bears to her, if any.
8.* If the *khula* be acknowledged before the Mahomedan Registrar by the wife's vakíl, his name and that of his father, and their residences, with specification of the relationship which the vakíl bears to the wife, if any.
9. Names of the two witnesses to the due authorization of the wife's vakíl and those of their fathers, with their residences.
10. Name of village or town, police jurisdiction, and district where the *khula* took place.
11. Name of the person in whose house the khula took place, and that of his father.
12. Names of the witnesses, if any, to the divorce being effected, the names of their fathers, and their residences.
13. Name of the person identifying the husband, and that of his father, and their residences.
14. Date of registration, to be given in the English style.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

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* These columns will be blank if the bride and bridegroom respectively are not represented by guardians.
† These columns will be blank when the bride is not represented by a vakíl.

* This column will be blank if the woman is not represented by a vakíl.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

PART IV.

Bill of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

CONTENTS.

THE following Bill, as provisionally settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1875."

Commencement. It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed. 2. The enactments specified in the tenth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect to all the matters aforesaid, the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation clause. 3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Animal." "Animal" means a horse, pony, or mule.

"Bazar." "Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage." "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings.

"Cart." "Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs not included in the definition of carriage.

"Chapter." "Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Chairman." "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta.

"Commissioner of Police." "Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes." "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"Drug." "Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"House." "House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immoveable property." "Land." "Immoveable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property." "Moveable property" means property of every description, except immoveable property.

"Local Government." "Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner." "Owner" includes—

(*a*) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(*b*) an agent of such person;

(*c*) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force." "Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Public Street." "Public Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway and drains attached to any street, public bridge (other than the Hooghly bridge) or causeway within the Town.

"Street." "Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, not included in the definition of public street.

"Railway." "Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule." "Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section." "Section" means section of this Act.

"Slaughter-house." "Slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cows, or bullocks, or sheep, or goats, or pigs, or kids, for the purpose of selling the same as meat.

"The Suburbs." "The Suburbs" mean the Suburbs of Calcutta as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under the provisions of Act III of 1874 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of any other Act for the time being in force.

"The Commissioners" means the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta."

"The Commissioners."

"The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

"The Town."

(a) Fort William;
(b) The Esplanade; or
(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund.*

Constitution of Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall consist of seventy-two members, to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The aforesaid number of seventy-two shall not include the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners in the event of those two officers not being appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act, but in such case the said Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex officio* Commissioners.

The said seventy-two members shall be male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Property to vest in Commissioners for the purpose of this Act.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Justices, shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Number of Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

6. Of the said seventy-two members twenty-four shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

Number of Commissioners to be elected by rate or tax-payers.

7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, by male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have severally paid, on their own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

The word "land" in this section does not include huts erected on land.

Qualification of elected Commissioners.

8. Every male person shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation who shall have severally paid, on his own behalf, and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than one hundred rupees.

Qualification of members of a joint family or firm.

9. Where the aggregate amount of rates or taxes paid by a joint undivided family, or by two or more partners in any trade or business, or by the joint occupiers of any house or land, under Chapter IV, or under Parts I and II of Chapter III, on the date and for the period aforesaid, is not less than one hundred rupees, any one member of such family, or any one of such partners or joint occupiers, may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for election as a member of the said Corporation.

The Chairman shall decide which of the said members, partners, or joint occupiers, is eligible for election, subject to an appeal under section fifteen.

For the purposes of election the city to be divided into wards.

10. For the purpose of the aforesaid election of Commissioners the Town shall be divided into eighteen wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the first schedule.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and eighteenth of the wards described in the said schedule may each elect two Commissioners, and the remaining wards may each elect three Commissioners.

If ward fails to elect, Local Government may appoint.

11. If the rate or tax-payers of any ward shall fail to elect the number of Commissioners allotted to such ward under the last preceding section, the Local Government shall, in place of such election, appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Time and manner of election.

12. The first election shall take place at any time, not being less than two, or more than three months from the commencement of this Act; and until such election has taken place, and until the appointment of members by the Local Government takes effect under section six, this Act shall be read as if all the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta had been respectively appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act.

All subsequent elections, not being elections under section eighteen, shall take place on the expiration of three years from the date of the previous election.

Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers, and under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make for the purpose of regulating such elections, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected.

13. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may, at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid. On receipt of such application the Chairman shall, if he is satisfied that such person is qualified to vote or to be elected as aforesaid, enter the name of such applicant in a list.

Publication of list.

14. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently from time to time on a date not less than one month before the election, not being an election under section eighteen, takes place, such list shall be printed and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police station of each of the wards, mentioned in section ten, or at some conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the Town, and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom.

Appeal from decision of Chairman.

15. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the list referred to in the last preceding section, may, in case the Chairman shall refuse to insert his name in such list, apply to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta within eight days after such refusal for an order to have his name inserted in such list, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name of the applicant as shall be just, and such order, if it directs the insertion of the name of the applicant in such list, shall be forthwith obeyed by the Chairman. The order of such Magistrate made under this section shall not be appealable.

Erroneous omission or entry does not affect election.

16. No election shall be deemed to be invalid, or shall be in any way affected, by reason of the name of any person duly qualified as aforesaid being omitted from the said list, or by reason of the name of any person not duly qualified as aforesaid being inserted therein.

Term for which members to be appointed or elected.

17. The members of the said Corporation shall be appointed or elected respectively for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term for which the members of the said Corporation may be appointed or elected respectively, they shall cease to be members of the said Corporation, but shall be eligible to be again appointed or elected members of the said Corporation for a further term or terms.

Provided that the said term of three years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said three years and the date of the next subsequent election, not being an election under the next succeeding section.

Disqualification of members. Successors how appointed.

18. No person shall be qualified to be or to continue to be a member of the said Corporation who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who is absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, shall be qualified to continue to be such member.

In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner prescribed in sections ten, eleven, and twelve; and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of the term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed or elected.

Application of Municipal Property and Funds.

Application of Municipal property and funds.

19. All property vested in the Corporation, and all funds received or raised by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorised by this Act.

Objects to which Municipal property and funds shall be applicable.

20. The purposes expressly authorised by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, instruction, and convenience hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Public Safety.

(1) Defraying the cost of the Police who may be employed for the security of life and property within the Town, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII.

(2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

Public Health.

(1) Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of Hospitals, and Dispensaries, and of the charges of Vaccination, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and taking a Census.

(2) Construction and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, depôts for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage-works, water-works, bathing-ghâts, drinking-fountains, tanks, wells, squares, and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(3) Cleansing and watering of streets, sewers, scavenging, removal of noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(4) Regulation of offensive trades, and burial and burning grounds, and the removal of and providing sites for the same.

Public Convenience.

(1) Construction, maintenance, and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts, and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees, and removal of obstructions and projections.

(2) Erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other buildings under the control of the Corporation, or required for municipal or police purposes.

(3) Survey of houses and plans; and

(4) Generally all objects connected with the public safety, health and convenience.

Funds to be provided by Commissioners for certain purposes.

21. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners and they are hereby required, to provide such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Police, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII, and for the purpose of making adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning, draining, and conservancy arrangements of the Town, and for maintaining a proper and sufficient water-supply.

Course to be adopted by Government upon complaint made of default in carrying out provisions of Act.

22. Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners appointed by and under the provisions of this Act have made default in performing the duties imposed upon them by the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied after due inquiry that the alleged default has been committed, shall make an order intimating a time for the performance of their duty by the Commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and such order shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting, and the Commissioners shall not have power to cancel or modify such order.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Justices.

23. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such Chairman shall be removeable from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the Commissioners shall have voted, but not otherwise.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman.

24. The Commissioners, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint, for such period as they may think fit, a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

25. The Commissioners may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor for the Town, or may appoint a proper person to two or more of such appointments or to one.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall, in all things, be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Commissioners by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

All appointments under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

26. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment than those specified in this section.

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*): and may perform such other duties as the Local Government may from time to time assign to the Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

(*d*) The Vice-Chairman may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed to and may hold any other office in the employ of the Commissioners to which he may be appointed at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

27. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Commissioners be allowed):

(*b*) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

28. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

29. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

and may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable; Provided that the allowances of the offices filled by the said persons shall have been sanctioned in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

30. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections twenty-four and twenty-five, and may, if such officer be other than the Chairman, make such arrangements for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Commissioners to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Commissioners to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

31. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at the meeting shall have voted, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Allowances during absence on leave.

32. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at such meeting shall have voted, from time to time make rules pensions, and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

Commissioners may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, in accordance with such rules for the time being in force, grant such pensions or gratuities to any of their officers or servants as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

33. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant of the Commissioners shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees, which may be recovered by suit brought by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts made with the Commissioners.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Commissioners.

34. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act,

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorised fees.

or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Commissioners or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting Business and entering into Contracts.*

35. The Commissioners shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Commissioners;

Commissioners to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

and the proper Officer of the Commissioners shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Commissioners; and such report shall be entered in the said book, and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

36. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of general business.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

The quarterly meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, or in any month to which the quarterly meetings first called for the months of January, April, July, and October may be adjourned; and the

ordinary meetings at such dates as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Commissioners.

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

37. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such kind of business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

38. The Chairamn or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Commissioners, call a special or special general meeting of the Commissioners.

Previous to any such meeting, at least five days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town.

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

39. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business spcified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

Provided that any Commissioners may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioued in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two clear days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Commissioners.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

40. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting before which the matter may be brought.

Who to preside at meetings.

41. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

What shall constitute quorum.

42. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Commissioners be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least six;
(b) At a special meeting at least nine;
(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least eighteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which should have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not;

Provided also that no business shall be brought before an adjourned special general or quarterly meeting, unless there are at least ten Commissioners present at such adjourned meeting.

Minutes of proceedings of Justices to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

43. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and minutes of each meeting shall be laid on the table at the next subsequent meeting, and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioners without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Declaration by President that a resolution has been carried.

44. At any special general or quarterly meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Commissioners and at any special or ordinary meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Commissioners, a declaration by the President that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the Book of Proceedings of the Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against such resolution.

Poll how to be taken.

45. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, the votes of all the Commissioners present who desire to vote shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Commissioners at such meeting.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Commissioners.

46. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Commissioners for the transaction of business connected with or arising

under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners; and they may respectively exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Commissioners, or in executing any work sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Commissioners, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Commissioners in meeting.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Commissioners.

47. The Commissioners may enter into and perform, all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in respect of any sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman (or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman), and two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and no such contract shall be made without inviting tenders thereon, and without the approval of a Committee of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Justices.

The Commissioners may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty or damages incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Commissioners may seem proper.

Commissioners may appoint Committees.

48. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time appoint, from among the Commissioners such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Commissioners would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting;

Provided also that in cases where the Chairman and the majority of the Committee differ on any matter, no action shall be taken in respect of such matter until it be disposed of by the Commissioners in meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and Audit.*

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Commissioners.

49. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Commissioners (not mentioned in Chapter VIII) for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly or special general meeting, direct.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

Budget of expenditure.

50. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall preclude the Justices in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided for in the budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

51. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at the meeting referred to in section forty-nine to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums, entered in the Budget.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

52. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Powers of auditors.

53. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, be summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to thy same.

Penalty.

54. If any such person neglect or refuse to make or sign such declaration, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Remuneration of auditors.

55. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time determine.

56. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Commissioners at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ten days' notice of audit to be given.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

57. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a resolution passed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

58. If it shall at any time appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to provide sufficient funds for the efficient performance of the duties imposed on them by section twenty-one, it shall be lawful for the Local Government by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to declare the rates at which the rates and taxes imposed by this Act, or any of them, shall be raised from the commencement of the next ensuing quarter, until the close of the current year, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such notification; and such notification shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, and the Commissioners shall not have power to alter the rates at which the rates and taxes are fixed by such notification.

If Commissioners fail to provide funds, Local Government may declare rates.

CHAPTER III.

OF TAXES.

PART I.—*Of the Tax on Carriages and Animals.*

59. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the second schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

Tax on carriages and animals.

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to the Government or to the Commissioners;

(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;

(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police force.

60. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Commissioners, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals in his possession liable to the tax.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the second schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Commissioners a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the second schedule.

The Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year, remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

61. Whenever any person shall pay to the Commissioners the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Commissioners shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July which shall occur next after the grant of such license, and no longer.

On payment of tax Commissioners to grant license.

62. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage or animal without the license required by the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

63. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Commissioners may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

Penalty.

64. Whoever, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such composition, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

65. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Commissioners or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by such person.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

66. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or carriage-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal liable to taxation; and the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections fifty-nine and sixty, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Penalty.

67. Whoever neglects or refuses to comply with a notice served under section forty-eight, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Commissioners or any person appointed by them, from or in entering or inspecting any stable, coach-house, or place, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

68. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section sixty-one, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

PART II.—*Of the Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.*

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

69. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or calling, specified in the third schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the third schedule mentioned.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

License to be granted by Commissioners and to specify particulars.

70. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

the date of the grant thereof,

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

the profession, trade, or calling for which the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof, and no longer.

Penalty.

71. Whoever exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section sixty-nine, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

72. The Chairman, or some other officer authorized by him in that behalf, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the third schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed, and may in his discretion remit the payment of license tax either in whole or in part to any person classified under Classes 5 or 6 of the third schedule.

Appeals against assessment of licenses.

73. Any person may, within fourteen days of the date of his being informed of the class under which he has been assessed as determined in the last preceding section, appeal against such assessment by delivering at the office of the Commissioners an application in writing stating the grounds of appeal; and such appeal shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners other than Executive Officers of the Commissioners.

No such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the license assessed as aforesaid has been deposited with the Commissioners.

If no appeal be made within the time limited as aforesaid, the decision of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be final.

Commissioners may require list of persons in any house.

74. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Penalty.

75. Whoever being the occupier of any house, fails to forward such list when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding hundred rupees.

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

76. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections sixty-nine and seventy which shall state

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;
the class under which he is assessed;
and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;
and such list shall be kept in the office of the Commissioners and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

PART III.—*Of the Registration of Carts.*

Registry and numbering of carts.

77. Every cart kept or used within the Town, or the Suburbs, or Howrah, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

Penalties.

78. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Fee for registration.

79. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly. on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

One-sixth of the total net proceeds of the fees half-yearly received by the Commissioners for the registration of carts, after deducting charges incurred in and about such registration, shall be paid half-yearly by the Commissioners to the municipality of the Suburbs, and one-twelfth of such proceeds to the municipality of Howrah.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, from time to time, to alter the proportion of the said proceeds required by this section to be paid by the Commissioners to the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah respectively, and to prescribe such other proportions as to it shall seem proper.

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

80. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government,
(*b*) which are the property of the Commissioners, the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, or of Howrah.
(*c*) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used within the Town, the Suburbs, or Howrah.

On failure to register, the Commissioners may seize and sell cart and animals.

81. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods), together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;
and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Commissioners or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

Rates.

82. The Commissioners shall, as provided in section fifty-seven impose upon all houses and land within the town the following annual rates, which shall be calculated on the annual value of the said houses and land—

(*a*) a House-rate, not exceeding ten per cent.;
(*b*) a Water-rate, not exceeding six per cent. when the houses and land are situated in streets supplied with filtered water in the manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-three, and not exceeding five per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied.
(*c*) a Police rate, not exceeding three per cent.;
(*d*) a Lighting rate, not exceeding two per cent.

The Commissioners may impose upon all houses and land situated within the boundaries notified under section one hundred and sixty-two an annual Drainage rate, not exceeding two and a half per cent. of their annual value.

Rates by whom and when payable.

83. The House-rate and Drainage-rate shall be payable by the owners of the houses and land.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments.

The House-rate shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

84. If the annual value of any house or land as assessed under Chapter V, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Remission of house-rate when house vacant.

85. Where any house or land, whereon the rate is assessed under section eighty-two has been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the person assessed to the said rate shall be entitled to a remission of so much thereof, not exceeding one-half of the rate for that year, as shall be proportionate to the number of days such house or land has been vacant, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

86. No remission shall be made under the last preceding section, unless the same shall be applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the remission is applied for.

PART III.—*Of the Occupier's Rates.*

Refund of Water-rate when house ceases to be occupied.

87. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Justices three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Justices.

Refund of Police and Lighting rates when house ceases to be occupied.

88. Whenever any quarterly instalment of the Police and Lighting-rates shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such instalment shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No refund of rates unless application made within six months from vacancy.

89. No refund of rates shall be made under the two last preceding sections, unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for.

Rate payable for house or land becoming occupied.

90. Whenever any house or land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such house or land, such amount of the Water, Police, and Lighting-rates as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalments of the said rates for such house or land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter after such house or land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Person subletting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

91. Whenever any person holding any house or land at a rent from the person liable to pay the House-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house or land.

Occupier paying Water-rate to deduct one-fourth from rent due to owner.

92. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the owner of the house or land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may recover from the owner of such house or land one-fourth of the Water-rate so paid by deducting the same from the rent payable by him to such owner.

When house or land unoccupied, owner to pay one-fourth of Water-rate.

93. Whenever any house or land has been unoccupied during an entire quarter, the owner of the said house or land shall pay to the Commissioners one-fourth of the sum which would have been payable as Water-rate by the occupier if such house or land had been occupied.

The sum payable by the owner under this section shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

94. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees, the Commissioners may impose the Water, Police and Lighting-rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

95. If the Water-rate is paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the rate so paid by such owner;

Owner to recover from occupier water-rat paid by owner.

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

96. If the Police and Lighting-rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under section ninety-four, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner;

Owner to recover from oc cupier police and lighting-rates paid by owner.

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

97. Every owner who, under the provisions of the two last preceding sections may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

Owner to have same power for recovering rates as for recovering rent.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSES AND LAND.

98. The estimated gross annual rent at which any house or land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such house or land.

Annual value of house or land how to be ascertained.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

Provided that all the unoccupied land, roads, and slopes of the Port Commissioners shall be rated at the rent for which the said land, roads, or slopes might be reasonably expected to let, in the same manner as if the said land, roads, and slopes were used for other than public purposes, and belonged to persons other than a public body, save and except the road extending from the northern boundary of the premises occupied by the East India Railway Company at Armenian Ghât to the Chitpore canal, and the road extending from the Chitpore road to the river Hooghly at Coomartollah Ghat, for a width not exceeding seventy feet and sixty feet respectively, which shall be exempted from assessment of any rate under this Act.

99. All assessments made by the Commissioners prior to the passing of this Act shall remain in force during the period for which they were so made, and on the expiration of such assessments, the annual value at which any house or land is to be assessed shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such land shall be assessed upon the value so fixed for six years from the date on which it is so fixed.

Annual value to be assessed by the Commissioners; assessment to remain in force for six years.

100. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made to any such house or land, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though such period has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment.

When substantial improvement made, Commissioners may re-assess.

101. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in section ninety-nine, any such house or land shall receive substantial injury through fire, cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion, or suffers material depreciation from any cause proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been beyond the control of the owner or occupier thereof, the Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, on application being made to them in writing by the owner or occupier of such house or land, cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though the current period of assessment has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment;

When substantial injury done, Commissioners may re-assess.

Provided that if any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made, prior to the expiration of the said period of assessment, to the house or land which shall have been again assessed as aforesaid, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed as under section one hundred.

102. The annual value assessed by the Justices as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

Annual value assessed to be entered in a book

(a) the name of the owner;

(b) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;

(c) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated;

(d) the amount of the rate assessed thereon; and

(e) the amount of the rate assessed on the house and on the land respectively, whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

103. The Commissioners shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all houses and land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

New valuation or measurement to be made.

104. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any house or land, to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between the hour of seven in the forenoon and sunset enter on, and inspect, survey, and measure such house or land, after giving a notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

105. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Justice of the Peace or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such house or land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

106. When the valuation or measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Commissioners shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book, or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the English daily newspapers, and in two vernacular newspapers, published within the Town, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of any house or land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

107. The Commissioners shall, in all cases in which any house or land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any house or land previously assessed is increased, give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same, and when the valuation is increased as aforesaid, the said notice shall state the grounds of such increase.

Notice when valuation made for first time or increased.

108. Appeals against any assessment made by the Commissioners under this Chapter shall lie

Appeals.

(*a*) to not less than three Commissioners, other than executive officers of the Commissioners;

(*b*) to the Court of Small Causes.

In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under this section the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and forty-nine.

109. Any person desiring to appeal against any assessment made under this chapter, shall, within fifteen days of the notice referred to in section one hundred and six, deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of the last preceding section.

Notice to be given by person appealing.

No appeal shall lie as hereinbefore provided unless the amount of the house-rate for one quarter, under the assessment about to expire, has been deposited with the Commissioners;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

110. The Commissioners shall give notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to hear the appeals under clause (*a*) of section one hundred and eight.

Notice of day for hearing appeals.

Every appeal under clause (*b*) of the said section shall be presented to the Small Cause Court within seven days from the date of the delivery of the notice at the office of the Commissioners under the last preceding section.

111. The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the two last preceding sections, shall be final and conclusive.

Assessment by Justices when to be final.

112. The assessments made by the Justices in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and three, subject to such alterations as may from time to time thereafter be duly made on appeal, shall be entered in the assessment book, and the rate calculated on the said assessment shall, subject to such alterations as aforesaid, be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated; and until such date the old assessment shall continue in force, notwithstanding that the period for which the old assessment was made may have expired.

Assessments to be entered in assessment book.

113. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any house or land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any house or land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the assessment, without notice:

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Justices, to be left at their office three clear days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment; and the provisions of sections one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine, shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to such appeal.

New assessment book need not be prepared every three years.

114. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period, with such alterations as may in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following;

Provided that sections one hundred and four to one hundred and twelve (inclusive) shall, as far as may be practicable, be applicable to such valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

Bills to be presented.

115. When any rate is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property for which the rate is charged.

Provided that whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land, the assessment on the land and on the house shall be separately entered in the said bill.

Notice of demand.

116. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the fourth schedule, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fifth schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Commissioners shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

Inventory—notice of distress.

117. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the sixth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Sale.

118. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

All sales of property under this section shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure now in force or hereafter to be in force of the Court of Small Causes with respect to sale after distress.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the sixth schedule.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

119. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

120. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house or land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the house or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

121. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

122. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Commissioners may sue the person liable

to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

123. The Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town for domestic purposes.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such chief street at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pump.

What are not domestic purposes.

124. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

125. The Commissioners shall, between the hours of six in the forenoon and nine in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than ten feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall daily, from the hour of seven in the forenoon to nine in the forenoon, and from the hour of five in the afternoon to six in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Supply for business.

126. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Commissioners may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

Householder entitled to supply of water for domestic use.

127. The occupier of every house shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, fifteen hundred gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as Water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use through a ferrule of such size as the Commissioners may determine. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense, and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every fifteen hundred gallons.

Provided that no charge shall be made by the Commissioners for unfiltered water supplied under the next succeeding section.

Nothing contained in this section shall apply to houses assessed at less than twelve hundred rupees per annum.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

128. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets; and wherever filtered water has been already supplied to such latrines or water-closets, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners at their own expense, and not otherwise, to stop the supply of filtered water, and in lieu thereof to provide unfiltered water for such latrines and water-closets.

All latrines to be provided with cistern.

129. All latrines and water-closets now supplied, or hereafter to be supplied, with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct; and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

130. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use; provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Commissioners.

131. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Justices into any house or land. and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners;

and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water-rate.

132. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fitting, connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

Power to enter premises.

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith turn off the water from such house or land.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

133. In the event of any pipes, works, or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land, being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of such house or land.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

134. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water rate hereinbefore mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the pipe from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such house or land, or by such means as the Justices may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water from such person;

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

135. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Act is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works, and fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

136. Any person causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

137. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person, not residing within the limits of the Town, to take or be supplied with water for his domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time prescribe. And any person taking or causing to be taken for use outside the limits of the Town water supplied by the Commissioners without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the Town to take water.

Penalty.

138. It shall not be lawful for any person to execute any work in connection with the laying on of water from any service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land, unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners authorising him to act as a plumber under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of his license. Any person licensed by the Commissioners as a plumber, who shall infringe or break any rules or regulations under which he holds his license, shall be liable to have his license at once cancelled by the Commissioners; and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person executing any work for laying on water must hold a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

139. Any owner or occupier of any house or land who shall cause or allow works, pipes, or fittings for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to be executed by any person other than a plumber licensed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

Owner or occupier when not entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

140. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned by the Commissioners, the Engineer of the Commissioners shall cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by a duly qualified officer; and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting shall from time to time direct, by the person applying for the said connection; and until the Engineer of the Commissioners shall have certified that the said works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

Before connection, Engineer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

141. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person; and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct.

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

142. If any licensed plumber shall execute any works or put up any fittings within any house or land for the supply of water from the pipes of the Commissioners in a careless and negligent manner, or made use of bad materials or fittings, the said licensed plumber shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and

Penalty on licensed plumber who executes works badly.

upon a third conviction shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Obstructing or diverting water.

143. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the said Commissioners, or from any water or streams by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

144. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a supply of water for domestic use.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that, if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

145. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary work as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

What works to be made for a house.

146. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house, and the necessary works for such taps.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises, and the necessary works for the same.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

147. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Power of arbitration.

148. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Commissioners, and the written award of the Engineer of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Fee on reference.

149. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen:—

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

Owner to keep works in repair.

150. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed or made previous to the passing of this Act.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

151. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections one hundred and twenty-seven and one hundred and twenty-eight, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

152. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Water fouled by offensive trades.

153. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners is fouled or corrupted, the Commissioners may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

154. The water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Commissioners in defraying the expense of making, extending, or maintaining the said water-works,

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget

155. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Form of Budget.

156. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force, and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the year to which it relates.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Commissioners.

157. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House; and shall lay every such Budget before the Commissioners at the next quarterly meeting of the Commissioners, or at a special general meeting.

The Commissioners shall thereupon forward such Budget to the Local Government, with such remarks as to them may seem fit, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

158. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

159. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from time to time direct, by the Justices out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate; and it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to expend from the said proceeds any sums for purposes other than those provided in the Budget of the Commissioner of Police and duly sanctioned by the Local Government under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

Commissioner to give accounts of Police expenditure.

160. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Commissioners at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Commissioners in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE FOR THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Commissioners to drain the Town.

161. The Commissioners may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

162. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

163. The Commissioners shall keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district; and the Commissioners shall at each burning ghât and native burial-ground appoint a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning ghât or burial ground for cremation or interment.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

164. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and every Sub-Registrar shall dwell in the vicinity of the burning ghât or native burial ground for which he is appointed; and they shall cause their names, with the addition of Registrar for the district, or Sub-Registrar for the burning ghât or native burial ground for which they shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous

place on or near the outer door of their own dwelling-houses; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar in the Town.

Commissioners to have Register books prepared and numbered.

165. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the eighth and ninth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

166. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the eighth and ninth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

167. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

168. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the district, or Sub-Registrar at the burning ghât or burial ground, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Provided that, in lieu of the information hereinbefore stated, in the case of persons dying in any hospital it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Commissioners in the form prescribed in the ninth schedule of the occurrence of any death in the hospital under his charge.

Penalty.

169. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the two last preceding sections, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall give false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

170. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write:

Provided further that in the case of a person dying in any hospital the registration of the death shall be deemed to be complete on receipt by the Commissioners of the written notice from the Medical Officer in charge of the said hospital prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight.

Corpse must be accompanied by a certificate before it is buried or burnt.

171. It shall not be lawful for any sexton, keeper of a cemetery, burial ground, or burning ghât to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned, any corpse, unless the said corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form specified in the ninth schedule, and signed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section one hundred and sixty-three, or by a Medical Officer.

Penalty.

172. Whoever buries, burns, or allows to be buried or burnt, a corpse without the certificate mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

173. At such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to superintend the taking an account of the population.

174. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

175. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

176. At such times as shall be appointed under section one hundred and seventy-three, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form, as mentioned in section one hundred and seventy-eight, may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

Doors not to open outwards.

200. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows (whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such public street, the owner of the house or land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and if he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

201. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

Penalty.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

202. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or which has been so erected or placed subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such owner or occupier shall within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

203. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house in any public street, previous to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the right of any person to compensation when the right thereto is disputed, and the amount thereof, or touching the amount of such compensation when the right thereto is admitted, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

204. The Commissioners may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on any public street, or drain or sewer to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weatherframes, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over any public street, or drain or sewer.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

205 The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street (public or otherwise), now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after the commencement of this Act unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

Penalty.

Commissioners may direct hedges to be trimmed.

206. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any house or land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the house or land.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

207. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any public street, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and

otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

Penalty.

208. Whoever deposits materials, or makes a hole, without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose, and light, such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials, or fill up such hole, when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

209. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the public streets, whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Powers of Commissioners in making public sewers.

210. The Commissioners in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any public street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the public streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Commissioners to repair and alter and close sewers.

211. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they think fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Commissioners shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

212. The Justices shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

213. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Justices, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorised drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

214. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorised drains leading into public sewers.

215. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Commissioners empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

216. If any house or land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay through or from such house or land, covered drains, or pipes, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

217. The Commissioners themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections two hundred and eleven, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred

177. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

178. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Forms for Census.

179. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Military and naval officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

180. Whoever, being required under section one hundred and seventy-eight to fill in any form, or under section one hundred and seventy-seven to act as an enumerator, fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

181. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Justices in meeting, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Returns of houseless persons.

182. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

Enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

183. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

Public streets vested in the Commissioners.

184. The Commissioners, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for any such purposes, may

Power to make and improve streets.

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;
(*b*) build and construct new bridges;
(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and
(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purposes of this section the Commissioners in meeting may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any public street, or for the improvement of any public street.

185. The Commissiners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

186. The Commissiners shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted; and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Commissioners may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, cleaning and maintenance of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Gross proceeds of Lighting-rate to be applied for purposes of lighting.

187. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Cleansing streets.

188. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse, arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct.

Dust-boxes in streets.

189. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any public street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

190. Whoever deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any public street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Justices, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

191. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being in his house or land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street (public or otherwise), or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy, to run, drain, or be thrown into, a surface drain in any street (public or otherwise), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

192. The Commissioners so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the chief public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Watering streets.

193. Whoever builds any wall, or erects, or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, as also all walls, fences, rails, posts, or other obstruction or encroachment erected in any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for making obstructions in public streets.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or for building purposes.

Temporary erections on occasions of festivals, &c.

194. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners;

Private persons laying out new streets.

and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or, if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed be signified by the Commissioners within one month from the delivery of the aforesaid notice at the office of the Commissioners, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

195. Whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty.

196. If any street or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein :

Paving, &c., of streets.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled and sewered, on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund.

197. If any street be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of houses in such street signify in writing their consent thereto by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Justices.

198. The Commissioners in meeting shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every public street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Names of public streets.

Penalty.

199. The Commissioners may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous places on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Numbers on houses.

Penalty.

and sixty-four as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

218. The Commissioners may cause the works mentioned in the said sections to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution to order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Commissioners appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

219. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

220. All sewers and drains in streets (public or otherwise), shall be provided by the Commissioners or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Commissioners to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

221. The Commissioners may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains, privies, &c., to be under the control of the Commissioners and to be kept in good order by owners.

222. All branch-drains, as well within as without the house or land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners and shall be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the house or land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any house or land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, lay water to, connect with a sewer, repair, stop up, demolish, or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

223. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

224. Whoever constructs any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, after the commencement of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

225. The Commissioners, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the house or land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such house or land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection, it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong;

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall in that case be paid by the Commissioners.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

226. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

227. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

228. Any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding three rupees, for every day that the latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle remains within the limits aforesaid.

Penalty.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

229. The Commissioners, from time to time, may appoint

Removal of night-soil.

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

230. When the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street (public or otherwise) any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also, whoever

Penalty.

at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel, other than that approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners, or slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or

does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or

places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter,

or drives, or takes, or causes to be driven, or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street (public or otherwise), or by any route other than, from time to time, by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

231. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

Places of deposit for filth.

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

232. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

233. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever, collected from the streets (public or otherwise), houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Commissioners, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Justices.

234. If any house or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons;

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state;

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Commissioners, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or, in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such house or land, and the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-one shall be applicable to such sales.

235. The Commissioners may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Common necessaries.

236. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Licensing of public necessaries and tola mehters' depôts.

No person shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners.

237. Whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehters' depôt without a license, as mentioned in the last preceding section, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehters' depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one-hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence; and whoever shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Justices shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

238. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters within the boundaries specified in the aforesaid advertisement shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Commissioners may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

When the Commissioners have made such provision, the occupier of any house or land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting; and the said fees shall be recovered from such occupier as a rate under Chapter VI.

239. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street (public or otherwise) or drain.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. Provided that the Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trapdoor opening on to any street (public or otherwise) where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

Penalty.

240. If the Commissioners think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land, the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may cause additional privies to be provided for any land.

241. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

242. Whoever, being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

243 Whoever, being the holder of a license under section two hundred and twenty-four, breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

244. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street (public or otherwise), not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the town, without the permission of the Commissioners, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats.

Regarding pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

245. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be a liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

246. When the pavement or surface of any public street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

247. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, (public or otherwise) they may, from time to time,

Situation of gas and water-pipes may be altered by the Justices.

by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners direct.

Alteration not to permanently injure works, and to be done at Justices' expense.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons

Settlement of disputes.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Justices may cause the same to be made.

248. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

Commissioners may set apart bathing places, &c.

249. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghât or place (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in,

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

Penalty.

250. Whoever bathes in any public place, except the places provided or set apart under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

251. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesad as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Penalty.

252. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to drain off and cleanse unwholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

253. The Commissioners may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

Commissioners in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

254. The Commissioners, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

and if any difference arises between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

255. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses;

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street (public or otherwise), to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works in streets (public or otherwise), during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

256. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same; and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

Penalty.

257. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees,

and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART IV.—*Of Building Regulations.*

Houses may be set forward for improving lines of public streets.

258. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

259. When any house, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Commissioners shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

260. If any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

If owner does not take house down, Justices may do so.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

261. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

The Commissioners shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Commissioners.

262. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Justices may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

263. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Justices.

264. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as the Commissioners may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

265. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing at the commencement of this Act, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest public street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

266. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier thereof, by affixing a notice to some conspicuous part of some one of such huts or sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if they shall think fit so to do, to cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said owner or occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty.

267. Whoever erects a hut or any range or block of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-five, shall be liable to a fine

not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

268. Whenever the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two medical officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

269. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report, or any portion thereof respectively.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

270. If after the service of the said notice, such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to carry out and execute the said works within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause all or any of the said works, or any portion thereof respectively, to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

Commissioners may carry out works if owners or occupiers refuse.

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to them that the said owner is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

271. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent court for the payment of the same.

Sale of huts.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for that purpose.

272. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections two hundred and sixty-eight or two hundred and sixty-nine, or in the opinion of the Local Government, should fail to give effect to the provisions thereof, the Local Government may cause any block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, who shall make a report in writing to the Local Government on the sanitary condition of the locality and, in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

If Commissioners fail to act, Local Government may take steps.

273. On receipt of the said report the Local Government may order the Commissioners to serve a notice on the owners or occupiers of the huts, or on the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Local Government for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively; and upon service of the said notice the Commissioners may proceed as provided in section two hundred and seventy, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon them by section two hundred and seventy-one.

On receipt of report Local Government may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

274. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Local Government, the Local Government may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections two hundred and sixty-nine and two hundred and seventy, as are necessary for the execution of the said works, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section two hundred and seventy-one, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall be paid by the owner of the land.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Local Government may carry it out.

Provided that the Local Government may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to the Local Government that the said owner is by reason of poverty unable to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

275. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Justices notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Justices.

276. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

277. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section two hundred and seventy-five, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require ;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

278. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan :

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

279. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, where any public street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

Penalty.

280. Every person, who begins to build, or to take down or alter, or repairs any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoards, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while the said hoards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same, when directed by the Commissioners, within eight days, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, food, drink, drugs, and offensive trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Commissioners

281. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town or Suburbs unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Provided that no such license be granted by the Justices for the use of any place situated in the Suburbs as a slaughter-house without the permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, except such place has been used as a slaughter-house before the passing of the Act ; and provided further that all fees levied by the Commissioners for licenses to use places situated in the Suburbs as slaughter-houses be paid by the Commissioners to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs.

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses.

282. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, provide places within or without the Town for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Provided that the Commissioners shall annually pay one thousand rupees to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs by way of license fee for the slaughter-house established by the Commissioners at Tengrah.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

283. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place, shop, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Penalty.

284. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

285. Any Commissioners, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their Officers, setting [illegible] that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or

exposed may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Commissioners that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

286. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Commissioners that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

287. Any Commissioners before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section two hundred and eighty-one;

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

288. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is cancelled as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

No place to be kept for the sale of drugs unless registered.

289. No place shall be kept for the sale of drugs unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such place failing to register the same within two months after the commencement of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drugs.

290. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Commissioner that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit; if it shall appear to the said Justice that the drug so removed is not adulterated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Commissioners to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Commissioners it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug, and any dispute which may arise touching the amount of compensation to be given shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

291. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(a) melting tallow;
(b) boiling offal or blood;
(c) as a soap-house;
(d) oil-boiling-house;
(e) dyeing-house;
(f) tannery;
(g) brick-pottery, or lime-kiln;
(h) sago-manufactory;
(i) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(j) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

292. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Commissioners who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Penalty.

293. Whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

294. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place, licensed under section two hundred and eighty-one or two hundred and ninety-two, or registered under section two hundred and ninety-one, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

295. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds*

296. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial and burning ground and every place used as such; and every burial and burning ground, and every place used as such, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

297. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

298. Whoever knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground, not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

299. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Commissioners.

300. Whoever shall bury or burn, or cause permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty.

301. If the Commissioners, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof,

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto,

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

302. Whoever, after due publication of such certificate, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty.

303. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where, by usage or otherwise, there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment has been purchased or acquired, the Commissioners may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right, or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

304. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF MARKETS.

305. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and the Commissioners may charge such rents, tolls, and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

Power to Commissioners to construct markets.

306. All such rents, tolls, and fees, which shall be imposed, shall be recoverable by the Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect

Recovery of fees.

thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provisions of Chapter VI.

307. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, to acquire land by purchase, lease, or otherwise, in order to provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and for the like purpose to purchase or take on lease any land now used within such limits as a market, or registered as such, upon such terms, or subject to such conditions as they may consider necessary, and to appropriate any land now vested in or belonging to them, and to set out the whole or such parts thereof as they may think necessary for the purposes of such Municipal Markets, and thereupon from time to time to build and maintain such Municipal Markets and such stalls, sheds, pens, and other buildings or conveniences for the use of the persons frequenting such Municipal Markets, and for the weighing and measuring goods sold in such Municipal Markets, and on such land as aforesaid, or on other land purchased for that purpose, to make and maintain all such roads and approaches thereto as they may think necessary, and from time to time, in addition to the bye-laws provided in Chapter XVI, to make such bye-laws as they may think fit for all or any of the following purposes:—

Power to Commissioners to acquire land for markets;

and to make bye-laws.

(a) for regulating the control and use of such markets, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto.

(b) for preventing the use therein of false or defective weights, scales, or measures.

(c) for preventing the sale, or exposure for sale therein, of unwholesome meat, fish, or provisions.

(d) for the establishment and publication of a price-current, and for prescribing the mode of sale of articles, whether by measure, weight, tale, or piece.

(e) for keeping such markets in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth and refuse therefrom.

308. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to expel from any such Municipal Market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person, by himself or his servants, further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall or shop therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

309. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting to sell, or to let to tenants on lease or otherwise on such terms as they may think fit, any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to sell or let markets.

310. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to close any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, or to sell, or to let out to tenants, on lease or otherwise, any land heretofore used as a Municipal Market, or any part thereof, on such terms as they may think fit, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to close markets, or to sell or let land formerly used as markets.

311. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, out of the Municipal Fund and out of the monies borrowed under the provisions of this Act, and out of monies derived from the rents of buildings, stalls, pens, or standings in any Municipal Market, and from any fees realized from any Municipal Market, to expend such sums of money as they may think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping such Municipal Market in repair, and for any other purpose or purposes which the Commissioners may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto.

Power to Commissioners to carry on markets.

312. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables within the Town, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of January next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof.

Power to grant licenses for markets. Duration of license.

313. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the Town to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence shall be continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty for permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

314. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the last preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place within the space of one year, it shall be lawful for any Police Magistrate of Calcutta, on the application of the Justices, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Power to close unlicensed place.

315. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths, and ways.

Commissioners may define ways in bazars.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within

Commissioners may require works to be executed.

a time to be specified therein to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

Commissioners may alter approaches.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

Penalty.

Whoever shall, after such notification, cause any obstruction or encroachment in or on any such approaches, roads, paths, or ways, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day such obstruction or encroachment is continued after notice from the Justices to remove or discontinue the same.

Minimum of penalties.

316. Whenever any person who shall have been convicted of any offence under this Chapter, or against any of the bye-laws made or to be made under this Chapter in respect to markets, shall again be convicted of an offence against the same provision, he fine to be inflicted for the first of such subsequent offences shall not be less than one moiety of the maximum fine provided for such offence, and for the second and every subsequent offence shall not be less than such maximum fine.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE JUSTICES.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

Power to enter upon houses and land for the purposes of this Act.

317. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any house or land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such house or land in pursuance of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their Officers shall not enter upon any house or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

318. The Commissioners, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit. doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them. and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to, the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken. or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give three days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other land adjoining thereto.

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

319. For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Commissioners, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes, or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Justices within the Town.

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Commissioners in their duty.

320. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Commissioners (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

321. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease; and the Commissioners may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Commissioners may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

322. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners may rent and take on lease land.

323. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

324. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, upon any of the public streets in the Town or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Justices, construct or maintain any railway which to the Commissioners may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct railway.

and use and employ upon any such railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

325. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any railway already constructed by the Commissioners or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages to run on railway.

326. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may lease any railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to whom any such railway shall be so leased by the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers, and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Commissioners would have had if such railway had not been leased.

Power to lease railway.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of maintaining and working of the same.

PART IV.—*Of Hospitals.*

327. The Commissioners may, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

328. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Commissioners may require for the objects aforesaid.

Power to Commissioners to borrow on the security of rates and taxes.

329. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the seventh schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

330. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of monies due on old debentures by issue of fresh debentures.

331. The Commissioners shall set aside yearly, out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

Establishment of reserve fund.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid

Surplus to be invested.

in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta municipal debentures, in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Commissioners.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Commissioners for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

332. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Commissioners realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Account of reserve fund.

333. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Commissioners showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section three hundred and thirty-one, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Commissioners and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

334. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed by toláh mehters under section two hundred and thirty-eight, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under section two hundred and eighty-two;

(*f*) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(*g*) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-one, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(*h*) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*i*) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

And to repeal or alter them.

335. The Commissioners may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

336. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

337. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least three times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Justices; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee.

After confirmation bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

338. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengali shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Penalty.

339. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, or each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

340. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecutions and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude any person from instituting a prosecution for nuisance, or from giving information and instituting a prosecution under the next succeeding section.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

341. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section three hundred and forty-three, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace.

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Commissioners,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of the Peace with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as defined in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two months.

Procedure on prosecution.

342. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the procedure of the Police Magistrates' Courts.

Prosecution under section eighteen to be instituted as under Penal Code.

343. Every prosecution under section thirty-four shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

344. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine, to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

345. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace, within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Person doing damage to the property of the Justices to make good the same.

346. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined; and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

347. Where any damages, costs, or expenses, are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Commissioners under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the house or land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Commissioners as a rate under Chapter VI.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

348. In any case which is to be determined by the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

349. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court by distress and sale of the movable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Commissioners may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

350. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Limitation of three months to suit against Commissioners or their officers.

351. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the Office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Commissioners.

352. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants under this Act.

Fees for licenses under sections 236 and 281, and for permission given under section 204.

353. When any license is granted under section two hundred and thirty-six or two hundred and eighty-one authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section two hundred and four for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such license or permission.

Daily fee for permission given under section 93.

When permission is given under section one hundred and ninety-three to make any temporary erection, the Commissioners may charge a daily fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such permission.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

354. When permission is given under section two hundred and seven or section two hundred and seventy-nine, the Commissioners may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission.

Every person to produce license if required.

355. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the Commissioners, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Justices, or to the person so authorized.

Penalty.

356. Whoever fails to produce his license when required to do so as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

How notice, &c., may be served.

357. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business with some clerk of the office,

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode, or of his place of business,

or of the house or land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of houses and land.

358. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any house or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house or land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any house or land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the house or land in respect of which the notice is served.

Commissioners in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

359. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and in default of payment thereof the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI.

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

360. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any house or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then, or at any time thereafter, occupies the house or land under such owner, and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

361. No occupier of any house or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the house or land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

362. Whenever default is made by the owner of any house or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such house or land may, with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

363. If the occupier of any house or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such house or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Commissioners may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such house or land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

364. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, fails to comply with any requisition made by a Commissioners under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine. not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

365. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

366. Whenever the Commissioners shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections one hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and seventy, and two hundred and seventy-three, the owners of any houses or lands are required to execute, the Commissioners may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owner, for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

367. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed against this Act.

Police Officers to report offences to Commissioners and to arrest unknown offenders.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Commissioner.

368. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections two hundred and nine to two hundred and twenty-eight, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

369. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon houses and land within the Town.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

370. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

Saving clause.

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

(*See Section* 10.)

Ward No. 1.—Bounded on the north and east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; south by Grey Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 2.—Bounded on the north by the Mahratta Ditch; west by river Hooghly; south by Nimtollah Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 3.—Bounded on the north by Grey Street and the Mahratta Ditch; south by Beadon Street and Halshi Bagan Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road; east by Mahratta Ditch.

Ward No. 4.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; west by Cornwallis Street.

Ward No. 5.—Bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghât Street; south by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 6.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Cornwallis Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 7.—Bounded on the north by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; south by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square North, and Fairlie Place; east by Lower Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 8.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by College Street; west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 9.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by Upper Circular Road; west by College Street.

Ward No. 10.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Wellington Street; west by Bentinck Street.

Ward No. 11.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellington Street.

Ward No. 12.—Bounded on the north by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, and Fairlie Place; south by Esplanade Row; east by Bentinck Street, and so much of Clive Street as runs from north-west corner of Dalhousie Square to Fairlie Place; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 13.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by Kyd Street, Free School Street, and South Culinga Street; east by Wellesley Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 14.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by South Culinga Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street.

Ward No. 15.—Bounded on the north by South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street and Wood Street.

Ward No. 16.—Bounded on the north by Kyd Street and South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Wellesley Street and Wood Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 17.—Bounded on the north by Theatre Road; south by Lower Circular Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Jail Road.

Ward No. 18.—Bounded on the north by Clyde Row; south by Tolly's Nullah Road; east by Kidderpore Bridge Road; west by Strand Road.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 59.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse, or pony, or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ..	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony, or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse .	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 69.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public and pleader of the High Cour, Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar ... ... Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gasfitter, manufacturer, or retail trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	50

Class III.

	Rs.
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ... Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ... Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon ... ... Every owner of a dispensary, spirit or liquor shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt Every owner of a steam ferry boat or cargo boat	25

	Yearly. Rs.
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above twenty-five rupees, but at less than one hundred rupees a month ... ... Every pawn-broker, money-lender, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section two hundred and ninety-one or licensed under section two hundred and ninety-two ... ... Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II ...	25

Class IV.

Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter, band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above ten rupees but at less than twenty-five rupees a month ... ... Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ... ... Every poddar or money changer ... Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor ... ... Every order supplier, cooley supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier...	12

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III Every pedlar, hawker, boxwallah, and midwife	4

Class VI.

All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Commissioners, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date————

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and three state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or taxes and rates*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said (*or as the case may be any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 117.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 187 ; and that unless you pay into the Office of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta the amount

due, together with the costs of this distress within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date————

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 118.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	4
5 and under 10 Rupees	0	8
10 " 15 "	1	0
15 " 20 "	1	8
20 " 30 "	2	0
30 " 40 "	3	0
40 " 50 "	4	0
50 " 60 "	5	0
60 " 70 "	6	0
70 " 80 "	7	0
80 " 90 "	8	0
90 " 100 "	9	0
Above 100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 329.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1875, we, the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Commissioners.*)

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 165 *and* 166.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 165, 166, 168 *and* 171.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF 18.

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

TENTH SCHEDULE.—(*See section* 2)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ...	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
Sec. 49 of III of 1864.	District Municipal Improvement	So far as the same applies to Suburbs and Howrah.
VII of 1865 ...	Slaughter-houses	So far as the same applies to Suburbs.
IX of 1865 ...	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ...	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1867 ...	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ...	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1867 ...	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ...	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts.	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ...	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act
VI of 1871 ...	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
VIII of 1871 ...	Markets	So much as not been repealed.
I of 1872 ...	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt.	The whole Act.
II of 1874 ...	Markets	The whole Act.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

FOURTH QUARTER.

BENGAL LIBRARY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

FOR THE

Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

1 Number.	2 Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	3 Language in which the book is written.	4 Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	5 Subject.	6 Place of printing and place of publication.	7 Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
849	Shishubodhak; or, Child's Instructor.	Bengali..	Author's name not given.	Miscellaneous. E.	Printed and published at the Hindu Press, No. 61, Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Siddheshwar Ghosh.
850	Annadámangal; Bidyásundar; Chor Panchásbat; and Mánsingha; Four famous Bengali Poems.	ditto ..	Bháratchandra Ráya Guṇákar.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Sudhárnab Press, No 117, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Ishánchandra Shíl, and published by Trailokyanáth Datta.
851	Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical in Bengali. Part II.	ditto ...	Mahendranáth Gupta.	Medical, E.	Printed and published at the Ganesha Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nandakrishna Sarkár.
852	Ditto ditto. Part III ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
853	The New Testament ...	ditto ...	Bible Translation Society.	Religion. C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at the Premises of the Bible Translation Society.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Bible Translation Society.
854	The Books of Genesis and Exodus.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
855	Káshmír Kusum; or, the Flower of Cashmere.	ditto ...	Rájendramohan Basu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Madhyastha Press, No. 30, Cornwallis' Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adwaitacharan Ghosh, and published by the author.
856	Pramod Manoramá Nátak; the Names of the Hero and Heroine. A drama.	ditto ...	Bisheshwar Basu.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Satyaprakásh Press, Barisál.	Printed and published by Harakumár Kar.
857	Pramathanáth Nátak. A drama.	ditto ...	Krishnadhan Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mírjáfir's Lane Calcutta.	Printed by Matíláldás and published by the author.
858	Bhárater Sukh Shashí Jaban Kabale; or, the Moon of India's Happiness swallowed up by the Jaban Race (Muhammadans).	ditto ...	Nabínchandra Bidyáratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Kábyaprakásh Press, No. 7, Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Brahmabrata Samádhyáyirji, and published by the author.
859	Brihat Tarjár Laráí; or, the Fierce Poetical Rencontre. Part II.	ditto ...	Nandalál Ráya, and revised by Ishwarchandra Dás Sarkár.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Sudhárnab Press, No. 117, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Jaharilál Shíl and published by Trailokyanáth Datta.
860	Kshetra Byabahár-O-jarip-Sambalit Pátiganita; or, Arithmetic with Mensuration and Surveying.	ditto ...	Gopálchandra Banerji.	Science, M. & N. E.	Printed and published at the Hitaishí Press, No. 1, Krishnadás Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kailáshchandra Banerji.
861	Nútan Patra Kaumudí; or, the New Letter-writer.	ditto ...	Madhusúdan Bhattáchárjya.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at J. G. Chatterji & Co.'s Press, No. 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihárilál Banerji, and published by the author.
862	Sáhitya Prabesh; or, Entrance to Literature.	ditto ...	Prasannachandra Chakrabartí.	Language, E.	Printed and published at the Girish Bidyáratna Press, No. 24, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Harishchandra Kabiratna, and published by Girishchandra Bidáyratna.

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
BOOKS.								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Aug. 27th..	108	12mo. ...	Not given..	6,000	Printed..	0 3 0	.. ...	Containing the alphabet, sentences, reading lessons, arithmetic, samples of letter-writing, with seven pictures of Hindu gods.
„ 27th..	359	12mo. ...	First ...	1,100	ditto ...	0 4 0	......	The four well known works of the famous Bengali poet Bhárat-chandra Ráya, collected in one volume.
Sept. 10th..	276	Dy. 8vo	First ..	500	ditto ...	2 8 0	Mahendranáth Gupta, in charge of the Sealdah Lock Hospital.	
Aug. 29th..	336	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	3 0 0	ditto.	
„ 30th..	455	12mo. ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 12 0		
„ 31st. .	248	12mo. ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 1 6		
„ 30th..	273	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	....	A topographical history of Cashmere.
Sept. 3rd..	168	8vo. .	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	.....	The love and marriage of the hero and heroine are here narrated. Occasion is also taken to bring forward prominently several features in the present state of native society; the use of English words and phrases by Bengalis in mutual conversation; the prevalence of drinking customs; the ignorance and wickedness of the Brahmins. Female education and emancipation are also touched upon in the course of the play.
„ 11th..	101	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	Not given..	Krishnadhan Banerji of Shámpukur.	This drama describes the contest of Pramathanáth for the throne of Magadh with his uncle, and his ultimately gaining it by the aid of Pratápádwitíya, Rájá of Kanauj.
„ 12th..	142	8vo. ...	First ..	1,000	ditto ..	1 0 0	Nabinchandra Bidyáratna of No. 1, Sukeas' Street.	Describing the defeat of the Hindu Rájás of Kányakubja, Hastinápur, &c., by Sultán Muhammad Ghauri of Ghizni, and the subsequent decadence of the Hindu power.
„ 14th..	100	8vo. ...	First ..	2,100	ditto ..	0 2 6	.....	Questions and answers on subjects taken from the various Puráns, Shástras, &c.
Sept. 15th..	624	12mo. ...	Fourth...	1,000	ditto ...	1 8 0	Gopálchandra Banerji, of Hálishahar.	
„ 16th	148	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Madhusúdan Bhattácharjya of Dhulián.	
„ 16th	274	12mo. ...	Eighth...	2,000	ditto ..	0 12 0	Prasannachandra Chakrabartí, of Dacca.	This work contains a comprehensive grammar and a short history of the Bengali language, and also gives rules for composition.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
863	Gospel according to St. John	Bengali..	The Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.	Religion, C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, and published at the Depôt of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.
864	Principles and Practice of Medicine. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto ..	Durgádás Ráya	Medical, E.	Printed and published at the East Bengal Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Nabínchandra De.
865	Principles and Practice of Medicine. Vol. I, No. 2.	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto	ditto ...	ditto ..
866	Prabhás Khanda. Parts I to X	ditto	Ishwarchandra Sarkár.	Poetry	Printed and published at the Sudhárnab Press, No. 117, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Jaharilál Shíl, and published by Trailokyanáth Datta.
867	Sachitra Ekádhik Sahasra Rajaní; or, the 1001 Nights. Illustrated. In Parts. The Three Apples.	ditto ..	Satyacharan Gupta.	Fiction, E.	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mírjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matíláldás and published by the author.
868	Kumár Sambhaba; or, the Birth of Kártikeya; by Kálidása. Cantos 1 to 7	ditto ..	Translated by Krishnakamal Bhattácharjya, B.L.	Religion, H.	Printed at the Kar Press, No. 107, Shámbazár Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 15, Bosepárá Lane.	Printed by Jadunáth Mandal, and published by Hemnáth Basu.
869	Gyánkaumudí; or, the Moonlight of Knowledge.	ditto	The late Rámeshwar Banerji.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed at the Kabitáratnákar Press, No. 17 Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at Battalá, No. 115, Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Lába.
870	Jelekhá; Aitihásik Upanyás; or, Zuleikhá. A Historical Tale. Part I.	ditto ..	Extracted and translated from the English by Sáradáprasád Ráya.	Fiction ..	Printed and published at the Bentinck Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Mahéndranáth Ghosh.
871	Bidhabá Bangabálá Nátak; or, the Bengali Widow.	ditto	Bihárilál Mitra.	Drama	Printed as above, and published at No. 2, Mirjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed as above, and published by the author.
872	Bhikshár Jhuli, &c.; or, the Mendicant Bag.	ditto ..	Chandrashekhar Sen.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the People's Friend Press, No. 43, Chunámgully, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rásbiháridhar.
873	Krishi Chandriká; or, the Moonlight of Agriculture. Parts I & II.	ditto .	Compiled by Umeshchandra Sen Gupta.	Science, N. F.	Printed and published at the Tamohar Press, Serampore.	Printed by Brajamohan Sen, and published by Kailáshchandra Sen Gupta.
874	Homoeopethik Chikitsá Bigyán; or, the Science of Homœopathic Medicine. Part I, No. 2.	ditto ..	Compiled by Bihárílál Bhádurí.	Medical ..	Printed and published at the New Indian Press, No. 11, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rámnrisinha Banerji.
875	Dukh Sanginí; or, Companion in Sorrow.	ditto ..	Harishchandra Neogi.	Poetry ..	ditto ...	ditto
876	Dharmmabigyán Bíj; or, the Origin of the Science of Religion. Part I.	ditto ..	Kálíshankar Dás.	Theology ..	Printed and published at the Indian Mirror Press.	Printed and published by Gopálchandra Dás.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
BOOKS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 16th..	104	12mo. ...	Not known	10,000	Printed..	0 0 3	......	
Aug. 12th..	28	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ..	0 6 0	......	A series of Lectures delivered by Bábu Durgádás Ráya, a teacher of the Dacca Medical School.
Sept. 28th..	24	8vo. ...	Second...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	......	Ditto ditto.
„ 6th..	357	Rl. 12mo	First ...	1,200	ditto ...	0 8 0	......	The acts of Krishna after his being crowned king of Mathurá at the holy shrine at Prabhás.
„ 20th..	40	8vo. ...	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Satyacharn Gupta, of Calcutta.	
„ 17th..	111	8vo. ...	First ..	1,100	ditto ..	0 12 0	Hemnáth Basu, of No. 15, Bosepára Lane, Calcutta, Bagbázár.	
„ 22nd..	144	8vo. ...	Not given	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Bishwambhar Lábá, of No. 15, Kálíprasad Datta's Street.	Containing samples of letter-writing.
„ 24th..	100	8vo. ...	First ..	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	Sáradáprasád Ráya, of No. 30, Shákharitolá, Calcutta.	Narrating the misdeeds of the two daughers and wife of the Commander-in-Chief of Turkestán, whose niece was the heroine of the tale; the latter remains complete as to Zuleikhá.
„ 24th..	131	8vo. ..	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Bihárílál Mitra, of No. 2, Mírjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Showing how a Brahmin managed to seduce a widow, and at the same time to appear innocent of all blame.
„ 25th..	150	Dy.12mo	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	Chandrashekhar Sen, of Agarpárá.	The injustice of Government in the Barodá case; the inconsistent conduct of the Bráhmos and the Bráhmins; the impropriety of the present system of marriages, and the bad conduct of Hindu females, are severally treated of.
„ 27th..	123	12mo. ...	Second....	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Kailáshchandra Sen Gupta, of Barranagar, near Calcutta.	
Oct. 2nd ...	28	8vo. ...	First ..	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Bihárílal Bhádurí.	
„ 20th...	107	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ..	0 12 0	Harishchandra Neogi	A collection of lyric poems on love, the Saraswati Pujá, native land, &c.
Sept. 4th ...	148	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	Kálíshankar Das, of Rungpore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
877	Hitopákhyánmálá; or, a Garland of Instructive Tales. (Part II.)	Bengali..	Translated from the Persian by Girishchandra Sen.	Fiction, E	Printed and published at the Indian Mirror Press.	Printed and published by Gopálchandra Dás.
878	Karnárjun Kábya; or, Poem relating to Karna and Arjun. (Part I.)	ditto ...	Baladéb Pálit...	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazar, Calcutta.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by the author.
879	Madálasá Nátak; the Name of the Heroine A drama.	ditto ...	Praphullachandra Bhattáchárjya.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Chandrodaya Press, Serampore.	Printed by Gangádhar Karmmakár, and published by Brajanáth Banerji.
880	Gymnastics. (Part II. Illustrated.)	ditto ...	Harishchandra Sharmmá.	Science, E	Printed and published at the Anubíkshan Press, No. 92, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Hemchandra Ghosh.
881	Srishti; or, the Creation..	ditto ...	Chandrashekhar Basu.	Religion, B	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mírjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Matilál Dás.
882	Baktritá Kusumánjalí; or, a Nosegay of Discourses.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
883	Bédánta Prabésh; or, Introduction to the Philosophy of the Vedas.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Philosophy	ditto ...	ditto ...
884	Swapna Prayán; or, Rambling Dreams.	ditto ...	Dwijendranáth Thákur.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Bálmiki Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálíkinkar Chakrabartí.
885	Játimitra; or Caste. Part I.	ditto ...	Gaurínáth Kabiráj.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Puránprakásh Press, Calcutta, and published at Bhawánipore.	Printed by Mahendranáth Bhattáchárjya, and published by Jaganmohan Tarkálankár.
886	Gauriya Bháshá Tattwa; or, an Enquiry into the Bengali Language. (Part I. P. A. Ghosh's Series).	ditto ...	Padmanáth Ghoshál and Abináshchandra Mukerji.	Language.	Printed at the Puránprakásh Press, Calcutta, and published at No. 11, College Street.	Printed by Mahendranáth Bhattáchárjya, and published by Gobindachandra Ghosh.
887	Kabitá Darpan; or, the Mirror of Poetry. Part I.	ditto ...	Bholánáth Mukerji.	Poetry, E...	Printed at the Kabitáratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindában Basák's Street, and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
888	Shubhánkar, Múlak Mánasánka; or, Mental Arithmetic (Bazar Accounts).	ditto ...	Kálíprasanna Gánguli.	Arithmetic, E.	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazár Road, Calcutta, and published at the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Printed by I. C. Bose, & Co., and published by the author.
889	Ishwar Tattwa; or, Investigation into the Nature of the Deity. Part I.	ditto ...	Krishnadhan Chatterji.	Religion, H	Printed and published at the East India Press, Harinábhi.	Printed and published by Bhúbanmohan Ghosh.
890	Pushpamálá; or, a Garland of Flowers.	ditto ...	Shibnáth Bhattáchárjya, M.A.	Poetry ...	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by Umeshchandra Datta.
891	Dharmma Bijaya, Nátak; or, the Triumph of Piety. A drama.	ditto ...	Rámnáráyan Tarkaratna.	Drama ...	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by Kálíprasanna Bhattáchárjya.

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
BOOKS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Oct. 12th..	156	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed..	0 12 0	Girishchandra Sen, of Calcutta.	Compiled and translated from the Persian work " Bostán."
" 4th ...	166	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Baladeb Pálit, of Calcutta and Bankipore.	Relating to the battle between Karna and Arjun.
" 12th...	129	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Praphullachandra Bhattáchárjya, of Sárdaliá, zillah Rájsháhye.	The heroine of the drama, a member of the Gandarbha family, was taken away by a demon, but rescued by and married to Rhitudhaj, the Prince of Karnát.
" 15th...	67	12mo. ...	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Harishchandra Sharmmá, of Calcutta.	
" 18th...	129	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	Chandrashekhar Basu, of Dwárbhángá.	The different theories of creation are herein dwelt upon.
" 18th...	206	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto ..	A course of nineteen religious lectures on Bráhmoism, delivered at Dwárbhángá.
" 18th...	184	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto.	
" 18th ..	249	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 4 0	Dwijéndranáth Thákur, of Calcutta.	On sorrow, joy, battle, tranquillity, *hades*, &c.
" 25th..	136	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Gaurináth Kabiranjan, of Bhawánipore.	On the different castes amongst the Hindus.
" 25th...	121	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	Gobindachandra Ghosh, of Calcutta.	A very useful work, and the first of its kind; embodying the result of much research, and containing the origin and history of the Bengali language and literature, with reference to the geography, history, and antiquities of Bengal.
" 20th...	143	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bishwambhar Láhá ...	Consisting of selections from various authors.
" 1st ...	115	Dy.12mo	Third ...	1,500	ditto ...	0 9 0	Kálíprasanna Gánguli, of Bally.	
Augt. 6th..	31	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Krishnamohan Chatterji.	
Sept. 11th.	104	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	Shibnáth Bhattáchárjya, of Bhawánipore.	Extracts of short poetical pieces from various Bengali periodicals.
" 13th.	118	Dy.12mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	Kálíprasanna Bhattáchárjya, of Harinábhi.	An adaptation of "the Harishchandra Nátak" previously noticed, and taken from the Rámáyana.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name of firm or publisher.
						BENGALI
892	Sulochaná Kábya; a tale about the Heroine Sulochaná.	Bengali..	Shrimádhab Bhattáchárjya	Fiction ...	Printed at the Káshí-khanda Press, Táligunge, and published at the Behálá House of Badanchandra Naskar.	Printed by Girishchandra Bhattácharjya, and published by Badanchandra Naskar.
893	Charitábali; or, a Series of Biographies.	ditto ...	Compiled by Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara.	Biography, E.	Printed at the Sanskrit Press, No. 62 Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 30 Bechu Chatterji's Street.	Printed by Pítámbar Banerji, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
894	Byákaran Kaumudí; or, the moonlight of Grammar, Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Grammar, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
895	Shrígíta Chintámani; or, the jewel of songs.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Poetry ...	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press, No. 99, Ahíritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Shíl.
896	Jagatér-ádi-brittánta; or, particulars relating to the beginning of the world, i. e., the book of Genesis, I-IX.	ditto ...	Bible Translation society...	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Bible Translation Society.
897	Johan-likhita-susamáchár ebang tin patra; or, the Gospel according to St. John, and his three Epistles.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
898	Ananta-rájatwa-bishaye Johanerprati prakáshita bákya; or, the Revelation to St. John about the eternal kingdom.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
899	Mohinimohan Kábya, A pleasing Poem.	ditto ...	Ishwarchandra Chatterji.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bázár, Calcutta, and published at Bally.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by the author.
900	Sushruta, Part 16. ...	ditto ...	Ambikácharan Banerji.	Medical ...	Printed and published at the Victoria Press, No. 13 Rádhánáth Mallik's Lane, Pataldángá, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Jánakínáth Ráya.
901	Práchín Kábya Sangraha; or, a collection of ancient Poems, Part I, No. 10.	ditto ...	Edited by Akshayachandra Sarkár.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Sádháraní Press, Chinsurah.	Printed and published by Nandalál Basu.
902	Rájá Rámmohan Ráyer Pranita Granthábalí; or, a collection of Rájá Rámmohan Ráya's works, Part VIII.	ditto ...	Edited by Rájnáráyan Basu and Gyánchandra Bhattáchárjya.	Religion, B.	Printed at the Adi Bráhmo Samáj Press, and published at the premises of the Adi Bráhmo Samáj.	Printed by Kálidás Chakrabartí, and published by the Editors.
903	Rás-sangraha, a collection of short Poems, Part I.	ditto ...	Aghorchandra Kunwár.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Burdwan Press, Burdwan.	Printed and published by P. L. Singha.
904	Jánakímilan Nátak; or, the meeting with Jánakí or Sítá, a drama.	ditto ...	......	Drama ...	Printed at the Adhiráj Press, Burdwan.	Printed by Purushottam Deb Chattoráj.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
BOOKS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Nov. 26th.	187	8vo. ..	First ...	1,000	Printed..	1 0 0	Badanchandra Naskar, of Behálá.	The adventures of Seth and Basanta, two sons of Rájá Birjit Singh, of Nashipur near Murshidábád, are herein narrated. These two were driven from their father's house by the artifices of their step-mother; the elder shortly after became a Rájá in another country; the younger however fared worse, became eventually the friend of a banker, with whom he travelled, and by his skill in playing chess, was married to the Heroine, the heiress of a rich Rájá, who offered herself as a prize to any one who beat her in play: the banker had first tried, but was defeated and cast into prison. Basanta, on becoming rich, released his old friend but met with a very poor return from him; as he inveigled Basanta into going on the river in a boat with his wife, and then pushed him into the stream. He however managed to keep himself afloat, and reached his elder brother's kingdom, whither the banker too had previously forcibly taken the heroine Sulochaná with him, but she stood faithful to her marriage vow. All the parties met in the elder brother's capital, where the plot of the story thickens: the treacherous banker receives the punishment of his crimes: the brothers recognize each other, and are joined by their father, who had driven them into exile.
Oct. 25th...	119	12mo. ...	Twenty-second.	5,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara, Calcutta.	Containing an exemplary and instructive biography of twenty eminent persons.
Nov. 16th..	115	12mo. ...	Eleventh	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto.	
" 1st ..	107	12mo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	......	Relative to the sports of Krishna at Brindában.
" 15th...	32	8vo. ..	New ..	2,500	ditto ..	0 0 3	......	
" 6th ...	120	16mo. ...	New ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	......	
" 13th...	50	16mo. ..	New ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	......	
" 22nd...	251	Dy. 8vo..	First ..	500	ditto ...	1 8 0	Ishwarchandra Chatterjí.	
" 8th ...	40	Dy. 8vo..	First ...	550	ditto ...	0 4 0	Ambikácharan Banerji, of Calcutta.	
Sept. 29th..	48	Dy. 8vo..	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Askhayachandra Sarkár, of Kadamtalá, Chinsurah, and Sáradáprasádcharan Mitra, of No. 37, Rájá Nabakrishna's Lane, Calcutta.	Containing the poems of Bidyápatí, Chandídás, and Kabikankan.
Nov. 25th..	64	8vo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Gyánchandra Bhattáchárjya of Calcutta.	
Oct. 2nd...	20	8vo. ...	Not given.	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Aghorchandra Kunwár.	
	107	12mo. ...	Second...	......	ditto ...	......	......	The union of Rám and Sítá after their separation.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name of firm or publisher.
						BENGALI
905	The Proverbs of Solomon, and Gospel according to St. Mark.	Bengali..	Bible Translation Society.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Bible Translation Society.
906	The Life of Jesus Christ, as compiled from the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
907	Sarojiní; The invasion of Chittor, a drama.	ditto ...	By the author of the "Purubikram Drama."	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Bálmíki Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálíkinkar Chakrabarti.
908	Kalikátá-hái-korter-phul-béncher-najírer sár-bhág; or, Full Bench Rulings of the Calcutta High Court.	ditto ..	Compiled by Satyakinkar Sen, B.A. and B.L	Law ...	Printed at the Burdwan Press, Burdwan.	Printed by P. L. Singha ...
909	Sushruta, Part 17 ...	ditto ...	Ambikácharan Banerji.	Medical ..	Printed and published at the Victoria Press, No. 13 Rádhánáth Mallik's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Jánakináth Ráya.
910	Bijaya-nagarádhipa Mahárájá, Rám Nátak; or, a drama relating to Mahárájá Rám, Ruler of Bijayanagar.	ditto ..	Rámchandra Mukerji.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Bálmíki Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálíkinkar Chakrabarti.
911	Subjects of Examination in the Bengali language, appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the Entrance Examination of 1877.	ditto ..	Krishnamohan Banerji.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Prákrita Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna, and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.
912	Mahábhárat Purán Sangraha, Shánti Parbba. Part 5.	ditto ...	Translated by the late Kálíprasanna Singha.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Kábya Prakásh Press, No. 7 Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Brahmabrata Sámádhyáyi Bhattáchárjya, and published by Chakrabarti and Co.,
913	Mahábhárat Anushásan Parbba, Part 65.	ditto ...	Translated by Mahendranáth Bhattáchárjya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Bhárat Press, No. 307 Chitpore Road, Jorásánko, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Dharanídhar Mukerji.
914	Ditto ditto Part 68 ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
915	Ditto ditto „ 69 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...
916	Ditto ditto „ 70 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ...
917	Shrímad Bhágabat, Part 46.	ditto ...	Translated by Rohinínandan Sarkár.	ditto .	Printed and published at the New Sarkár's Press, No. 35, Muktárám Báboo's Street, Chorbágán, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rohinínandan Sarkár.
918	Ditto ditto Part 47 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
919	Ditto ditto „ 48 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
920	Ditto ditto „ 49 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
921	Ditto ditto „ 50 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
922	Ditto ditto „ 51 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
923	Ditto ditto „ 52 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
924	Ditto ditto „ 53 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
925	Ditto ditto „ 1 ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
926	Ditto ditto „ 4 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
927	Ditto ditto „ 5 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
928	Ditto ditto „ 6 ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
929	Rámáyana Sundarákánda, Canto 5, No. 3.	ditto ...	Translated and Revised by Gangágobinda Bhattáchárjya.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Sealdah Datta Press.	Printed by Abhayagobinda Bhattáchárjya, and published by the translator.
930	Ditto ditto, ditto, No. 4...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

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Nov. 18th..	72	12mo. ...	New ...	5,000	Printed..	0 0 6	......	
ditto ...	270	12mo. ...	New ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	......	
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						BENGALI
931	Saptakánda Rámáyana; or, the seven books of the Rámáyana.	Bengali.	Translated by the late Kritibás Pandit.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Hindu Press, No. 61 Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Sidheshwar Ghosh.
932	Jogbáshishta Rámáyana Upasham Prakaran.	ditto ...	Translated by Ganeshchandra Bhattácharjya.	Philosophy	Printed and published at the Bhárat Press, No. 367 Jorásánko, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Dharanídhar Mukerji.
933	Padma Purán. Part 19 ...	ditto ...	Translated by Rohinínandan Sarkár.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the New Sarkár's Press, No. 35 Muktárám Báboo's Street, Chorbágán, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rohinínandan Sarkár.
934	Ditto ditto. Part 20 ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
935	Ditto ditto. Ditto 21 ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
936	Ditto ditto. Ditto 22 .	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
937	Ditto ditto Ditto 23 ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
938	Kaliká Purán; by Márkandeya.	ditto ..	Translated by Durgácharan Banerji.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Beadon Press, No. 66 Beadon Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Krishnaprasád Majumdár and published by Dayálchánd Sábui.
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1146	Kabitákaláp; or, a Collection of Poems.	ditto ...	Rámnáth Ráya	Poetry, E..	Printed and published at the Sulabh Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Ishánchandra Shíl.
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1148	Chhánká Bidyásundar Tappá. Part I.	ditto ...	Aghorchandra Dás Ghosh.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Chaitanya Chandrodaya Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Makhanlál Ghosh and published by Jadunáth Datta.
1149	Ditto ditto. Part II. ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the General Printing Press, No. 115, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Benimádhab Bhattácharjya, and published as above.
1150	Ditto ditto. Part III ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

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„ 5th...	96	Dy. 8vo..	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 12 0	Dayálchánd Sábui and Durgácharan Banerji, of Calcutta.	
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						BENGALI
1151	Pancharanga Pánchálí; or, Five Poems in Metre.	Bengali...	Rajaniballabh Chatterji.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Kabitá Kaumudí Press, No. 117 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rasíklál Chandra.
1152	Kálímáyer Gahaná churi, Nakuleshwarer bipad; or, the Theft of the Jewels of the goddess Kálí, and the Distress of (her husband) Shiva thereat.	ditto ...	Akhilchandra Datta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1153	Anandamayí talár Pántha churi; or, the Theft of the goddess Kálí's sacrificial kid.	ditto ...	Rajaníballabh Chatterji.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1154	Shrikshetrer Jagannáther Mandir Patan; or, the falling in of the temple of Jagannáth at that place.	ditto ..	Rámchandra Shíl.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1155	Deb Debír Bipad; or the distress of the God and Goddess (referring to Kálí and Shiva).	ditto ...	Akhilchandra Datta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1156	Kalikátár-ei-ek-hujuk; or, This is the common talk about Calcutta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1157	Pratham Shíkshá Bhúbibaran; or, Geography for Beginners.	ditto ...	Pyárímohan Chatterji.	Geography, E...	Printed at the B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22 Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kírtibás Dás, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1158	Barna Parichayak; or, Instructor in the Letters. Part I.	ditto ...	Sadánanda Chatterji.	Language, E.	Printed and published at J. G. Chatterji & Co.'s Press, No. 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by J. G. Chatterji and Co., and published by the author.
1159	Rájá Ibráhímer-bairágya-brittánta; or, an Account of Rájá Ibráhím as a Recluse.	ditto ...	Girishchandra Sen.	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the Indian Mirror Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Gopálchandra Dás.
1160	Debarshi Nárader-nabajíban-lábh; or, New life acquired by Nárad, the Chief of Devotees.	ditto ...	Aghornáth Gupta	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1161	Katak-guli-prashnottar; or, Some Questions and Answers.	ditto ...	Keshabchandra Sen.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1162	Pratham-páth, Asanjukta-barna; or First Lessons in Simple Letters. (Illustrated.)	ditto ...	Sátkari Datta.	Language. E.	Printed and published at Hitaishí Press, No. 1, Krishnadás Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kailáshchandra Banerji.
1163	Phalit-jyotish; or, a Digest of the Oraculum. New Series. Part I.	ditto ...	Compiled and translated by Ambikácharan Basu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Wellington Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihárílál Adhya, and published by Krishnalál Datta.
1164	Byám-shikshak; or, Gymnastic Instructor. Part I. (Illustrated.)	ditto ...	Shyámácharan Ghosh.	Science, E.	Printed and published at the Kar Press, No. 107, Shámbázár Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jadunáth Mandal, and published by the author.

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PAMPHLETS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Augt. 30th.	12	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	Printed..	0 0 3	Rasiklál Chandra, of Calcutta.	On the theft of the jewels belonging to the goddess Kálí; the falling down of a portion of the temple of Jagannáth; the theft of Kálí's sacrificial kid; the tumbling in of the roof of Madanmohan's Sidheshwarí temple, and the breaking of the hand of the goddess.
„ 15th...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	8,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	On the theft of the jewels belonging to the goddess Kálí.
„ 20th...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto.	
„ 21st...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto.	
„ 23rd...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	1,500	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto.	
„ 25th...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	Mainly referring to the great immorality prevailing in Calcutta.
„ 15th...	71	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Pyárimohan Chatterji	Intended for the junior pupils of schools.
„ 20th...	24	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Sadánanda Chatterji Gosáin, of Durgápore.	Containing the alphabet and a few lessons in simple letters.
„ 22nd...	16	16mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	The Indian Bráhmo Samáj, at No. 13, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.	A religious tract narrating the good deeds of Ibráhím Rájá of Balkh, who gave up the world and took up his abode in a cemetery.
„ 23rd...	8	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	Relating a dialogue between Byás, the author of the Mahábhárat, and Nárad, the devotee, in the course of which the religious views of the latter are explained.
„ 22nd...	14	32mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 0 6	ditto ...	On spiritual matters.
„ 23rd...	31	12mo. ...	Eighteen	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	Sátkari Datta, of Nibandhadattapukur.	Containing the alphabet, and easy lessons in simple letters, concluding with a short piece of poetry.
„ 31st ...	32	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Ambikácharan Basu, of Hugolkuriá, Calcutta.	Compiled from Napoleon's Fate Book and some Sanskrit works.
Sept. 1st...	66	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Shyámácharan Ghosh, of Rámkánta Bose's Street.	

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
1165	Sonágájir Khun; or, The Murder at Sonágáji.	Bengali..	Akhilchandra Datta.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Kabitá Kaumudí Press, No. 117 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rasiklál Chandra.
1166	Bhálabásár-mukhe-chhái; or, Dust thrown in the Face of Love.	ditto ...	Pyárímohan Sen.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
1167	Sonágájir khunir-phánsir-hukum; or, The Sonágáji Murderer sentenced to be hanged.	ditto ...	Akhilchandra Datta.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1168	Bidyásundar (the title of a well known Bengali poem).	ditto ..	The late Bháratchandra Ráya.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sudhárnab Press, No. 117 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Jaharilál Shíl, and published by Trailokyanáth Datta.
1169	Shishubodhak; or, Child's Instructor. (Illustrated.)	ditto ...	Shubhánkardás Pandit.	Miscellaneous, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
1170	Banger punaruddhár Nátak; or, The Deliverance of Bengal. A drama.	ditto ...	Bipinbihári Shíl.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the New Indian Press, No. 11 Pataldángá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámnrisinha Banerji, and published by the author.
1171	Nirdeshakebang Shastra-Shárír-Bidyá; or, Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy.	ditto ...	Rashikánta Datta.	Medical ...	Printed and published at the Girish Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Maulá Baksh.
1172	Satyamálá; or, Garland of Truth.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the East Bengal Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Nabínchandra De.
1173	Hita-Manjarí; or, Blossoms of Good Things.	ditto ...	Hemchandra Chatterji.	Poetry ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1174	Bodhodaya; or, Rise of Knowledge.	ditto ...	Compiled by Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed at the Sanskrit Press, No. 62 Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at the Sanskrit Press Depository.	Printed by Pítámbar Banerji, and published by the manager of the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1175	Barna-Parichaya, Asanjukta-barna; or, an Acquaintance with Simple Letters. Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Language, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
1176	Ditto ditto. Compound Letters. Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1177	Krishiniyamábalí-o-Jamídárí, Mahájaní-hisáb; or, Rules for Cultivation, and Zamindárí and Mahájaní Accounts.	ditto ...	Haladhar Guha.	Accounts, E.	Printed and published at the Bánglá Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Lachhman Basák.
1178	Revelation of St. John, the Divine.	ditto ...	The Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.	Religion, C.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society.
1179	Biláp-Laharí; or, the Waves of Lamentation.	ditto ...	Bhabasundarí Dásí.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta, and published at Chetlá.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by Púrnachandra Ráya Chaudhurí and Ashwiní Kumár Ghosh.
1180	Pánchálí; or, Verses in five metres. 11th Canto.	ditto ...	Rasikchandra Ráya.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Kabitáratnákar Press, No. 17 Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115 Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.

Quarter ending 31st *December* 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
PAMPHLETS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 1st...	12	12mo. ...	First ...	6,000	Printed..	0 0 3	Rasiklál Chandra ...	With reference to a recent brutal murder by a Bengalee of his mistress at Sonágáji, in Calcutta.
„ 13th..	12	12mo. ...	First ...	3,500	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	Showing the want of a return of affection on the part of wives and sweethearts towards their husbands and lovers, who invariably load them with innumerable presents and ardent attachment.
„ 22nd.	12	12mo. ...	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto ...	The same remarks as in No. 1165 apply here.
„ 1st ..	94	Rl. 16mo	First ..	1,500	ditto ...	0 1 0	......	A well-known Bengali poem by one of the most famous poets of Bengal, and already noticed in this catalogue.
„ 10th..	48	8vo. ...	Second...	6,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	......	Containing the illustrated alphabet, arithmetical tables, and reading lessons.
„ 5th...	72	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	Bipinbihárí Ghoshál...	This drama is based on that part of the history of Bengal which relates to Ghyásuddín II, when the land was groaning under the oppression of the Muhammadan yoke. The zemindars form a conspiracy and defeat the Moslems.
„ 5th...	80	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0		
„ 5th...	32	16mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 6	......	Religious truths are herein inculcated.
„ 29th..	16	16mo. ...	First ...	100	ditto ...	0 1 6	... ..	On goodness.
„ 6th...	80	Rl. 12mo	Forty-eighth.	10,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara, of Calcutta.	Containing reading lessons on various subjects. A short vocabulary of the most difficult words is to be found at the end of the book.
„ 20th..	32	12mo. ..	Fifty-eighth.	20,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	Containing the alphabet, and short reading lessons in simple letters.
„ 14th..	38	12mo. ...	Fifty-seventh.	10,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	ditto ...	Containing the alphabet, and short reading lessons in compound letters.
„ 11th..	82	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	......	
„ 16th..	50	16mo. ...	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	......	
„ 17th..	27	Rl. 12mo	First ...	250	ditto ...	Gratis ...	Ashwinikumár Ghosh, of Chetlá.	Composed and published by the author on the death of her brother and son.
„ 22nd.	86	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bishwambhar Láhá of No. 15 Kálíprasád Datta's Street.	

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						BENGALI
1181	Joshid bigyán; or, Knowledge for Women.	Bengali..	Shrímatí Basanta Kumárídásí.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Satyaprakásh Press, Barisál.	Printed and published by Harakumár Kar.
1182	Mánas Ranjiní; or, Entertaining Meditations. Part I.	ditto ...	Pramadácharan Sen.	Poetry, E..	Printed and published at the Madhyastha Press, No. 30 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Adwaitacharan Ghosh, and published by the author.
1183	Samare Kámini-Nátak; or, the Female in Battle. A drama.	ditto ...	Harimohan Bhattáchárjya.	Drama ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1184	Uchchaganita; or, Higher Arithmetic. Part I.	ditto ...	Compiled by Káminíkumár Chakrabartí.	Arithmetic, E.	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24 Mírjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dás and published by Ishánchandra Bhattácharjya.
1185	Jel-Darpan Nátak; or, the Mirror depicting the Jail.	ditto ...	Dakshinácharan Chatterji, author of the Chá-kar Darpan.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Samáchár Chandriká Press, No. 53 Sitárám Ghosh's Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Jadunath Raya, and published by the author.
1186	Ebár-Pujár-bara-dhum; or, Great *eclat* about the Pujá this time.	ditto ...	Jogendranáth Basu.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Kabitákaumudi Press, No. 117 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rasiklál Chandra.
1187	Saral Mánasánka; or, Easy Mental Arithmetic. Part I.	ditto ...	O. R. Bachelor.	Arithmetic, E.	Printed and published at the Mission Press, Midnapore.	Printed and published by R. M. Hogbin.
1188	Gabarnar-Sáhebor-Shubhágaman; or, the Welcome arrival of the Governor.	ditto ...	Nabakumár Náth.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24 Mírjáfir's Lane, Pataldángá, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dás, and published by the author.
1189	Tantabáya-tilak; or, Particulars relative to the Rise and Progress of the Weaver Class.	ditto ...	Compiled by Paramánanda Dás.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1190	Ashtambhág Pánchálí ...	ditto ...	Rasikchandra Ráya.	ditto ...	Printed at the Kabitárantákar Press, No. 17 Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115 Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Lahá.
1191	Kabitá Prasúna; or, the Blossom of Poetry.	ditto ...	Kailáshchandra Mukerji.	Poetry, E.	Printed at the B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22 Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kritibásdás, and published by the author.
1192	Nárad Sambád; or, Tidings of Nárad.	ditto ...	Krishnadás Pandit.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the General Printing Press, No. 115 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Benimádhab Bhattácharjya.
1193	Manoshikshá; or, Discipline of the Mind.	ditto ...	Premánanda Dás.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1194	Sarindhari Nátak; the Name of the Heroine. A drama. Part II.	ditto ...	Dwárkánáth Sarkár.	Drama ...	Printed at the Sealdah Datta Press.	Printed by Shaikh Ayzuddín.
1195	Kurukshetropákhyán Nátak; or the Kuru Rájá's Battle-field. A drama.	ditto ...	Shyámácharan Dás.	ditto ...	Printed at the Puránprakásh Press.	Printed by Mahendranáth Bhattáchárjya, and published by Judunáth Dás.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	Remarks.
PAMPHLETS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 23rd.	73	8vo. ...	First ...	500	Printed..	0 8 0	......	An interesting work, written by a Bengali lady, on twenty different subjects; such as woman's independence, use of time, advantages of education, &c., and intended for the benefit and instruction of the female sex.
" 26th..	49	Dy.12mo	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 5 0	Manamohan Basu, of No. 202 Cornwallis Street.	Poems on various subjects.
" 27th..	70	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto ...	Describing the contest against the Muhammadans by Kamaládebí, the wife of Dábir Singha of Sindhu, and her eventually immolating herself on the funeral pyre.
" 24th..	38	Dy.12mo	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	......	
Oct. 1st ...	96	8vo. ...	First ...	500	dtito ...	0 12 0	Dakshinácharan Chatterji, of Pánihâti.	The work commences with a dialogue between two of the principal actors in the case of the Guikwár of Barodá, in which unfavorable comments are made as to the action taken therein by Government. A little further on, and forming the main part of the book, the immunities permitted in the civil jail are contrasted with the heart-rending treatment by the jail authorities of prisoners in the criminal jail. The native doctor is depicted as kind and sympathetic, whilst the Civil Surgeons and the Magistrates are, on the other hand, represented as heartlessly cruel, especially in flogging the prisoners. The drama comprises scenes in the Alipore, Jessore, Burdwan, Narail, and Bankoora jails. The Jessore jail stands out most prominently in the cruel treatment of its prisoners, one of whom is represented as having died from the effects of the lashes administered to him whilst in prison.
" 1st ...	8	8vo. ...	First ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	Rasiklálchandra.	
" 2nd...	32	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	O. R. Bachelor, of Midnapore.	Intended for the use of very young children.
" 5th ...	9	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Nabakumár Náth ...	Welcoming His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his recent visit to Jessore, and eulogising him for his labor during the famine; also respecting educational and other matters.
" 10th ...	59	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Parmánanda Dás, of Haritakibágán.	
" 18th ...	92	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Bishwambhar Láhá, of Calcutta.	On the glories of Benares, Rávan and Hanumán, &c.
" 18th ...	28	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 0	Kailáshchandra Mukerji, of Haripur.	Short poems on light, evening, departure of spring, flower-garden, &c.
" 20th ...	36	8vo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	Benímádhab Bhattácharjya, of No. 115 Chitpore Road.	
" 20th ...	40	8vo. ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	This work is written with a view to moral improvement.
" 21st ...	90	8vo. ...	First ...	Not given.	ditto ..	0 12 0	......	Founded on a tale from the Mahábhárat.
" 25th ...	90	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 8 0	Shyámácharan Dás, of Khardah.	Indra, on being coerced by the demons, lost his throne, and was thereupon advised to seek the aid of one of the mortals, which he accordingly did, and found in Khattánga Rájá all that was necessary. On being restored to his throne, Indra ordered great rejoicings, and during one of the nautches one of the celestial dancers became enamoured of Khattánga Rájá which so vexed Indra that he cursed and turned her into a mortal for a specified period. During her residence on earth, Kuru Rájá, whilst hunting, met and fell in love with her, and after she had, to his intense sorrow, received deliverance and returned to heaven, Kuru by worshipping Indra had her given to him in marriage.

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						BENGALI
1196	Shakuntalár Banbihár; or, the Roaming of Shakuntalá in the Forest.	Bengali..	Rasikchandra Ráya.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Kabitáratnákar Press, No. 17 BrindábanBasák'sStreet, and published at No. 115 Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
1197	Kusum Kaláp; a Collection of Poetry.	ditto ...	Prasannakumár Basu.	Poetry, E.	Printed and published at the Bhárat-mihir Press, Mymensingh.	Printed by Jadunáth Ráya
1198	Saralpáth prathambhágor Shabdártha; or, Meanings of Words in the first part of the Easy Reader.	ditto ...	Shyámácharan Banerji.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at at the DhansindhuPress, Berhampore.	Printed by Rájkrishna Singha.
1199	Sukhbodh; the Title of a Grammar.	ditto ...	Shrináth Chanda.	Grammar, E.	Printed and published at the Bhárat-mihir Press, Mymensingh.	Printed by Jadunáth Ráya, and published by the author.
1200	Nabínmaní (a name) ...	ditto ...	Rev. S. C. Ghosh.	Religion, C.	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sambád Press, No. 1 Pipalpati Lane, Bhawánipore, and published at No. 23 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by the Tract Society, Calcutta.
1201	Sítámbáraner Brittánta; or, Particulars relating to Sítámbáran.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	......
1202	Nabya Ukil; or, the New Pleader.	ditto ...	Ramánáth Sányál.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the East Indian Press, Harinábhi.	Printed by Bhúbanmohan Ghosh and published by the author.
1203	Tapaswini Rábá; or, the Pious Rába.	ditto ...	Girishchandra Sen.	Religious Biography.	ditto ..	ditto ...
1204	Mahábír-o-báliká; or, the Hero and the Girl.	ditto ...	Revd. S. C. Ghosh.	Religion, C.	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sambád Press, No. 1 Pipalpati Lane, Bhawánipore, and published at No. 23 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by the Tract Society, Calcutta.
1205	Gítamálá; or, a Garland of Songs.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1206	Sulalitákhyán; a Pleasing Tale.	ditto ...	Madhusúdan Ghosh.	Fiction ...	Printed at the Kashíkhanda Press, Táleigunge, and published at the Chétla House of the author.	Printed by Girishchandra Chatterji, and published by the author.
1207	Saralpáth; or, Easy Lessons in Compound Letters. Part II.	ditto ...	Jagadbandhu Modak.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed at the New Bengal Press, No. 30 Rájá Kálíkrishna's Lane, Calcutta, and published at the Shyámbázár Government Aided School.	Printed by Sáradáprasád Chatterji, and published by the author.
1208	Saralpáth; or, Easy Lessons in Compound Letters. Part III.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1209	Shishu Shikshá; or, the Infant Lessons. Part I.	ditto ...	The late Madanmohan Tarkálankár.	Language, E.	Printed at the Sanskrit Press, No. 62 Amherst Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 30 Bechu Chatterji's Street.	Printed by Pítámbar Banerji, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1210	Nárad Sangbád; or, Tidings of Nárad.	ditto ..	Krishnadás ...	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Sudhárnaba Press, No. 117 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Shíl.

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PAMPHLETS.—(Continued)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Nov. 7th ...	60	12mo. ..	First ...	1,000	Printed..	0 1 0	Bishwambhar Láhá of Calcutta.	The marriage of Shakuntalá with Dushwamanta, and their separation, are herein described in verse.
„ 9th ..	73	12mo. ...	First ..	500	ditto ...	0 5 0	Prasannakumár Bose	On morning, mother's love, children, youth, walk in a garden, &c.
„ 10th ...	11	8vo. ...	First ..	500	ditto ..	0 1 6	Shyámácharan Banerji, of Gorábázár.	
„ 15th ...	29	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto	0 2 6	Srináth Chanda ...	Easy grammar of the current Bengali language, intended for the use of young boys and girls.
Sept. 13th..	16	Dy. 32mo.	First ...	5,000	ditto ..	0 0 1½	Tract Society, No. 23 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	Religious tracts.
„ 13th..	16	Dy. 32mo.	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	ditto	ditto.
Sept. 22nd	64	Dy. 12mo.	First ...	520	ditto ...	0 8 0	Ramánáth Sányál, of Thunthania, Calcutta.	Depicting the successful passing as a pleader of the hero; the exultation of his family thereat; his consequent pride and ignoring of his former friends and associates; his want of success in his profession; his total inability to plead the cause of his father in a case of assault, wherein the old man on appeal was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The hero ultimately falls into difficulties, takes some money out of court to which he was not legally entitled, and his name is struck off the roll of pleaders by order of the High Court.
„ 23rd	24	Dy. 24mo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 1 0	Girishchandra Sen, of No. 13, Mirzápur Street.	Showing the devoutness and piety of the heroine, a girl of Bassorah.
Oct. 23rd..	16	32mo. ..	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	Tract Society, No. 23 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	A religious tract.
Oct. 27th..	18	Dy. 18mo.	First ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 0 1	ditto.	
Nov. 26th..	32	8vo. ..	First ...	100	ditto ...	Nil	Madhusúdan Ghosh, of Chetlá.	Intended to show that good and evil deeds always meet with their respective reward and punishment.
Oct. 18th...	28	Dy. 12mo..	Third ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 3	Jagadbandhu Modak, of Shyámbázár.	
„ 20th ..	36	Dy. 12mo.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 7 0	ditto ..	Containing short and easy reading lessons.
„ 20th ..	25	12mo. ...	Seventy-first.	10,000	ditto ..	0 1 0	Ishwarchandra Bidyáságara.	
Nov. 7th...	34	12mo. ...	New ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	......	The meeting between Krishna and Nárad, and the description of the ten incarnations.

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Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which book is written.	Name of author translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
1211	**Bhakti-tattwasár**; or, the Principles of Faith investigated.	Bengali	Not given	Religion. H.	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press No. 99 Ahíritolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by N. L. Shíl.
1212	**Shrí Rádhikár Sahasra Nám**; or, the Thousand Appellations of Rádhiká.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Religion. H.	ditto	ditto ...
1213	**Shrí-Shrí Krishna Chaitanya Mahápraphur Sahasra Nám**; or, the Thousand Names of the mighty lord Shrí-Krishna Chaitanya.	ditto ..	Not given .	Religion. H.	ditto	ditto ...
1214	**Shrí Gobindadáser Ekánna Pad**; or, the Fifty-one Poems of Gobindadás.	ditto ..	Gobindadás ...	Poetry ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
1215	**Chárupáth**; or, Entertaining Lessons in Science and Literature. Part I.	ditto ...	Akshayakumár Datta.	Science. E..	Printed at the New Sanskrit Press, No. 14 Goábágán Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 30 Bechu Chatterji's Street.	Printed by Mathuránáth Chatterji, and published by the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1216	**Bidyásundar Nátak** ...	ditto ...	Not given ...	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Ishwarchandra Basu and Co
1217	**Byákaran Prabesh**; or, Entrance to Grammar.	ditto ..	Jagachchandra Chakrabartí.	Grammar. E	Printed and published at the Girishbidyáratna Press, No. 24 Bye-lane, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Harishchandra Kabiratna, and published by Pránnáth Sáhá.
1218	**Pathkar Darshan**; or, the Road Cess Guide.	ditto ...	Hírálál Barmmá.	Law	Printed at the Burdwan Press, Burdwan.	Printed by P. L. Singha.
						BENGALI
14	**Chayaful Muluk Badiujjamál**; the names of the Hero and Heroine.	Bengali, Musalmáni.	Munshi-Mál-Muhammad.	Fiction ...	Printed and published at the Muhammadi Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Muhammad Ján.
15	**Nashihatul Gáfilín**; or, Advice to the Negligent and Careless.	ditto ...	Munshi Abdul Gafur Háji.	Religion. M.	Printed and published at the Sealdah Ahmadi Press.	Printed by Moulvi Asgar Hosein, and published by the author.
16	**Gol-i-arján**; the Name of the Heroine.	ditto .	Kázi Rayahánuddín and Sheikh Sadullá Sarkár.	Fiction . .	Printed and published at the General Printing Press, No. 115 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Benímádhab Bhattácharjya, and published by Maheshchandra Shíl.
17	**Jangnámár Puthí**; or, an Account of a Battle.	ditto ...	Munshi Yákub and revised by Abdul Málik.	Fiction ...	ditto ..	Printed as above, and published by Benímádhab Bhattácharjya.
18	**Jayaguner Puthí**; the Name of the Heroine.	ditto ...	Syad Hamza ...	Fiction ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
PAMPHLETS.—(Concluded.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Nov. 3rd ...	60	12mo. ...	Several...	2,000	Printed...	0 1 0	......	
,, 9th ...	12	12mo. ...	Second ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 1	......	
,, 12th ...	12	12mo. ...	Second ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	......	
,, 12th ...	13	12mo. ...	Sixth ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 6	......	On morning, forenoon, afternoon, evening, &c.
,, 25th ...	85	12mo. ...	Thirtieth	8,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Akshayakumár Datta, of Calcutta.	
,, 9th ...	95	8vo. ...	Third ...	500	ditto ...	0 12 0	Ishwarchandra Basu & Co., of Calcutta.	A drama based on the famous popular tale of Bidyásundar.
,, 26th ...	52	Dy. 12mo.	Fifteenth	5,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	Pránnáth Sáhá, of Goalundo.	
Not given...	14	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 6	Hírálál Barmmá, of Burdwan.	
MUSSALMANI BOOKS.								
1875.	Pages.							
July 23rd...	216	Rl. 8vo...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	1 0 0	......	A love tale; the scene laid in Egypt.
Oct. 11th...	104	Rl. 8vo...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Munshi Abdulgafur Hájí-Sanár Rám-pur, Tipperah.	
,, 10th...	136	Rl. 8vo...	First ...	1,200	ditto ...	0 6 0	Maheshchandra Shíl, of No. 333 Chitpore Road.	A love tale.
,, 13th...	128	ditto ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Benímádhab Bhattá-chárjya, of No. 115 Chitpore Road.	A description of a battle between Yazíd and Muhammad Hanífah.
,, 16th...	105	ditto ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	ditto ...	The deeds of heroism of Jayagun, daughter of Yirumsháh, who promised to become the bride of the man who could defeat her, and this was done by Muhammad Hanífah.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
36	Chiddik-Alir-Puthí; or, Book relating to Chiddik Ali.	Mussalmáni-Bengali.	Abdur Rahím...	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Rahmáni Press, Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Abdur Rahím.
37	Kitáb-nasihatul-azam; or, Book giving great Advice.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Religion, M.	ditto ...	ditto ...
38	Chayaful-momenín; or, the Sword of the Faithful.	ditto ...	Munshi Fasiud-dín.	ditto ..	Printed at the Kádiriá Press, Sealdah, and published at Dhobápárá.	Printed by Kádir Baksh, and published by Ibráhím Mullá.
39	Leilá-majnu; the Name of the Hero and Heroine of the Tale.	ditto ...	Sheikh Ghulám Akbar.	Fiction ..	Printed and published at the General Printing Press, No. 115 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Benímádhab Bhattáchárjya, and published by Maheshchandra Shil.
40	Abusámár Puthí; Book relating to Abusámá.	ditto ...	Jaymál Abdís..	Fiction ..	Printed at the Kabitáratnákar Press, No. 17 Bindában Basak's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115 Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
						ENGLISH
213	The Truth and Beauty of the Gospel.	English	C. Cesary, author of the Science of the Visible and Invisible.	Religion, C.	Printed and published at Cones and Co.'s Press, No. 19 Lálbázár, Calcutta.	Printed by Cones and Co., and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.
214	Manual of Surveying for India.	ditto ...	Colonel Thuillier.	Surveying.	Printed and published at Shacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, No. 1-1 Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.
215	The Materia Medica ...	ditto ...	Mahendralál Sarkár, M.D.	Medicine.	Printed and published at the Anglo-Sanskrit Press, No. 73 Sánkáritolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Ishwarchandra Ghosh.
216	A Hand-book for Visitors to Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow.	ditto ...	H. G. Keene.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, No. 1-1 Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.
217	The Tourist's Guide to the Principal Stations between Calcutta and Mooltan, and Allahabad and Bombay.	ditto ...	J. B. Knight.	ditto ..	Printed and published at the Press, No. 12 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed by T. S. Smith, and published by W. Newman and Co.
218	Solution of Geometrical Problems. Part I.	ditto ...	Jogendranáth Mitra.	Science, E.	Printed at the East India Press, Harinábhi, and published at No. 11 College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Gopálkrishna Mitra.
219	Ditto ditto. Part II.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	Printed and published by Bhúbanmohan Ghosh.
220	Selecta Poetica. Part I.	ditto ...	Edited by Thacker, Spink and Co.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, No. 1-1 Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink and Co.
221	Code of Criminal Procedure.	ditto ...	H. T. Prinsep.	Law ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
222	Regulations of the Bengal Code, Chronological Tables, Introduction, and Notes.	ditto ...	C. D. Field, M.A. and LL.D.	Law ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
223	Subjects of Examination in the English Language appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the first Examination in Arts of December 1877.	ditto ...	The Calcutta University.	Miscellaneous, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
224	The Plays and Poems of William Shakespear. Macbeth. No. XII.	ditto ...	Edited by Mitra and Co.	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Bentinck Press, No. 14 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahendranáth Ghosh, and published by the editors.

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
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1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
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ditto ...	40	ditto ...	First ...	ditto...	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	
Sept. 23rd.	58	Rl. 8vo...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	......	
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Nov. 10th	15	8vo. ...	Not given..	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 4	Bishwambhar Lahá ...	A tale showing the justice of Omar, one of the caliphs; inasmuch as he did not spare his own son "Abusámá," but ordered him to receive the customary number of stripes for having committed adultery, and for intoxication.
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Nov. 1st..	854	Rl. 8vo..	Third ...	1,500	ditto ...	16 0 0	Colonel Thuillier.	
Sept. 12th.	402	8vo. ...	First ...	400	ditto ...	5 0 0	Dr. Mahendralál Sarkár, M.D., No. 73, Sánkáritolá Lane.	
„ 28th.	125	12mo. square.	First ...	300	ditto ...	2 0 0	H. J. Keene.	
Oct. 1st ...	178	12mo. ...	Fourth...	1,000	ditto ...	2 0 0	W. Newman & Co.	
May 1st ...	91	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 14 0	Jogendranáth Mitra of Rájpur.	
Nov. 2nd.	74	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto.	
„ 3rd..	176	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 0 0	Thacker, Spink & Co.	Literal translations of the poetical selections appointed for the Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. examinations of the Calcutta University.
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„ 23rd..	795	8vo. ...	First ...	1,500	ditto ...	18 0 0	C. D. Field.	
„ 15th..	286	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	Thacker, Spink & Co.	Selections from the Metamorphoses, Calendar, Lament, and Pontic Epistles of Ovid.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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						ENGLISH
314	Questions with Answers, on Physical Geography.	English..	Rájkrishna Adhya.	Science, E.	Printed and published at the Bodhodaya Press, Hooghly.	Printed and published by Káshínáth Bhattáchárjya.
315	Hand-book for Visitors to Benares.	ditto ...	Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at T. Black & Co.'s Press, No. 75 Bentinck Street, and published at Calcutta.	Printed by T. Black and Co., and published by W. Newman and Co.
316	A Retrospect of the Asrapur Orphanage of the S. P. G. Society at Cawnpore.	ditto ...	Rev. D. H. G. Dunne.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the author.
317	The Hidden Gem Discovered.	ditto ...	Calcutta Christian Tract Society.	Religion, C.	ditto ...	Printed and published by the Christian Tract Society.
318	The Boatman of Niagara.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
319	Heart Longings of Humanity.	ditto ...	Rev. J. M. Thoburn.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
320	English Spelling Book. No. 1.	ditto ...	Matilál Sur ...	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Matilál Press, No. 22 Brindában Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Udayachandra Ghosh, and published by the author.
321	Rules for the guidance of Officers and Subordinates in connection with the Public Works Department of the Ráj Darbhangá.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Miscellaneous.	Printed at T. Black's Press, No. 55 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed by T. Black and Co.
322	India's Prayer and Greeting.	ditto ...	Samuel Harraden.	Music ...	Printed as above, and published at Dalhousie Square.	Printed by T. Black and Co., and published by Harold and Co.
						HINDI
23	Baitál Pachísí; or, Twenty-five Tales related by the demon Betál.	Hindi ...	Pandit Shri Sudarshan Pánre.	Fiction ..	Printed at the B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22 Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Krittibásdás, and published by the author.
24	Singhásan batrisi; or, the Thirty-two Fables.	ditto ...	Lallujílál ...	Fiction ...	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press, No. 99 Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Shíl.
25	Rámáyana Saptakánda; the Seven Cantos of the Rámáyana.	ditto ...	Tulsidás ...	Poetry ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
						HINDI
51	Arthekhyál Bhartharíko; or, Poem relating to Bhartharí.	ditto ...	Prahlád Ráya	Poetry ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bazár, and published at Barrá Bazár.	Printed by I. C. Bose & Co., and published by Jaharmal Náráyana.
52	Prakriti Bhúgol; or, Physical Geography.	ditto ...	Translated by Sajiwanlál, B.A. from the work of Babu Kshíradchandra Ráya, M.A.	Science, E.	Printed and published at the Bhárat Sajiwan Press, Bhagulpore.	Printed and published by Sajiwanlál.
53	Bharthárí Charitra; or, the Biography of Rájá Bhartharí.	ditto ...	Káshínáth ...	Biography.	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press, No. 99 Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Shíl.
54	Shrí Rámajanama; or, the Birth of Ráma.	ditto ...	Surjyadás ...	Religion, H.	ditto ...	ditto ...
						PERSIAN
11	Mahbub-us-Sibián; or, the Children's Friend.	Persian..	Muhammad Azhar.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Muhammadí Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Muhammadí Ján.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

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Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	Remarks.
PAMPHLETS.								
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Sept. 16th.	27	12mo. ...	Second...	500	Printed..	0 3 0	Ráj Krishna Adhya of Chinsurah.	Based mainly on the work of Mr. H. F. Blanford, F.G.S.
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„ 18th..	4	Folio ...	First ...	Not given.	Printed & lithographed.	2 0 0	Harold & Co. ...	Composed for and sung on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Calcutta.
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1875.								
Oct. 20th...	100	8vo. ...	First ...	2,000	Printed..	0 4 0	Sudarshan Pánre, of Calcutta.	The 25 tales related as riddles by the demon Betál to Rájá Bikramàditya.
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„ 28th...	478	8vo. ...	Third ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	......	Containing the Adi, Ajodhyá, Aranya, Kiskindhyá, Sundará, Lanká, and Uttarákándas.
PAMPHLETS.								
1875.								
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July 25th...	38	ditto ...	First ...	250	Lithographed.	0 3 6	Sajiwanlál of No. 2, Hatiyákánt Surá, and Kshíradchandra Ráya, of No. 7 Uttarpára.	
Oct. 22nd..	14	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	Printed..	0 1 0		
„ 23rd...	20	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 1 0		
PAMPHLET.								
1875.								
July 7th ...	24	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	Nil ...	......	Samples of letter-writing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name of firm or publisher.
						SANSKRIT
174	Chhando-manjarí of Gangádás; or, Buds of Poetical Measure.	Sanskrit.	Revised by Rámtáran Shiromani, with Commentary.	Rhetoric...	Printed and published at the Sucháru Press, No. 336 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámbrahma Mukerji, and published by the editor.
175	The Aphorisms of the Vedánta by Bádaráyana; with the Commentary of Sankara Achárya and the Glossary of Govinda Ananda.	ditto ...	Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A.	Philosophy	Printed and published at the Beadon Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Krishnaprasád Majumdár, and published by the editor.
176	Anargharághava. A Drama in seven Acts; by Murárimishra.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Drama ...	Printed and published at the Sucháru Press, No. 336 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámbrahma Mukerji, and published by the editor.
177	Prakriti Rahasyang; or, the Truths of Nature. Part I.	ditto ..	Rajaníkánta Sharmmá.	Poetry ..	Printed at the Girish Press, Dacca.	Printed by Maulá Baksh ..
178	Mahánirbbán Tantram. Part I. Vol II.	ditto ...	Anandachandra Bedántabágish.	Religion H.	Printed at the Adi Bráhmo Samáj Press, Calcutta and published at No. 30 Bechu Chatterji's Street.	Printed by Kálídás Chakrabarti, and published by Kálodákinkar Ráya.
179	Máddabanidán. Part V...	ditto ..	Kálidás Bidyáratna.	Medical ...	Printed and published at the Sangbád Gyánratnákar Press.	Printed and published by Bhúbanchandra Basák.
180	Sushruta Uttará Tantra. Vol. IV.	ditto ...	Sushruta ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
181	Báchaspatya; a Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language. Part VIII.	ditto ...	Compiled by Professor Táránáth Tarkabáchaspati.	Language..	Printed and published at the Kábya Prakásh Press, No. 7 Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Brahmabrata Samádhyáyi, and published by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara.
182	Shabda Kalpadrumah; or, the Tree bearing all the Words that may be wished for. Part III, No. 11.	ditto ...	The late Sir Rájá Rádhákánta Deb Báhádur.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Bengal Press, No. 30 Rájá Kálíkrishna's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Sáradáprasád Chatterji, and published by Baradákánta Mitra.
183	Ditto ditto. No. 12 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
184	Ditto ditto. No. 13 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
185	Ditto ditto. No. 14 ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
						SANSKRIT
119	Ashtádhyáyí Sutrapáth (Aphorisms of Pánini).	ditto ...	Edited by Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, B.A.	Grammar..	Printed and published at the Beadon Press, Calcutta.	Printed by R. P. Majumdár, and published by the editor.
120	Shrí Vishnu Sahasra nám; or, the Thousand names of Vishnu.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Religion ...	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press, No. 99 Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by N. L. Shíl.
						URDU
32	Ayinah Majmuyah Tázírát-i-Hind; or, the Indian Penal Code, being Act XLV of 1860, and Act XXVII of 1870.	Urdu	Edited by Munshi Choblál.	Law ...	Printed at the Nurulanwár Press, Arrah.	Printed by Muhammad Háshim, and published by the editor.
						URDU
61	Jográfíah-i-Bangál; or, the Geography of Bengal.	ditto ...	Munshi Bhavunlál, Deputy Inspector of Schools in Sháhábád.	Geography, E.	Printed and published at the Narulanwár Press, Arrah.	Printed and published by Muhammad Háshim.

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BOOKS.								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 16th.	156	Rl. 12mo	First ...	1,000	Printed..	0 8 0	Rámtáran Shiromani.	
„ 22nd.	1247	Rl. 12mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	10 0 0	Jíbánanda Bidyáságara, of Calcutta.	
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240	Sàmaveda Sanghitá, Kauthumí Shákhá, Chhanda Archika; with the Commentaries of Sáyanácharya. Vol. 1, Part III.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Translated and edited by Brahmabrata Sámádhyáyi.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the New Sanskrit Press, No. 7 Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Mathuránáth Chatterji, and published by the editor.
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242	Chakra-datta. Part II ...	ditto ...	Kálíprasanna Sen.	Medical ...	Printed and published at the Girish Bidyáratna Press, No. 24 Bye-lane, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Harishchandra Kabiratna, and published by the author.

Quarter ending 31*st December* 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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						BENGALI AND
243	Sarbbagyán Manjarí; or, Blossoms of all Knowledge.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Nandakumár Datta.	Astrology	Printed and published at N. L. Shíl's Press, No. 99 Ahírítolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Nrityalál Shíl.
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247	Ditto ditto. Part 11 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
248	Ditto ditto. Part 12 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
249	Skandapurán Antargata Satik Káshíkhandam. No. 9.	ditto ...	Translated and revised by Ajítánáth Nyáyaratna.	Religion, H.	Printed at the Káshíkhanda Press, No. 16 Sáhánagar, Kálighát, Calcutta, and published at Bawáli.	Printed by Girishchandra Bhattácharjya, and published by Shibkrishna Mandal.
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252	Shrímad Bhágabatam; with the Commentaries of Shrídharswámi. Part I, No. 6.	ditto ...	Translated by Brahmabrata Sámadhyáyi.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Kábya Prakásh Press, No. 7 Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Brahmabrata, the translator.
253	Ditto ditto. No. 7 ...	ditto ...	Translated by the above.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

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169	Ditto ditto. For Ashwin. Vol. I, No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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172	Bámábodhiní Patriká. A monthly magazine for females. For November 1874. Vol. X, No. 136.	ditto ...	Edited by Umeshchandra Datta.	ditto ...	Printed at the East India Press, Harinábhi, and published at No. 11 College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Gopálkrishna Mitra.
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174	Ditto ditto. January to March 1875. Nos. 138 to 140.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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177	Ditto ditto. July. No. 144.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
178	Ditto ditto. August. No. 145.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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185	Banga-Mahilá; or, the Bengali Woman. A monthly magazine. For Ashwin. No. 6.	Bengali..	Edited by Bhúban Mohan Sarkár.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 77 Muktárám Baboo's Street.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by the Committee of Management of the Chorebágán Female School.
186	Ditto ditto. For Kartik. No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
187	Basantak (the Jester). A comic illustrated monthly journal. Vol. II, No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Harisingha.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Suchâru Press, No. 336 Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámbrahma Mukerji, and published by the editor.
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189	Ditto. Vol. II, No. 3 ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...
190	Ditto. Vol. II, No. 4 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..
191	Brahmara; or, the Bee. A monthly journal for Jyaistha 1282 B. S. Vol. II, No. 14.	ditto ...	Not given ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Banga Darshan Press, Kántálpárá.	Printed and published by Umácharan Banerji.
192	Bhikshárini; or, the Female Beggar. A monthly magazine and review. For Kártik 1282 B. S. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed at the New Sarkár's Press, No. 35 Muktáram Báboo's Street, Chorbágán, Calcutta.	Printed by Rohinínandan Sarkár, and published by Asutosh Banerji.
193	Binodiní; or, the Enchantress. For Ashár 1282 B. S. Vol. I, No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Shrímatí Bhúban mohiní Debí.	ditto ..	Printed at the Bishwabinod Press, Azimgunge, and published at Nasipore.	Printed by Shyámlá Chakrabartí, and published by Jagannáthprasád Gupta.
194	Ditto ditto. No. 4 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..
195	Ditto ditto. No. 5 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..
196	Ditto ditto. No. 6 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..
197	Darshak; or, the Spectator. A monthly literary magazine and review. Vol. I, No. 8.	ditto ...	Edited by Abináshchandra Neogí.	ditto ...	Printed at the Sáhitya Sangraha Press, and published at No. 35 Bágbázár, Street.	Printed by Annadáprasád Ráya, and published by the author.
198	Gyánánkura; or, Germs of Knowledge. A monthly magazine and review. For Bhádra 1282 B. S. Vol. III, No. 10.	ditto ...	Edited by Shrí Krishnadás.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sáptáhik Sangbád Press, Bhawánipore.	Printed and published by Brajamohan Basu.
199	Ditto ditto. For Ashwin. No. 11.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto .
200	Ditto ditto. For Kártik. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..
201	Hindu Darpan; or, the Hindu Mirror. A fortnightly literary magazine. Vol. 1, No. 11.	ditto ...	Edited by Shorashícharan Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Matilál Press, No. 22 Brindában Pál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Udayachandra Ghosh, and published by the editor.
202	Ditto ditto. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto .
203	Ratnákar; or, the Ocean. A weekly magazine and review. Vol. I, No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Nibáranchandra Gupta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24 Mirjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dá and published by the editor.
204	Sudhákar; or, the Moon. A monthly treatise and review. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto ..	Edited by Brindábanchandra Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Dhansindhu Press, Berhampore.	Printed by Rájkrishna Singha, and published by the editor.

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, issues, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	REMARKS.
PERIODICALS.—(Continued.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 25th..	24	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	Printed..	0 3 0	The Managing Committee of the Chorebágán Female School, Calcutta.	Containing light reading and news for Bengali females.
Nov. 17th.	24	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	504	ditto ..	0 3 0	ditto ..	ditto.
July 27th..	24	Dy. 4to.	First ...	800	Printed & litho-graphed.	0 8 0	Harisingha, No. 336 Chitpore Road.	Published in the style of the English Punch, with large-size lithographed cartoons.
Aug. 12th..	24	Dy. 4to.	First .	800	ditto ..	0 8 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 7th..	24	Dy. 4to.	First ...	800	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto ..	ditto.
„ 30th..	24	Dy. 4to.	First ...	800	ditto ...	0 8 0	ditto	ditto.
Aug. 30th..	24	12mo. ...	Second...	1,500	ditto ...	0 3 0	Sanjíbchandra Chatterji, of Kántálpárá, thâná Naihâti, district 24-Pergunnahs.	Containing miscellaneous light reading.
Nov. 4th..	24	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	Not given	ditto ...	0 2 6	Asutosh Banerji, of Calcutta.	ditto.
„ 15th..	24	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 6	......	ditto.
ditto ..	24	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 6	......	ditto.
ditto ...	24	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 6	.. ...	ditto.
Dec. 9th..	24	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 2 6	......	ditto.
Oct. 24th..	40	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 4 0	Abináshchandra Neogí, of Calcutta.	Containing literary, local, and critical essays and romances.
Aug. 28th.	48	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	600	ditto ...	0 6 0	Brajamohan Basu, of Bhawánipore.	Containing literature, science, history, &c.
Oct. 1st...	48	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	600	ditto ..	0 6 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Nov. 13th..	48	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	600	ditto ...	0 6 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 18th..	16	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	400	ditto ...	0 1 6	Shorashícharan Mitra, of Shobhá Bázár.	ditto.
Nov. 10th..	16	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	400	ditto ...	0 1 6	ditto ...	ditto.
Oct. 1st...	16	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	300	ditto ...	0 1 0	The editor, at No. 4 Nandarám Sen's Lane, Calcutta.	
Nov. 10th..	27	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	300	ditto ...	0 5 0	Brindábanchandra Sarkár, of Berhampore.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
205	Tamoluk Patriká A monthly magazine and review For Shrában 1282, B S. Vol II, No 4	Bengali.	Edited by Trailakyanáth Rakshit	Religion ..	Printed at the New Bengal Press, Calcutta, and published at Tumlook.	Printed by Sáradáprasád Bhattáchárjya, and published by the editor.
206	Ditto ditto For Bhádra Vol II, No 5	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto	ditto ...
207	Bangáli Khristian, or, the Bengali Christian Vol II, No 2	ditto	Edited by Rajanikanta Bishwás	ditto	Printed at the Puránprakásh Press, Calcutta, and published at No 82 Amherst Street.	Printed by Mahendranáth Bhattácharjya, and published by the editor
208	Ditto ditto No 3	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ..
209	Ditto ditto No 4	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ..
210	Ditto ditto No 5	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ...
211	Ditto ditto. No 6 ...	ditto	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...
212	Biría Patra, or, Berean Leaves For 5th September 1875.	ditto	Edited by Rev S. C Ghosh.	ditto ..	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sangbád Press, Bhawánipore, and published at No. 23 Chowringhee Road.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by the Tract Society, Calcutta.
213	Ditto ditto For 3rd October.	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...
214	Ditto ditto. For 7th November.	ditto	ditto .	ditto .	ditto	ditto ...
215	Jyotiringan, or, the Fire-fly. For September 1875 Vol. VII, No 3	ditto	ditto .	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto ...
216	Ditto ditto For October No 4	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto	ditto ...	ditto ...
217	Ditto ditto For November No 5	ditto .	ditto ..	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ...
218	Anubikshan; or, the Microscope. An illustrated monthly scientific journal. For Bhádra 1282, B.S. Vol. I. No 2	ditto	Harishchandra Sharmmá	Science	Printed and published at the Anubíkshan Press, No. 92 Bow Bázár Street, Calcutta	Printed and published by Hemchandra Ghosh.
219	Ditto ditto. For Ashwin No. 3	ditto	ditto ...	ditto .	ditto	ditto ...
						ENGLISH
79	The Legal Companion For August and September 1875. Vol. III. Nos. 8 and 9.	ditto	Edited by Prasannakumár Sen.	Law	Printed and published at the Tamohar Press, Serampore.	Printed by Brajamohan Sen, and published by the editor
80	The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. October to December 1874. Vol VII, Nos. 10 to 12.	ditto	Edited by Mahendralál Sarkár, M D	Medicine..	Printed and published at the Anglo-Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Ishwarchandra Ghosh.
81	The Bengal Magazine. For August 1875. No. 37.	ditto ..	Edited by Rev. Lalbihári De	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sangbád Press, Bhawánipore, and published at Chinsurah.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by Nimáichánd Shil.
82	Ditto ditto. For September. No. 38.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ...
83	Ditto ditto. For October. No 39.	ditto	ditto	ditto ..	ditto	ditto ...
84	Ditto ditto. For November. No. 40.	ditto	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

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PERIODICALS.—(Concluded.)								
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Aug. 20th..	32	8vo. ...	First ...	400	Printed..	0 6 0	Trailakyanáth Rakshit, of Tumlook.	Containing literature, science, history, &c.
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„ 25th..	10	Rl. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 3	ditto.	
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„ 29th..	48	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	300	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto.	
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						ENGLISH
85	The Calcutta Magazine. For September 1875.	English..	Edited by Owen Aratoon.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed by A. Acton, and published by the editor.
86	Ditto ditto. For October.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
87	Ditto ditto. For November.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
88	The Calcutta Review. Quarterly. No. 122. For October 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by H. Beverley, C.S.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the City Press, No. 24 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by T. S. Smith.
89	The Indian Forester. A quarterly magazine of forestry. For October, 1875. Vol. I, No. 2.	ditto ...	Edited by W. Schlich, PH.D.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed by A. Acton, and published by the Central Press Co., Limited.
90	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part II, No. II of 1875. Being No. 198 of Vol. XLIV.	ditto ...	Edited by the Secretary. Natural History.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Asiatic Society.
91	Ditto ditto. Part I, No. 3 of 1875. Being No. 199 of Vol. XLIV.	ditto ...	Edited by the Philological Secretary.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
92	The Masonic Herald. For September 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by W. Burroughs.	ditto ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249 Bow Bázár Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 12 Wood Street.	Printed by I. C. Bose & Co., and published by the editor.
93	Ditto ditto. For October.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
94	Ditto ditto. For November.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
95	The National Magazine. A monthly journal. For June 1875. Vol. I, No. 3.	ditto ...	Edited by Kálíprasanna De.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the National Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Haripada Datta, and published by Nabagopál Mitra.
96	Ditto ditto. For July. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Wellington Press, No. 38 Suripárá Lane, Simla, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopálchandra Parihal, and published by the editor.
97	Ditto ditto. For August. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
98	The Oriental Sporting Magazine. A monthly journal. New Series. Vol. VIII, No. 93. For September 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by Lord H. Ulick Browne, C.S.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the City Press, No. 12 Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thomas S. Smith.
99	Ditto ditto. No. 94. For October.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
100	Ditto ditto. No. 95. For November.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
101	Stray Feathers. Vol. III, No. 4, for 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by Allan Hume, C.S.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press.
102	The Royal Tourist. A Bi-weekly Journal. For November 13th, 1875. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Walter Rodway.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by the editor.
103	Ditto ditto. For 17th November. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
104	Ditto ditto. For 20th November. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
105	Ditto ditto. For 24th November. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
106	Ditto ditto. For 27th November. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
107	Ditto ditto. For 1st December. No. 6.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
108	Ditto ditto. For 4th December. No. 7.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

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Sept. 24th.	63	Rl. 8vo..	First ...	300	Printed..	2 0 0	Owen Aratoon, of Calcutta.	A monthly journal of literature, science, politics, and the arts.
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„ 2nd ...	66	Rl. 8vo..	First ...	700	ditto ...	2 0 0	......	With two plates and a woodcut.
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Sept. 13th.	20	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	120	ditto ...	1 0 0	W. Burroughs, No. 12 Wood Street.	A monthly journal of the history, philosophy, and theocracy of freemasonry.
Oct. 1st ...	18	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	120	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Nov. 4th...	18	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	120	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 19th.	40	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	400	ditto ...	0 12 0	Kálíprasanna De, of Calcutta.	A journal of literature, philosophy, history, science, and politics.
Oct. 26th...	40	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	400	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto ...	ditto.
„ 26th...	40	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	400	ditto ...	0 12 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Sept. 15th .	98	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	Lord H. Ulick Browne, C.S.	
Oct. 20th...	80	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto.	
Nov. 16th..	92	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	ditto.	
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„ 27th..	16	Folio ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Dec. 1st ...	16	Folio ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	ditto.
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						ENGLISH
109	The Christian Spectator. For October 1875. Vol. V, No. 52.	English...	Edited by Rev. G. H. Rouse.	Religion ...	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published at the Baptist Mission Press.
110	Ditto ditto For November. No. 53.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
111	Ditto ditto. For December. No. 54.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
						SANSKRIT
19	Bidyodaya; or, Dawn of Knowledge. Vol. V. No. 8.	Sanskrit	Edited by Hrishikesh Dás.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Satya Press, No. 10 Goábágán Street, Calcutta, and published at Lahore.	Printed by Mahendranáth Sarkár, and published by Matilál Ghosh.
20	Bibliotheca Indica. A Collection of Oriental Works. No. 324, Vol. II, *Fasc.* V.	ditto ...	Edited by Satyabrata Sámasrami.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Ganesha Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Nandakrishna Sarkár, and published by the Secretary, Asiatic Society.
21	Ditto ditto. No. 235. *Fasc.* I.	ditto ...	Edited by Rájendralála Mitra.	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by the Asiatic Society.	ditto ...
22	Ditto ditto. No. 326. Vol. II, *Fasc.* I.	ditto ...	Edited by Pandita Bháratchandra Shiromani.	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by the Ganesha Press.	ditto ...
						BENGALI AND
11	Sanátan Dharmmopadeshiní. A monthly journal. For Choitra, 1281 B. S. Vol. V, No. 12.	ditto ...	Edited by Rámsebak Bidyáratna.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Sáhitya Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rhidayachandra Chatterji.
12	Ditto ditto. For Baisákh 1282 B. S. Vol. VI, No. 1.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
13	Ditto ditto. For Jyaishtha. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
14	Ditto ditto. For Ashár. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
15	Ditto ditto. For Shrában. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
16	Jyotih Sangraha. A monthly scientific journal. For Kártik 1282 B. S. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto ...	Edited by Durgácharan Kabiratna.	Science ...	Printed and published at the Dhansindhu Press, Berhampore.	Printed by Rájkrishna Sinha, and published by the editor.

Quarter ending 31st December 1875.—(Continued.)

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PERIODICALS.—(Concluded.)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Sept. 28th.	40	8vo. ...	First ...	180	Printed & lithographed.	5 0 0 yearly.		
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Dec. 1st ...	40	8vo. ...	First ...	180	ditto ...	5 0 0 yearly.		
PERIODICALS.								
1875.	Pages.							
Oct. 25th...	16	Rl. 8vo..	First ...	125	ditto ...	0 4 0	Matilál Ghosh, of Lahore.	
Sept. 28th.	96	Dy. 8vo.	Not given	500	ditto ..	0 10 0	Secretary, Asiatic Society of Calcutta.	Containing the Sámaveda Sanhitá, with the commentary of Sayana Achárya.
Aug. 28th..	96	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Containing the Aitarea Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, with the commentary of Sáyana Achárya.
„ 20th..	96	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	500	ditto	0 10 0	Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Containing the Chaturbarga Chintámani; by Hemádri.
SANSKRIT PERIODICALS.								
1875.	Pages.							
Sept. 27th..	20	4to ...	First ...	300	ditto	4 0 0 for twelve numbers.	The Sanátan Dharmma Rakshiní Sabhá, at No. 47 Páthuriághátá Street.	
„ 27th.	20	4to ...	First ...	300	ditto ...	4 0 0 for twelve numbers.	ditto.	
„ 27th.	19	4to ...	First ...	300	ditto ...	4 0 0 for twelve numbers.	ditto.	
„ 27th.	20	4to ...	First ...	300	ditto ...	4 0 0 for twelve numbers.	ditto.	
„ 27th.	......	4to ...	First ...	300	ditto ...	4 0 0 for twelve numbers.	ditto.	
Nov. 25th..	12	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	......	

Number.	Date of entry.	Title of Book.	Name of publisher, and place of publication.	Name and place of abode of the proprietor of copyright.	Date of first publication.
273	1st October 1875...	Dhárápáth ...	Calcutta School Book Society, at the Baptist Mission Press.	Calcutta School Book Society, No. 10 Government Place, East, Calcutta.	3rd June 1875.
274	ditto ...	Ganitánka ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	31st Aug. 1875.
275	ditto ...	Prákrita Bhúgol ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	1st June 1875.
276	ditto ...	Swásthya Rakshá ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	1st Aug. 1875.
277	ditto ...	History of England in Uriyá.	ditto ...	ditto ...	31st Aug. 1875.
278	ditto ...	A New Khassi Grammar	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto.

The Catalogue of Books received into the Bengal Library during the Fourth Quarter of 1875 *contains the following.*

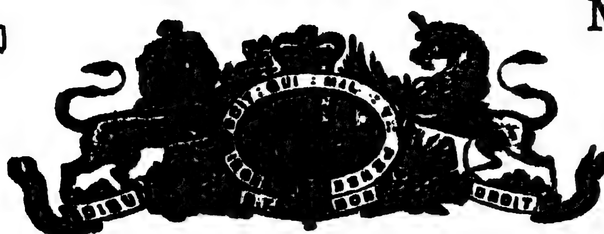
Language.	Number of Books.	Number of Pamphlets.	Total Books and Pamphlets in each Language.
Bengali	90	77	167
Bengali—Mussalmani	5	5	10
English	12	9	21
Hindi	3	4	7
Persian	......	1	1
Sanskrit	12	2	14
Urdu	1	2	3
Total Books and Pamphlets ..	123	100	223
Bi-Linguals.			
Bengali and English	1	4	5
Bengali and Sanskrit	16	....	16
English and Khassi	1	......	1
English and Sanskrit...	1	1	2
Hindi and Sanskrit	1	1	2
Total Bi-Linguals ...	20	6	26
Tri-Linguals.			
Bengali, English, and Sanskrit	1	......	1
Total Tri-Linguals	1	......	1
Periodicals.			
Bengali	......	......	55
English	......	......	33
Sanskrit...	......	......	4
Bengali and Sanskrit	......	......	6
Total Periodicals ...	......	......	98
Grand Total of Books, &c. ...	......	......	348

R. J. ELLIS,

Offg. Librarian of the Bengal Library, and Keeper of the Catalogue of Books.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 5 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

ROY LUCHMIPUT SINGH BAHADOOR'S DONATION FOR STUDY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 279.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1876.

READ again—

The Lieutenant-Governor's minute dated 30th August 1875, on additional colleges and high schools.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers relating to an offer of Rs. 40,000 by Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor, for the restoration of the Berhampore College to its former status.

Letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency division, No. 12ME, dated 18th December 1875, and enclosure.

Letter to Commissioner, Presidency division, No. 3662, dated 21st December 1875.

Letter from Commissioner, Presidency division, No. 15ME, dated 18th January 1876, and enclosure.

In paragraph 5 of his minute cited above, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his willingness to take into consideration the restoration of the Berhampore College to its former status, if the friends of that institution would make efforts similar to those made by those interested in the Kishnaghur College for the re-establishment of its B. A. classes.

In December last the Commissioner of the Presidency division communicated to Government the liberal offer of Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor to give a donation of Rs. 40,000 to assist in the restoration of the Berhampore College to the rank of a full college, teaching up to the B. A. degree; the endowment to be called the "Prince of Wales' Fund," in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

It appeared, however, that the probability of obtaining higher class students at the Berhampore College was so small as to preclude the hope of re-establishing the college classes there with any public advantage; and it was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that instead of reviving the B. A. classes at Berhampore, at which only two students passed at the F. A. examination of 1875-76, the donation would be more beneficially appropriated to the foundation of a college in Calcutta for the encouragement of the study of the practical sciences.

This view has been cordially accepted by Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor, who has, at the same time, renewed his request, that the endowment may be called the Prince of Wales' Fund.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer of Rs. 40,000 on these terms; and the Commissioner of the Presidency division will be requested to convey to Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor the thanks of Government for his munificent gift.

The Director of Public Instruction will, at the same time, be requested to submit a definite scheme for carrying out the objects of the endowment.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th January 1876.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, Jan. 31,* '76	Nil.	Prospects of winter crops and sugarcane are same as before, *i.e.*, they are doing well. General health of the district is comparatively good.
	2	Bankoora, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry. West wind in the early part of the week. No change in the state and prospects of the paddy crops. Winter crops are doing well. Health of the district continues good.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Winter crops are promising well.
	4	Midnapore, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
	5	Hooghly, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold and extraordinarily foggy on the 25th, 26th, and 27th. Sowing.—Sowings of a species of rice called *jali dhan* are going on in a small part of the chur lands in Bolaghur. Cultivation.—Spring crops are doing well. Late potatoes cost heavy irrigation. Dews heavy. Barley and wheat (small crops) sprouted well. Rain is wanted at the end of a fortnight. Harvest.—Rice is well closed. *Kolaie* or pulses closed. Outturn is 12 to 14 annas. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed. Potatoes being dug up; the yield is from 12 to 14 annas. Vegetables are abundant.
		Howrah, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. Barometer is low. State and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Jan. 31,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Harvesting of the late rice is nearly brought to a close. Winter crops are promising well. Cholera is abating at Barripore, but it shows no sign of decrease at Diamond Harbour.
	7	Nuddea, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool and pleasant. The drought is telling on the *rubbee* crops in most parts of the district. The yield will be somewhat light, but the fine weather is ensuring a successful harvest of what there is.
	8	Jessore, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Much cooler than last week. Strong westerly winds prevailing. Late rice crop is nearly all harvested. Rain is much wanted both for the crops now standing and for ploughing for future crops.
	9	Moorshedabad	......	Return not received.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and generally fine, but cloudy on the 26th instant. The nor-wester season has set in, but no storm as yet. The paddy crops are nearly off the ground. The prospects of the cold weather crops are fair, but would have been better if rain had fallen in time.
	11	Maldah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool. The *boro* crop of rice, the transplanting of which still continues, is doing well. The *rubbee* crop is suffering throughout the district from want of rain. The *haemuntee* crop, which has been all reaped, has yielded a fair outturn. One death has taken place from cholera and three from fever during the week.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cool, and no appearance of change. The rice harvest is nearly completed. The cold weather crops require rain badly. Cutting of mustard crops has commenced in Nattore. Public health is good.
	13	Rungpore, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and seasonable. Tobacco crop is good. Wheat is fair. Mustard is nearly all gathered. Rain is wanted.
	14	Bogra, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report, *i.e.*, *amun*, or the late rice crop, is almost entirely cut, and a fair average yield is expected. Other crops promise well.
	15	Pubna, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—High winds from south and west. There appears some hope of an early fall of rain. The sôn crop is being gathered, and the yield is poor owing to the want of rain. The spring crops are now beginning to suffer from the same cause. Cholera is abating, but has not yet disappeared.

* Telegram of the 31st January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 31st January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, Jan. 28, '76	Nil.	Weather—Very cold and misty, with occasional sunshine during the week. The slight rains during the week have done some good to the barley and wheat now on the ground, but more is wanted. In the Terai—Harvesting of the winter rice crop is going on. There will be a very small deficiency in the outturn.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—The last few days have been cloudy and promised rain. Rain is greatly needed. Tobacco crop looks greatly dried up, and if rain does not fall soon it will not be up to average.
		Cooch Behar, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. Prospects of tobacco and other crops continue unfavorable for want of rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Jan. 31,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Rain would do good to the crops, but the heavy dews have prevented much damage.
	19	Fureedpore, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather continues seasonable. The *rubbee* crops, it is reported, will suffer should no rain fall.
	20	Backergunge, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Rain is much wanted. State and prospects of the crops are fair. Public health is improving.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry, with westerly wind. This wind is unseasonable, and may bring rain, which is much wanted. Pulses are fair, and *boro* crop of rice so far favorable.
	22	Tipperah, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer than last week, the south wind having begun. Cloudy, and a prospect of rain falling. Rain is still wanted. Small-pox is prevalent. Inoculation being much practised. Cholera is decreasing.
	24	Noakholly, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and foggy. Pulses, chillies, linseed, sesamum, &c., are progressing fairly. A little rain would do much good. Cholera still prevails in certain parts of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy this day. During the first part of the week it was very cold. No rain. Mustard is being gathered in small quantities. Tobacco and chillies are doing well.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week, and not so cold as in last week. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Jan. 31,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. Health of the district is good.
	27	Gya, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cooler, with high west and north-west winds almost incessantly. Occasionally cloudy, with unfulfilled appearance of rain. From the east it is reported that if rain should fall the *rubbee* crops may still be a full one, otherwise 12 annas; and from the west, that the crops are only fair, and will suffer a good deal if there be no rain; still more in the far south-west. No return from Johanabad is received.
	28	Shahabad, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with very high westerly wind in the commencement of the week. *Rubbee* crops are ripening. Some injury is done by high westerly winds. In Buxar it is thought the crop will not be a full one.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold, with west wind. No change in the prospects of the *rubbee* crops since the date of the last report, except that indigo and tobacco have been considerably injured by frost in the south of the district. Prices of food-grains in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division are stationary.
	30	Mozufferpore	......	Return not received.
	31	Sarun, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, cloudless sky, with dry westerly wind. The prospects of the crops continue fair, but rain would do much good now. Mustard and peas are being harvested in places. Wheat and barley are in ear. *Ruhur* pulse is doing well, and fast reaching maturity. Poppy is flourishing. Sugarcane is being manufactured and yielding fairly. Prices (rice excepted) are favorable. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Nice and cool. The *rubbee* and poppy are growing well. Late rice crop is harvested.

* Telegrams of the 31st January, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn.			
33	Monghyr, Jan. 29, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fair, with occasional high west winds. The *rubbee* prospects continue fair in the extensive low-lying dearas; the crops are very good.
34	Bhagulpore, " 31,* "	Nil.	Rain is badly wanted for the *rubbee*, though in many places the crops are very healthy. Large importations into Soopool from Mudehpoora are reported, and strange to say, common rice is cheaper in the Soopool sub-division than it is at head-quarters, and in many places cheaper than at Mudehpoora. Prices of rice ranging from 20 to 25 seers. Price of rice at Mudehpoora is 21 to 25 seers. Murwa is selling at 29 to 32 seers in Soopool. Condition of the people north of the Ganges is still good. General health of the district is very good.
35	Purneah, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Dry and getting warmer. Westerly winds at the commencement and middle of the week. At present the wind is blowing from the east. Rain is much wanted for the *rubbee* crops and cattle pasturage, and more particularly for wheat and barley, which are suffering in consequence.
36	Sonthal Perghs. " 30, "	Nil.	Weather—Colder, with less wind than last week. The little *rubbee* crop there is has suffered a good deal from want of rain.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn.			
37	Cuttack, Jan. 22, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry in the district, but not in the sudder station. All crops are doing well. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, " 27, "	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cold. Harvesting of the main rice crop is almost complete. Cotton plantation has been commenced. Sugarcane is being cut. Tobacco is being planted. The *dalwa* paddy crop is in progress.
39	Balasore, " 28, "	Nil.	Weather—Fine, and towards the end of the week much colder. Harvesting of the paddy crop is completed. Outturn is excellent. Miscellaneous crops are good. Cholera and small-pox are in parts of the district, both in the north and south.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Jan. 28, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cloudless sky, with strong westerly wind. No improvement in the prospect of the crops since last report; and the little pasturage there is, will be dried up for want of moisture if these high winds continue.
41	Lohardugga, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Still cool. Very strong westerly winds throughout the week. No rain. The prospects of the rubbee crops still continue good, but the cry for rain is becoming louder. The Assistant Commissioner of Palamow reports that the crops, particularly gram, are beginning to suffer from want of rain.
42	Singbhoom, " 28, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Want of rain has not injured the *rubbee*, but for the first ploughings some rain now will do good. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Cool, but rain is wanted. The crops on the ground are doing well. There has been no rain, and the Deputy Commissioner presumes that the crops, which are not on any extended scale, have been irrigated from the numerous tanks. Owing to the call upon these tanks for the winter rice and the crops now on the ground, the Deputy Commissioner is afraid that unless rain soon falls, there will be a great want of water for man and beast before long.

* Telegram of the 31st January, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 1*st February* 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore — Dispensary	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore — Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	...	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	Nil	Nil	0·21	22nd Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa — Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa — Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Dacca... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	......	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	8th Jan.	
		Buxar	ditto	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Bhuboorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·09	8th Jan.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	22nd Jan.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·15	15th Jan.	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto ...	Not received 1st Jan. 1876.
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·5	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Soopool	Not rec.	Nil	0·38	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	15th Jan.	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th January 1876.	Rain from 15th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore .. Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Balasore .. Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 1st January 1876.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·96	Not rec.	1·08	15th Jan.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	0·16	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·34	ditto	0·46	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Cheriueo	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	Nil	8·00?	8·00?	22nd Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
29th January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Calcutta.	Jan. 23rd	10	29·920	29·939	70·7	62·5	61	W S W	4·3	...	......	b
		16	29·763	29·781	79·5	62·2	32	W	11·8	...	... ..	b
	24th	10	29·920	29·939	73·0	62·5	52	W S W	3·6	...	......	b
		16	29·778	29·796	81·0	64·0	34	S W	7·0	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·932	29·951	74·0	61·7	46	W	4·6	...	......	b
		16	29·782	29·800	79·5	61·4	30	W	9·9	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·914	29·933	68·7	55·0	36	N W	5·8	...	......	b
		16	29·777	29·796	73·5	56·9	29	W	13·2	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·919	29·938	65·0	53·0	39	N W	4·6	...	......	b
		16	29·787	29·806	73·0	57·0	31	W N W	8·0	...	......	b
	28th	10	29·934	29·953	67·0	58·5	56	W N W	2·8	...	... ..	b
		16	29·818	29·836	75·2	61·8	42	S W	4·0	...	......	b
	29th	10	29·958	29·977	72·8	63·6	58	S S E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·816	29·834	79·0	65·0	43	W S W	7·3	...	K	......
Saugor Island.	23rd	10	29·941	29·947	73	66	67	N N W	......	...	......	b
		16	29·785	29·791	80	67	47	S	......	...	......	b, m
	24th	10	29·937	29·943	76	66	56	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·793	29·799	79	72	69	S	......	...	......	b, m
	25th	10	29·943	29·949	78	64	42	N	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·801	29·807	80	68	51	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
	26th	10	29·942	29·948	72	58	37	N W	......	...	... ..	b, m
		16	29·787	29·793	78	62	35	N W	......	...	......	b, m
	27th	10	29·940	29·946	71	58	40	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·793	29·799	75	58	29	N W	......	...	......	b, m
	28th	10	29·944	29·950	69	59	51	N W	......	..	......	b, m
		16	29·831	29·837	76	63	44	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
	29th	10	29·952	29·958	76	69	68	S	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29·826	29·832	77	70	68	S	......	...	C	b, m
Chittagong.	23rd	10	29·954	30·048	75	66	59	E	4·0	...	K	m
		16	29·731	29·825	77	70	68	W S W	7·1	...	K, KS	m
	24th	10	29·868	29·962	77	71	73	S	2·3	...	K, KS	......
		16	29·752	29·845	78	72	73	W	9·6	...	K, KS	.. ...
	25th	10	29·853	29·947	76	71	77	S S W	3·2	...	K, KS	......
		16	29·726	29·819	80	65	40	W	8·7	...	K	......
	26th	10	29·844	29·938	73	66	67	N N E	6·0	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·679	29·773	77	68	60	W N W	8·7	...	K, KS	b
	27th	10	29·849	29·944	72	60	45	W N W	7·0	...	......	m
		16	29·699	29·793	74	61	43	W N W	7·9	...	......	m
	28th	10	29·888	29·983	69	60	56	N E	1·7	...	......	m
		16	29·767	29·861	75	63	47	W S W	3·6	...	CK	......
	29th	10	29·912	30·007	70	64	70	N N E	2·6	...	.. ...	m
		16	29·786	29·880	75	65	55	W	5·9	...	......	m
Madras.	23rd	10	30·009	30·039	81	71	59	N E	4	...	......	c
		16	29·901	29·931	82	71	55	E N E	5	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·980	30·010	80	70	58	N N E	4	...	......	b
		16	29·852	29·882	81	71	59	N E by E	9	...	......	b
	25th	10	30·004	30·034	79	70	61	E N E	2	...	......	b, c
		16	29·897	29·927	80	71	62	E	5	...	......	b, c
	26th	10	30·017	30·047	77	71	73	S E by E	5	...	......	cloudy.
		16	29·904	29·934	80	69	54	S by W	2	...	......	cloudy.
	27th	10	30·003	30·033	79	68	54	S	2	...	... ..	cloudy.
		16	29·885	29·915	87	67	30	N N E	13	...	......	c
	28th	10	29·977	30·007	81	66	41	N by W	4	...	......	b
		16	29·841	29·871	87	67	30	N E by E	0	...	......	b, c
	29th	10	29·965	29·995	81	66	41	N E by N	8	...	......	b
		16	29·844	29·874	86	75	57	N E by E	10	...	......	b
Cuttack.	23rd	10	29·869	29·953	75	63	47	W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·724	29·806	87	64	23	W N W	2·7	.	......	b
	24th	10	29·877	29·960	76	64	48	W N W	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·713	29·794	90	65	20	W	3·2	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·891	29·974	78	64	42	W N W	1·4	...	......	b, c
		16	29·728	29·810	88	64	20	W N W	4·9	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·891	29·974	77	60	31	W	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·746	29·828	84	61	19	W N W	3·6	...	. ...	b
	27th	10	29·889	29·972	73	57	31	W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·732	29·815	82	60	20	N W	3·8	...	......	b
	28th	10	29·877	29·961	71	60	49	N W	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·734	29·816	83	63	27	N	1·7	...	......	b
Akyab.	23rd	10	29·971	29·993	73	66	67	N E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·832	29·854	77	68	60	W N W	5·0	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·963	29·985	76	70	72	W	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·847	29·869	77	70	68	W	6·0	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·958	30·980	76	69	68	S	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·844	29·866	78	71	69	S S W	5·6	..	......	b
	26th	10	29·900	29·922	81	73	66	S	2·3	...	......	b
		16	29·774	29·796	79	72	69	S S W	6·6	...	......	b
	27th	10	29·916	29·938	77	64	45	E	3·0	0.30	......	b
		16	29·805	29·827	77	60	31	W	3·8	...	......	b
	28th	10	29·939	29·961	69	61	60	N E	2·5	...	......	g
		16	29·845	29·867	75	65	55	S E	5·5	...	......	g
	29th	10	29·976	29·998	74	66	63	E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·882	29·904	77	65	49	W	5·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th January 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st January 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Jan...	22nd	29·908	78·3	57·2	132·0	67·3	59·1	52·5	0·61	W S W, S S W	...	56·3	......	...	Clear.
	23rd	·841	80·4	62·4	133·8	69·9	62·6	56·8	·65	S S W, W S W, & W	...	111·0	......	...	Clear. Foggy from midnight to 8 A.M.
	24th	·837	82·3	62·5	136·0	71·3	63·4	57·1	·63	S W, W S W, & S by W	...	103·0	......	...	Clear.
	25th	·847	80·5	64·0	136·0	71·4	63·0	56·3	·61	W, & S by W	0·2	118·6	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 1 to 4 A.M.
	26th	·841	74·3	62·8	120·0	67·4	56·6	47·8	·52	N N E, N W, & W N W	...	160·6	......	●	Clear and misty.
	27th	·844	73·5	56·3	125·0	64·7	55·1	47·4	·56	W & W N W	...	153 8	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	28th	·868	76·3	57·5	122·5	65·9	58·6	52·8	·65	N N W & S S W	...	66·0	......	...	Clear. Slighty foggy at 6 and 7 A.M and 7 and 8 P.M.
	29th	·879	80·0	58·0	134·8	68·5	61·5	55·9	·66	S by E & S S W	...	66·2	......	...	Clear and cumuli.
	30th	·895	80·5	60·0	136·0	69·3	60·7	53·8	·60	S S W, W S W, & W by N	...	54·2	......	...	Clear.
	31st	903	8[illegible]·0	59 7	137·0	73·2	62·9	57·1	·65	S, S W, & S S W	...	82·5	......	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches, above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	...	26·0
The maximum temperature during the past ten days	...	82·3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	75·7
The mean humidity during the past ten days	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·70

			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st ...	by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·28
Ditto ditto between the 31st January and the 31st January		...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·47

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st February 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th January 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	32,852½	22,421 4 0	2,055 5 8	1,22,310 32	27,825 15 1	2,550 14 3	4,605 19 11
Or per mile of railway	208	141 10 11	12 10 9	772 30	175 13 4	16 2 4	29 2 1
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	42,710	35,366 4 9	3,241 18 2	1,61,819 25	41,544 14 8	3,808 5 8	7,050 3 10
Total for 3 weeks ...	75,562½	57,787 9 6	5,297 3 10	2,84,130 17	69,370 13 9	6,358 19 11	11,656 3 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,045½	20,098 6 7	1,842 7 1	1,45,163 21	25,944 11 6	2,378 5 4	4,220 12 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	215	127 0 1	11 12 10	917 12	163 15 2	15 0 7	26 13 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	78,308½	48,203 14 8	4,418 13 10	3,48,110 7	69,220 2 6	6,346 0 2	10,764 14

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	130,121	2,40,466 0 9	22,042 14 5	9,72,447 20	3,97,156 3 9	36,405 19 9	58,448 14 2	47,057½	74,004½	1,21,061½
Or per mile of railway	......	187 14 5	17 4 6	......	310 5 5	28 8 11	45 13 5	......	......	......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year ...	267,920	6,78,042 5 6	62,153 17 7	19,75,562 10	8,46,907 5 6	77,633 3 0	1,39,787 1 1	1,09,755	1,61,641½	2,71,396½
Total for 3 weeks	3,98,041	9,18,508 6 3	84,196 12 0	29,48,009 30	12,44,063 9 3	1,14,039 3 3	1,98,235 15 3	1,56,812½	2,35,646½	3,92,458½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,762	1,54,858 5 0	14,195 6 11	8,51,328 10	3,84,600 0 0	35,255 0 0	49,450 6 11	40,707	71,514	1,12,221
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	121 0 2	11 1 10	......	300 8 5	27 11 0	38 12 10	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	358,201	5,17,277 0 10	47,417 1 3	28,13,407 20	12,73,561 12 9	1,16,743 3 4	164,160 4 7	1,35,697	2,36,627	3,72,324

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,816½	18,332 4 0	1,680 9 1	1,10,038 10	23,595 10 0	2,162 18 8	3,843 7 9	4,251	5,807	10,058
Or per mile of railway	......	81 14 11	7 10 3	.....	105 7 3	9 13 4	17 3 7	......	......	......
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	13,775	44,336 11 3	4,064 4 0	1,91,517 30	43,545 3 0	3,991 12 10	8,055 16 10	10,107½	12,617	22,724½
Total for 3 weeks	19,591½	62,668 15 3	5,744 13 1	3,01,556 0	67,140 13 0	6,154 11 6	11,899 4 7	14,358½	18,424	32,782½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,694½	13,319 5 3	1,220 18 9	81,027 0	24,686 13 0	2,263 19 2	3,483 17 11	4,311	5,169	9,480
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	59 8 5	5 9 2	......	110 5 4	10 2 3	15 11 5	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	16,723	52,317 13 9	4,795 10 1	3,02,560 20	82,645 14 6	7,575 17 6	11,371 13 7	14,152	18,704	32,856

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	13,500	1,695 0 0	169 10 0	17,139 0	520 0 0	52 0 0	221 10 0
Or per mile of railway	482	60 8 0	6 1 0	612 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	7 18 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	22,238	2,931 0 0	293 2 0	34,931 0	1,104 8 0	110 8 0	403 10 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	35,738	4,626 0 0	462 12 0	52,070 0	1,624 0 0	162 8 0	625 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,075	1,239 11 3	123 19 6	17,436 20	609 7 9	60 19 0	184 18 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	360	44 4 5	4 8 7	623 29	21 12 3	2 3 6	6 12 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,020	4,109 3 3	410 18 5	49,575 20	1,704 2 3	170 8 4	581 6 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,958	961 0 0	96 2 0	4,411 0	391 0 0	39 2 0	135 4 0
Or per mile of railway	72	35 0 0	3 10 0	162 0	14 8 0	1 9 0	4 19 0
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,054	2,280 0 0	228 0 0	22,958 0	1,824 0 0	182 8 0	410 8 0
Total for 4 weeks ...	6,012	3,241 0 0	324 2 0	27,369 0	2,215 0 0	221 10 0	545 12 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,646	1,307 7 10	130 14 11	5,758 30	464 7 9	46 9 0	177 3 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	60	47 15 8	4 15 11	211 13	17 0 8	1 14 1	6 10 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	4,600½	3,515 11 10	351 11 5	14,262 10	1,299 0 9	129 18 1	481 9 6

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 6 of 1876.





The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 463C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 2nd February* 1876.—Mr. James Pratt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under Clause 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, from the 25th March next, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Bengali, to be held in Calcutta in April 1876.

Mr William O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxa, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days, under Section 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to the fifteen days' subsidiary leave granted to him in orders of the 25th June last.

Mr. George Abraham Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore, on leave, is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. Hamilton Winkup Gordon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is transferred to Dinagepore.

The 3rd February 1876.—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Gya for assisting the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys in conducting the cadastral survey in that district.

Mr. William Erskine Ward, M.A., Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Thomas Smith, B.A., is reappointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. E. Ward, or until further orders.

The 4th February 1876.—Baboo Radhica Mohun Roy is appointed to be a Visitor of the Dacca Lunatic Asylum, *vice* Baboo Brojo Soonder Mitter, deceased.

The 5th February 1876.—The orders of the 5th October 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem, appointing Mr. H. C. Spry to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Chittagong, are cancelled.

This cancels also the orders vesting him with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. George Goodair Dey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for fourteen days, under Rule 1, Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear for the high proficiency examination in Sanscrit, to be held in Calcutta in April 1876.

The 7th February 1876.—Mr. Christopher Henry Vowell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty months, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 5th March 1876, or any day within one week of that date.

The 8th February 1876.—Mr. George Stewart Park is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 22nd ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Howrah.

Major C. Mant, R.E., is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

POLICE.—*The 2nd February* 1876.—Mr. Charles Jennins is appointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Durbhunga.

The 7th February 1876.—Mr. David William Ritchie, District Superintendent of Police, Singbhoom, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 21st January 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th August last is cancelled.

Mr. Charles Philip Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the district of Patna, and is posted to the sub-division of Barh, as a temporary arrangement.

The 8th February 1876.—Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. G. H. French.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett to be Assistant Superintendent of Police at Mozufferpore from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of the District Police of Durbhunga.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 2nd February* 1876.—The Rev. F. M. F. F. Mazuchelli, D.D., is reappointed to be Chaplain of Hazareebagh.

EDUCATION.—*The 27th January* 1876.—Baboo Navin Krishna Mukherji is appointed to be a Law Lecturer of the Hooghly College.

The 4th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Pooree District School Committee :—

Mr. F. F. Handley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
" Jagat Doorlabh Mozoomdar, Moonsif.

OPIUM.—*The 8th February* 1876.—Surgeon Major James John Durant, Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. W. Nicholson, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date in January 1876 as he availed himself of it.

MEDICAL.—*The 2nd February* 1876.—Dr. James A. Greene, Civil Medical Officer of Serampore, is allowed leave for four days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in orders of the 28th September 1875.

Surgeon-Major Francis Nottidge Macnamara, Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College and Chemical Examiner to Government, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days, under Section 18 (*b*)—1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st December 1875.

The 5th February 1876.—Baboo Nilmoni Das, Moonsif, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bankoora.

The 7th February 1876.—Surgeon Henry Black Purves, Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 17th January 1876, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 19th November 1875 is cancelled.

Surgeon-Major Francis Nottidge Macnamara, Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College and Chemical Examiner to Government, is allowed subsidiary leave for three days under Section 18, 2, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th to the 14th February 1876.

ROAD CESS.—*The 5th February* 1876.—Baboo Ram Chundro Banerjee, zemindar, is reappointed to be a member of the District Road Cess Committee, Dacca.

The following gentlemen are reappointed to be members of the Moonsheegunge Branch Road Cess Committee:—

1. Sub-Divisional Officer of Moonsheegunge, *ex-officio* Chairman.
2. Baboo Tara Prosad Roy, Vice-Chairman.
3. „ Kali Kishore Gooho.
4. Moulvie Deno Meah, *alias* Amiruddin.
5. Baboo Ram Kinker Sen.
6. Tonoo Mijhi.

The following gentlemen are reappointed to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Manickgunge:—

1. Sub-Divisional of Manickgunge, *ex-officio* Chairman.
2. Baboo Syama Sunker Roy Chowdry.
3. Suyd Uddin Ahmed.
4. Baboo Omrito Nundo Kobiraj.
5. „ Nobin Chundro Sirkar.
6. Serajul Huq.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Manickgunge, under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871:—

1. Baboo Kali Kumar Roy, Zemindar.
2. „ Chundra Kanto Roy, Talookdar and Pleader.
3. „ Modun Mohun Mitter, Talookdar and Pleader.
4. „ Kali Prosad Newgy, Talookdar and Pleader.
5. „ Modun Mohun Palit, Talookdar.
6. „ Redoy Kishen Mozoomdar, Talookdar.

The following Notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

The 26th January 1876.—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1876, or from any subsequent date, has been granted to Baboo Chandra Kumar Mitter, Moonsif of Pheuchuganj, in the district of Sylhet.

During the absence of Baboo Chandra Kumar Mitter on privilege leave, or until further orders, Baboo Jagat Bandhu Nag, B.L., Pleader of the Judge's Court at Sylhet, is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Phenchuganj.

The 27th January 1876.—Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Goalpara, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the district of Sibsagar.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st February 1876.—The Assistant and Joint-Sessions Judge of Darjeeling and Julpigoree, who also assists the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division in executive work, shall, for executive purposes, be styled "Principal Assistant to the Commissioner."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1876.—Notice is hereby given that the 13th March 1876 has been fixed for the next examination of candidates for the Native Civil Service under the Rules published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 24th November 1875.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF CHUMPARUN.

The 7th February 1876.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Chumparun have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the

current cess year running from the 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II.—Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of immovable property under Part III of the Act.

III. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

					Yearly Cess.		
					Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs.	100,	but less than Rs.	500	...	1	0	0
" "	500,	" "	1,000	...	3	0	0
" "	1,000,	" "	2,000	...	4	8	0

" " 2,000, and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof, of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1876.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) for the construction of a new Burning Ghât at Nimtollah, for the purpose of straightening the new river-side road at this point, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Officiating Vice-Chairman's letter No. 2105, dated the 14th January 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B C.) of 1870, on the understanding that Rs. 5,000 of this amount will be provided by the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st February 1876.—The following circular is published in substitution of the Circular No. 19, dated 7th December 1875, which issued from this (General, Miscellaneous) department, and appeared at page 28, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1876. The amendment is in the intimation therein made, "that no books except those mentioned by the Government of India are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government." The words "except those mentioned by the Government of India" having been inadvertently introduced, are omitted from the amended circular.

[*Amended.*]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, ESQ. Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments; and further, that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India*. The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals*, and of *books published in Europe or America*, is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to the officers and departments named below for information, with an intimation that no books are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government:—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
„ Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Opium, Excise, &c., Departments (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Civil and Sessions Judges.
„ Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
„ First Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
„ Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
„ Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.
„ Inspector-General of Police, L. P.
„ Ditto of Jails, L. P.
„ Ditto of Registration, L. P.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Master-Attendant.
„ Protector of Emigrants.
„ Superintendent of Emigrants, Calcutta.
„ Embarkation Agent, Goalundo.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Mofussil Small Cause Court Judges.
„ Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta.
„ Meteorological Reporter.
„ Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
„ Bengali Translator to Government.
„ Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.
„ Principal of the Presidency College.
„ Superintendent of the European Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore.
To all Departments of this Government.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 7th December 1875.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—The following lists, showing the public bathing and landing ghâts as they originally stood, and as they stand after modification by the Port Trust Commissioners, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, are published for general information:—

BATHING GHATS.

As they stood originally.	*As they now stand.*
Ahecreetollah Ghât.	Mohuntoni Ghât.
Mohuntoni Ghât.	Ruth Ghât.
Ruth Ghât.	Champatollah Ghât.
Mohaprono's Ghât.	Kumartollee Ghât.
Nandibaree Ghât.	Rajah's Ghât.
Maila Ghât.	Kassi Mitter's Ghât.
Dhopara Ghât.	Thakoorbaree Ghât.
Kumartollee Ghât.	Russick Newgey's Ghât.
Raja's Ghât.	Baug Bazar Ghât.
Kassi Mitter's Ghât.	Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Ghât.
Rajah Rajbullub's Ghât.	Dabee Roy's Ghât.
Mahanto's Ghât.	Chitpore Ghât.
Thakoorbaree Ghât.	
Rajendrolaul Newgy's Ghât.	
Unnopunna's Ghât.	
Baug Bazar Ghât.	
Dabee Roy's Ghât.	
Kassipore Ghât.	

LANDING GHATS.

Buttollah Ghât.
Baug Bazar Ghât.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, from 1st February 1876, all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the chowkidaree union of Aurungabad, in the Gya district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said union of Aurungabad shall be the same as those specified in Government notification of 13th June 1860 for the purposes of Act XX of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st February 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 19th January 1876.—In supersession of the notification dated the 4th May 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem (Part I, page 537), directing the transfer of all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, bounded on the north by pergunnahs Jhatteebunnee and Mutkudpore, and on the east, south, and west by pergunnah Jambunnee, and comprising the 25 villages named in the said notification, from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 5th May 1875, it is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that all that portion of pergunnah Ghatseelah, of district Singbhoom, outlying in district Midnapore, and comprising the villages named below, shall be transferred from the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of Singbhoom to that of Midnapore, with effect from the 1st February 1876:—

Names of Villages.

1.	Kápásitá.	16.	Guhiárá.	31.	Dogere.
2.	Berágari.	17.	Dudhiásol.	32.	Mangrájpore.
3.	Kukurmuri.	18.	Noágrám.	33.	Bámidá.
4.	Ghát Chándábilá.	19.	Kolbediá.	34.	Mámurdá.
5.	Tunkásol.	20.	Tentuliá.	35.	Chápásará.
6.	Bághari.	21.	Sátpáti.	36.	Pariháti.
7.	Keotkándá.	22.	Asánbani.	37.	Hámirpur.
8.	Oklá.	23.	Chotá Chándábilá.	38.	Náchdá.
9.	Haludbani.	24.	Jámirá.	39.	Purpáhári.
10.	Beláguri.	25.	Jámjurki.	40.	Sonáhárápál.
11.	Nichnáguri.	26.	Dudgeryá.	41.	Nunyá.
12.	Bijrábándi.	27.	Kherejorá.	42.	Dhunámári.
13.	Khoerásuli.	28.	Sáliká.	43.	Beldángri.
14.	Náchná.	29.	Dhángbahará.	44.	Chárcháká.
15.	Haripásol.	30.	Dumurá.	45.	Gidná.

N.B.—The villages named in the notification of the 5th May 1875, but not named in this notification, shall remain attached to the civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdiction of the district of Singbhoom.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

No. 184.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MARINE.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Calcutta, the 22nd January 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, No. 2098 of the 14th January 1876, forwarding for sanction a formal application for the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 for the purpose of completing the purchase of land for the new riverside road.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the loan of Rs. 2,50,000 applied for ought to be granted to the Port Commissioners, it is hereby ordered that the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* (of the 26th January 1876), as required by Rule V of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2099, dated Calcutta, the 14th January 1876.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

To complete the purchase of land for the new river-side road.

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

Rupees 2,50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The landing and shipping charges, wharf rents, and removal charges levied at the jetties and inland wharves; the jetties, quays, wharves, machinery, &c., &c., belonging to the Port Commissioners; and the Strand Bank lands.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required;

Thirty years.

the number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made;

As required by the Collector under Act X of 1870.

dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

When required by the Collector.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule X of the rules published under the Act modified by clause (D) of the rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly, on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Commissioners for 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, and 1874-75, exclusive of repayment of loans:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts derived from Jetties	3,63,707	4,09,440	4,21,773	4,82,983
" " " Inland Wharves	1,98,456	2,01,834	2,16,755	2,47,700
" " " Strand Bank lands	73,260	79,118	81,590	95,382
" " " Port charges	4,48,111	5,43,020	4,26,974	4,25,390
Total ...	10,83,534	12,33,412	11,47,092	12,51,455
Expenditure at Jetties	2,04,779	2,43,911	2,68,412	3,39,997
" at Inland Wharves	46,013	68,381	65,646	94,441
" on account of Strand Bank lands	19,840	23,725	63,065	81,367
" " " Port establishment	2,80,989	3,95,168	3,85,477	4,19,923
Total ...	5,51,580	7,31,185	7,82,600	9,35,728

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.
Value of land south of Aheereetollah Ghât, measuring about 2,404 cottahs, at Rs. 1,000 per cottah	24,04,000
Value of land already purchased for new wharf north of Aheereetollah Ghât	14,36,210
Value of buildings, jetties, cranes, and other appliances	34,83,473
Value of floating property, moorings, &c., belonging to the Port ...	18,90,146
Value of investment in Government Paper	4,55,337
Total ...	96,69,166

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

No.	Sanctioned Loans. Amount	Sanctioned Loans. What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. Number of letter.	When drawn. Date.	When drawn. Amount.	When repaid. Date.	When repaid. Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 31st December 1875.
	Rs.					Rs.		Rs. A. P.		
1	10,00,000	Jetties and Inland Wharf.	Act V. (B.C.) of 1870.	...	Previous to 1st April 1870.	10,00,000	Aug. 1873 Sept. 1874 Sept. 1875	1,00,000 0 0 40,000 0 0 20,000 0 0		
	10,00,000					10,00,000		1,60,000 0 0	8,40,000	
2	6,00,000	Jetty Works ...	18th Jan. 1873	374	7th Jan. 1873 7th Mar. 1874	2,00,000 4,00,000	30th June 1873 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0 5,040 6 9 5,153 13 1 5,269 12 2 5,388 6 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		30,602 14 0	5,69,397	
3	5,49,100	Export Sheds ...	27th Jan. 1873	477	31st July 1873 4th Nov. „ 2nd April 1874 4th July „	2,00,000 1,00,000 1,49,100 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,410 8 0 3,662 12 0 4,548 10 10 4,651 0 2 4,755 11 0		
	5,49,100					5,49,100		20,028 10 0	5,29,071	
4	3,00,000	New Road ...	15th Feb. 1873	983	11th Dec. 1873 17th Feb. 1874 17th Aug. „	1,00,000 1,50,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 2,026 13 3 2,474 3 0 2,529 13 9 2,586 13 0		
	3,00,000					3,00,000		10,421 3 0	2,89,579	
5	2,00,000	Jute Ware-house ...	27th Feb. 1873	1336	16th Sept. 1873 5th Mar. 1874	1,00,000 1,00,000	31st Dec. 1873 30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1,025 1 3 1,661 10 4 1,699 0 5 1,737 5 0		
	2,00,000					2,00,000		7,526 9 0	1,92,473	
6	1,55,000	Jetty Works ...	31st Mar. 1874	2023	30th April 1874	1,55,000	30th June 1874 31st Dec. „ 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	1,245 6 9 1,273 7 0 1,302 1 1 1,331 6 0		
	1,55,000					1,55,000		5,152 4 10	1,49,848	
7	1,30,000	Officers' Quarters ..	31st Mar. 1874	2023	17th Aug. 1874 1st Dec. „ 31st Mar. 1875	50,000 50,000 30,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	803 8 0 1,062 9 0 1,086 9 0		
	1,30,000					1,30,000		2,952 10 0	1,27,047	
8	1,00,000 20,000	Floating Crane ... Ditto	31st Mar. 1874 15th Sept. „	2023 151	12th Mar. 1875	50,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 410 13 0 420 1 0		
	1,20,000					50,000		1,232 10 0	48,767	70,000
9	2,50,000	New Road	21st Sept. 1874	187	26th Sept. 1874 2nd Oct. „ 12th Nov. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	2,008 12 0 2,053 15 0 2,100 3 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		6,162 14 0	2,43,837	
10	1,40,000 1,10,000	Pitching slope Grey's wharf. Pitching slope in front of Export Sheds.	3rd Nov. 1874	3380	22nd Oct. 1874 31st Mar. 1875 18th Feb. „ 31st Mar. „ 31st May „ 13th Sept. „	50,000 25,000 50,000 25,000 60,000 40,000	31st Dec. 1874 30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	401 12 0 1,696 7 0 2,055 15 0		
	2,50,000					2,50,000		4,154 2 0	2,45,846	
11	6,00,000	New Road	22nd Dec. 1874	7359	4th Jan. 1874 13th Jan. „ 18th Feb. 1875	3,00,000 1,00,000 2,00,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	4,821 0 0 4,929 8 0		
	6,00,000					6,00,000		9,750 8 0	5,90,250	
12	80,000	Water Works ...	19th May 1875	806	26th June 1875 13th Sept. „	60,000 20,000	30th June 1875 31st Dec. „	482 2 0 653 0 0		
	80,000					80,000		1,135 2 0	78,865	
13	9,25,000	To complete New Road. To erect Office Building. To lay down Tramway.	22nd June 1875	1371	6th July 1875 13th Sept. „ 1st Oct. „ 14th Dec. „	1,00,000 1,00,000 50,000 50,000	31st Dec. 1875	2,410 8 0		
	9,25,000					3,00,000		2,410 8 0	2,97,590	6,25,000
14	46,000	To purchase the land for construction of office building.	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	46,000
	52,05,100					44,64,100		2,61,529 14 10	42,02,570	7,41,000

Loan not repayable.

No.	Amount	What works.	Sanction Date.	Number of letter.	When drawn Date.	Amount.	When repaid Date.	Amount.	Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn.
15	17,65,000	Port Debt	7th July 1871	1832	Previous to 1st April 1870.	17,65,000	Not repayable	......	17,65,000	......
	17,65,000					17,65,000				

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
N. MACMICHAEL,
H. F. BROWN,
G. F. MEWBURN,
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, } *Commissioners.*

T. B. LANE,
J. B. KNIGHT,
H. P. LOVELL,
STUART HOGG,
DOORGA CHURN LAW, } *Commissioners.*

[Third Publication.]

No. 191.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

RESOLUTION.

The 12th January 1876.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that, without the previous sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, no loan of public money shall be made under the provision of any special law, bearing a less rate of interest than 4½ per cent., and no such loan shall be made otherwise bearing a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 24th January 1876.—The following is published for general information :—

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1889.—*The 21st January* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per rupee. Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Third Publication.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter No. 1849, dated 7th December 1875, from the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, received under cover of a memorandum from the Public Works Department of this Government, No. 149, dated the 12th January 1876, applying for a loan of Rs. 50,000 in order to purchase the East Indian Railway Company's Ferry Steamer *Howrah* for the transit of passengers when the Hooghly Bridge is opened for the passage of vessels.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor probable that the loan of Rs 50,000 (fifty thousand), applied for in the Port Commissioners' letter above cited, ought to be made,

It is ordered that a copy of the application be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as required by Rule V of the Rules made by the Governor-General in Council in respect of loans under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871, and published on the 15th October 1873.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1849, dated the 7th December 1875.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Dept.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871, the Public Works Loan Act. The particulars to be set forth in accordance with the rules published under the aforesaid Act are hereto annexed.

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required. To purchase a steamer for transit of passengers when the Hooghly Bridge is opened for passage of vessels, as per Government sanction conveyed in letter No. 511T., dated 6th September 1875, Public Works Department.

And an estimate of the cost thereof. Rupees 50,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for. Rupees 50,000.

(3) The funds, cesses, rates, duties, or taxes, and the property, if any, on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The toll collected at the bridge, the receipts from East Indian Railway, and the bridge block belonging to the Bridge Commissioners.

(4) The law or laws under which the said funds, cesses, rates, duties, taxes, levied or received, and the title on which the said property is held.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1871.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Full amount to be drawn as soon as loan is sanctioned.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments.

When loan is sanctioned.

And the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 10 of the Rules published under the Act, modified by clause (D) of the Rule, the Commissioners will pay a fixed sum half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of Rs. 3,053-5-0 for each lakh of rupees borrowed. The table showing the proportion in which this half-yearly amount is divided between payment of interest and repayment of principal, which was forwarded with the Commissioners' letter No. 4785, dated 12th January 1874, will show that the terms of the rule above quoted are complied with, and that one-fifth of the amount borrowed will be repaid within ten years, one-half within twenty years, and the whole within thirty years.

The ordinary income and expenditure of the Bridge Commissioners from date of transfer to the Commissioners to the 30th September 1875 :—

(6) The proceeds of each of the funds, cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and all other incomes received by the Bridge Commissioners for the purposes of the Act.

	To end of 31st March 1875.	Half-year ending 30th Sept. 1875.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Receipts from bridge	43,165 0 0	2,06,338 0 0
Total ...	43,165 0 0	2,06,338 0 0
Expenditure at bridge	32,787 0 0	87,676 0 0
Total ...	32,787 0 0	87,676 0 0

(7) The value of the property, if any, offered as security.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Value of bridge block	21,40,000	0	0
Value of property added to the bridge block during the half-year ending 30th September 1875—			
Lascars' quarters ... ... Bridge approaches ... ... Reserve section, &c. ... ... Lighting arrangements	68,496	0	0
Total ...	22,08,496	0	0

All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or any property vested in the Commissioners.

	Sanctioned Loans.				When drawn.		When repaid.		Balance due to Government.	Balance of sanctioned loan not drawn up to the 1st November 1875.
	Amount.	What works.	Sanction. Date.	Sanction. No. of letter.	Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.		
	Rs.					Rs.			Rs.	
No. 1	22,00,000	Bridge...	Act V (B.C.) of 1870.	......	Previous to 1st Feb. 1875.	22,00,000	......	Nil ...	22,00,000	
No. 2	41,800	Ditto	Jan. 30th 1875.	574	March 24th 1875.	*41,800	......	Nil ...	41,800	

* To be repaid out of first profits after paying interest and sinking fund chargeable to annual revenue.

We have, &c.,

V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*
J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, G. F. MEWBURN, T. B. LANE, *Commissioners.*

J. B. KNIGHT, STUART HOGG, DOORGA CHURN LAW, HENRY F. BROWN, N. MACMICHAEL, *Commissioners.*

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a Tramway in the Northern Division of the town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 600 feet in length and 20 to 120 feet in breadth is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta, running north-east in a curve line from land recently purchased by Government from Kadambani Dossee, widow of Nundo Lall Pal, to the Municipal Railway, containing by estimation 3 beeghas, more or less, and bounded on the north by land recently purchased by Government, the Upper Chitpore Road, late Raja Rajkissen Bahadoor's land, and the Municipal Railway; on the east by the Municipal Railway; on the south by the Bag Bazar Street and remaining portions of premises Nos. 193 and 196, the property of Idol Aurnopurna Thakooranee, the Upper Chitpore Road, premises No. 230, remaining portion of premises No. 229, and premises No. 233, Upper Chitpore Road, the property respectively of Rajkrishna Mitra, Hurro Chunder Pal, and Kadambani Dossee, administratrix to the estate of her minor son, Radhabinod Pal; and on the west by the new river-side road

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the offices of the Collector under Act X of 1870 for Calcutta at Alipore, and of the Port Commissioners, No. 7, Strand Road, Calcutta.

This cancels the declaration dated the 15th November 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 1422.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the widening and improvement of a lane connecting the new river-side road and wharves at Cossipore with the public road running east and west into the Cossipore Road, and known as Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, at Chitpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 500 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, and 20 cottahs 8 chittacks, more or less, partly belonging to the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and partly to the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and on the south by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the west by the new river-side road, and on the east by the premises of Messrs. Angelo Brothers and Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, is required at Chitpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

This cancels the (first) declaration dated 13th January 1874, and published at page 62 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 25th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 32*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Osungira, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the 1st section high level canal; south by ryotee lands appertaining to mouzah Osungira; east by land belonging to Nobeen Proostee; and on the west by the resumed jagir land of Bhikaree Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Osungira.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1r. 8*p.*, more or less, situated in mouzah Burchunna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Aruth Naek; south by Distributary No. 9, from the 1st section high level canal; and on the east and west by the resumed jagir lands of Anadee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Burchunna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1p., more or less, situated in mouzah Dhanmundul, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the jagir lands of Ruttou Mullick; on the south by *Godunda* (cattle track), and on the east by waste land, is required within the aforesaid village of Dhanmundul.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1p., more or less, situated in mouzah Hurreeangsapatna, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by a tank, and on the south, east, and west, by the jagir lands of Bhujjun Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Hurreeangsapatna.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 10, from the first section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 12p., more or less, situated in mouzah Jeypur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the resumed jagir land of Daso Mullick, and on the south and east by the Thanee land of Puddee Rawoot, is required within the aforesaid village of Jeypur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 23p., more or less, situated in mouzah Paekrapore, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by lands belonging to Kunnhye Mullick; on the south by that belonging to Boisnub Naek and Lokai Lenka; and on the east by the land of Jogee Naek, is required within the aforesaid village of Paekrapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36p., more or less, situated in mouzah Sebotipore, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Pahee lands of Hurry Mullick; south by the land taken up in connection with Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal; east by the jagir land of Gokhye Mullick; and on the west by the cultivated land of Ekadusse Mahanty, is required within the aforesaid village of Sebotipore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 22 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Mirzapore, pergunnah Altee zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Bunnomalee Dass and Nuskur Lurrye; south by the Pahee land of Probhakur Biswal; east by the Pahee land of Bamdev Purirra and Lukhun Swyne; and on the west by the Thanee land of Kalee Pudhun, is required within the aforesaid village of Mirzapore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary

Channel No 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kaemah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and east by the Pahee land of Suddye Mullick; south by a tank known as *Goreepokhoree*; and on the west by the jagir land of Suddye Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Kaemah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 14, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring nine poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Sherepur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the jagir land of Bhuggee Mullick, and on the south and east by the pahee lands of Sabar Pundah, is required within the aforesaid village of Sherepur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 6 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Damodurpur, pergunnah Dihiurruckpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the jagir land of Munnoo Mullick; south by *Godunda* (cattle track); east by the pahee land of Sowree Swyne; and on the west by land taken up permanently in connection with Distributary Channel No. 11, from the 1st section high level canal, is required within the aforesaid village of Damoodurpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 13, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Futtehpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the resumed jagir land of Dam Mullick; south by the jagir land of Daso Mullick; east by waste lands; and on the west by the lakhraj lands of Sree Biseswar Mohadeb, is required within the aforesaid village of Futtehpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one rood, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by lands taken up temporarily in connection with Distributary Channel No 12, from the 1st section high level canal; south by the pahee land of Mudhoo Behara; east by the pahee land of Natho Setti and Gopal Naek; and on the west by the pahee land of Sheikh Farid, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 12, from the 1st section high level canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 8 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Neolpur, killah Durpon, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the resumed jagir land of Sunnye Mullick, and on the west by the Thanee land of Daso Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Neolpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land

measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands; south by the jagir land of Nidhee Mullick; east by the pahee land of Bullee Mullick; and on the west by the jagir land of Bhobnee Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 36 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Gopalpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the Puttamoondye Branch Canal south by the pahee land of Hurdanand Nanda; east by the pahee land of Bullee Mullick and on the west by waste lands, is required within the aforesaid village of Gopalpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 30 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kulyanpur, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by waste lands; on the south and west by the pahee lands of Juggye Rawoot; and on the east by the pahee lands of Bhikaree Doss, is required within the aforesaid village of Kulyanpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 28 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Dekooree, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north and west by the pahee lands of Sham Mullick; on the south by waste lands appertaining to mouza Kulyanpur and on the east by the jagir land of Kanhoo Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Dekooree.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 12 poles, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, and east by the pahee lands of Muddun Bull, and on the west by the pahee land of Sheikh Baboo, is required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land measuring, in the aggregate, 1 rood 9 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Charinangol, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack, are required within the aforesaid village of Charinangol.

First plot, measuring 1 rood 2 poles, bounded on the north by the pahee land of Ram Doss, south by lands taken up temporarily in connection with the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, and on the east and west by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

Second plot, measuring 7 poles, bounded on the north, east, and west respectively by the pahee land of Sheikh Amir, Golla Khan, and Ram Doss, and on the south by the jagir lands of Mano Oodundra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Puttamoondye Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 poles, more or less, situated in mouza Tighiriah, pergunnah Altee, zillah Cuttack,

and bounded on the north by the homestead land of Khetur Mullick; south by the jagir land of Netra Mullick; east by the Thanee land of Norindra Mahanty and pahee land of Gobind Mullick; and on the west by the pahee land of Netra Mullick, is required within the aforesaid village of Tighiriah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for the Singharpur Branch Canal, otherwise called the Matchgong Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 16 poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Pudhanee, pergunnah Hurrihurpur, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north, south, east, and west respectively by the ryotee lands of Faqueer Sâhoo, Bidye Dass, Hoorsee Pandah, and Guttye Sahoo, is required within the aforesaid village of Pudhanee.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one pole, more or less, situated in mouzah Sawnpur, pergunnah Shahabad, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the north by the cultivated land of Bynee Beherah; south by the homestead land of Basoo Mullick; east by Distributary Channel No. 5, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal; and on the west by the cutcherry house of the proprietor of the mouzah mentioned above, is required within the aforesaid village of Sawnpur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the village chowkidar's jagir, to be given as a compensation for the loss of the jagir land acquired for Distributary Channel No. 6, from the 1st section Taldundah Canal, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring three poles, more or less, situated in mouzah Kuámangá, pergunnah Hurriharpore, zillah Cuttack, and bounded on the south and west by the cultivated land of Chundree Mullick, and on the north and east respectively by the cultivated land of Faqueer Rawoot and Faqueer Purrirah, is required within the aforesaid village of Kuámangá.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 464C.S.

The 3rd February 1876.—Baboo Sreenath Gupta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 4th February 1876.—Mr. Harry Lee, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The 5th February 1876.—The orders of the 27th August 1875, granting leave of absence for the last Dusserah vacation, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, to Baboo Harri Krishna Chatterjee, Moonsif of Cuttack, are cancelled.

The 7th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Frederick Jennings of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 8th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. John Mackintosh of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Peary Chand Mittra of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the village of Ramporehat and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the district of Moorshedabad.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd February 1876.—Under the power vested in him by Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Act II of 1867 to the town of Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, with effect from 1st March next. The limits of the town for the extension of this Act will be the same as those prescribed for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th February 1876.—With reference to the notification dated the 18th November 1875, published at page 1450 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the continued employment, for a further period of three months, of the extra police force quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Doorga Hât and Bukshee Mohamed Bazar for keeping the peace between the farmers and ryots of the villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnya Police Station, which has recently been transferred from the district of Tipperah to that of Noakholly.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the extension of the provisions of Section 34, Act V of 1861, to the following limits of Tumlook proper from 1st February 1876:—

Description of Limits.

" From Payratungi Khall on the north to Salgachia and Daharpore Road on the south, and from the Kopalniochun Khall on the east to Panchcoora Road up to Manik Peer Sthan and Gurmancha Road on the west."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of the police), to the village of Ramporehât and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the Moorshedabad district.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th January 1876.—In continuation of the Government notification dated the 20th December 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo, it is hereby notified that the First and Second Grade Inspectors named below belong to the Government Railway Police:—

Names.	Grade.
Mr. S. B. Johannes	First Grade.
" C. W. Overtin	Second Grade.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st January 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye	Nooroollabad ...	Nooroollabad ...	Mandah (or Nooroollabad), Bandaikhara, Bagmara, West Singrah (or Panchoopore).	The sub-divisional Officer of Nooroollabad *ex officio*.

The change will have effect from the 1st of February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th January 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify for general information that the said Act shall commence and take effect in the following districts, from the 15th February next, viz.—

Dacca. | Backergunge. | Bogra.
Mymensingh. | Rungpore. | Chittagong.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a municipal market in the town of Deoghur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 19 cottahs Basutbari land, bounded on the north by the houses of Dhone Rout, Sham Lall Rout, Churka Rout, and Bhuli Kandu; south by those of Johoodi Shaik, Majhi Kulal, Deonath Shaik, Lidhee Rout, and Bhyrab Mal; east by those of Tekait Sidhnath Singh, Mehi Rout, Khuni Rout, and late Mitu Rout; and west by Bari land of Horil Rout and Chintu Rout, and houses of Mitu Rout, Bissesur Rout, and Pukhi Rout, is required in the town of Deoghur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 5th February 1876.

No 34.—*Notifications.*—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, First Grade, assumed charge of the Patna Division on the 13th January 1876, before noon.

Mr. M. P. B. Duell, Executive Engineer, First Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave for eight days, from 5th to 12th January 1876, under Chapter V, Section 18 of Civil Leave Code.

No. 35.—Mr. J. Paterson, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Fourth Grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer of the Acra Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 28th January 1876.

No. 36.—*Transfers.*—Baboo Issen Chunder Sircar, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from the Fourth Calcutta to the Dacca Division.

No. 37.—Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Overseer, First Grade, from the Dacca to the Nuddea Rivers Division.

No. 38.—Baboo Suruth Chunder Ghose, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, from the Second to the Fourth Calcutta Division.

No. 39.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Ramnath Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Ranchee Division, for four months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 379, dated 24th July 1875.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 40.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 47, *dated* 28*th January* 1876.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department:—

Financial Department Notification No. 29, *of* 6*th January* 1876.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that when a public officer travels by railway under circumstances entitling him to travelling allowance by distance, and is required to pay for a distance in excess of that over which he travels, the amount paid by him for the excess distance shall be reimbursed to him.

No. 50, *of* 31*st January* 1876.—Captain H. R. LeM. Carey, Deputy Controller, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh.

Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Assistant Controller, Telegraph Accounts, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 52, *of the* 3*rd February* 1876.—Mr. L. G. Smith, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, Provincial Establishment, is transferred to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

No. 55.—Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is transferred to Punjab Provincial Establishment.

No. 41.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Gya Division, is allowed leave on private affairs to Europe for six months, under Sections 5 and 10, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. Maxwell is also allowed preparatory leave for thirty days.

No. 42.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Gya Division as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 1*st February* 1876.

No. 44.—*Transfer.*—Mr. W. Johnstone, Supervisor, First Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Gunduk Circle for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle.

The 2nd February 1876.

No. 45.—*Notifications.*—The transfer of Sergeant G. Austin, Overseer, First Grade, from the Buxar Division of the Soane Circle, for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, as per orders marginally noted, is hereby cancelled.

No. 25, dated 21st January 1876.

The 7th February 1876.

No. 46.—With the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. A. Clorke, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. 47.—Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Gunduk Survey Division on the afternoon of the 17th January 1876.

No. 48.—Sergeant J. Riddle, Overseer, First Grade, left the Arrah Division to join the South-Western Circle on the afternoon of the 22nd January 1876.

No. 49.—*Leave.*—Mr. T. Fouracres, Subordinate Engineer, First Grade, Byturni Division, is granted privilege leave from 7th to 21st December 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 50.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. E. R. Hoggan, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, left the Lower Gunduk Embankment Division on the afternoon of the 31st December 1875 to join his appointment under the Road Cess Committee of Burdwan.

No. 399, dated 1st November 1875.

No. 51.—*Transfer.*—Sergeant C. J. Clerke, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the Eastern Soane to the Dehree Workshop Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd January 1876.

No. 52.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Sergeant J. Willing, Supervisor, Second Grade (temporary First Grade), being permitted to resign the appointment of Instructor to the Apprentice Overseers from Roorkee, will revert to his permanent rank of Supervisor, Second Grade, with effect from the date from which he was relieved of his duties.

No. 354, dated 18th September 1875.
No. 391, dated 18th October 1875.

No. 53.—*Promotion.*—Sergeant C. J. Clerke, Supervisor, Second Grade, Dehree Workshop Division, will have the rank, temporarily, of Supervisor, First Grade, during the period he acts as Instructor to the Apprentice Overseers from Roorkee, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved Sergeant Willing.

No. 54.—*Notifications.*—Corporal W. Porters, Overseer, First Grade, Dehree Workshop Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and is remanded to military duty.

No. 55.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, placing the services of Mr. A. Ruckstuhl, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, at the disposal of the Port Commissioners, Mr. Ruckstuhl, having resigned his appointment under that body, is posted to the South-Western Circle for special survey duty.

No. 228, dated 7th June 1875.

No. 56.—*Leave.*—Mr. H. C. Levinge, Superintending Engineer, First Grade, Soane Circle, is granted furlough for two years, together with thirteen days' subsidiary leave, from the 1st March 1876. With the permission of the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the furlough is granted under Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 57.—*Posting.*—Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, who has recently returned from furlough, is posted to the Soane Circle, *vice* Mr. Levinge.

No. 58.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the Taldanda and Machgaon Canals will be closed for repairs from the 25th February to the 25th March 1876, both days inclusive.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th January 1876.—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from Permit Ghât on the north to Ruth Ghât on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the south and Permit Ghât on the north, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf or any other wharf already notified under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870 as an inland vessels' wharf.

The above order shall not be held to apply until further notification to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruits, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1189, *dated the 5th February* 1876.—Mr. A. W. Paul received charge of the Darjeeling Jail from Surgeon H. B. Purves in the afternoon of the 23rd November 1875.

Surgeon H. B. Purves received charge of the Darjeeling Jail in the afternoon of the 19th January 1876 from Surgeon-Major J. Watts.

Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw received charge of the Mymensingh Jail in the forenoon of the 25th January 1876 from Surgeon L. R. Dawson.

Dr. V. B. Stork received charge of the Tipperah Jail in the forenoon of the 1st January 1876 from Mr. A. Manson, C.S.

Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows received charge of the Chumparun Jail in the afternoon of the 31st January 1876 from Mr. J. F. Hewitt, C.S.

S. S. LYNCH,
Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ১৯শে জানুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তির জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের দ্বিতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

TREASURY NOTICE.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. A. RICKETTS has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury from the 21st instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

TARUCK NATH MULLICK, *Personal Asst. to the Commr.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 26th January 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Gupta, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
2	Das, Surendranath	... Ditto.
3	Chattopadhyay, Matilál	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
4	Datta, Dvijadás	... Presidency College.
5	Basu, Durgadás	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hiralál	... Hooghly College.
7	Basu, Annadaprasad	... Presidency College.
	Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad	... Ditto.
9	Parmananda	... Agra College.
10	Basu, Devendranath	... Presidency College.
11	" Girischandra	... Hooghly College.
12	Datta, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramánáth	... Ditto.
	Basudev, Lál	... Canning College.
15	Bagchi, Upendranath	... Presidency College.
16	Ray, Haricharan	... Canning College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Paresnath	... Presidency College.
18	Basu, Narendranath	... Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhilesvarprasad	... Patna College.
Baktawarlál	... Bareilly College.
Bápurao Dádá	... Muir Central College.
Basu, Khudiram	... Free Church Institution.
" Mahinimohan	... Dacca College.
Bisvambharnath	... Delhi College.
Chakravarti, Navakumar	... Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Jwaláprasad	... Canning College.
" Prasannakumar	... Teacher.
Dás, Haricharan	... Ex-Student, Presidency College.
David, H.	... Teacher.
De, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
" Makhanlál	... Hooghly College.
Deviprasád	... Bareilly College.
Gangopadhyay, Piyarilál	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Atulkrishna	... Ditto.
" Jadunath	... Ditto.
" Saratchandra	... Ditto.
" Satkarichandra	... Free Church Institution.
Isvardás	... Lahore College.
Kavirá j, Sureschandra	... Patna College.
Majumdar, Nilkanta	... Presidency College.
Mewaram	... Bareilly College.
Misra, Ramsankar	... Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada	... Hooghly College.
" Bhagwanchandra	... Teacher.
" Biharilál	... Presidency College.
" Jogindrachandra	... Ditto.
Pal, Rájchandra	... Teacher.
Raza Hossein	... Bareilly College.
Sanyal, Mathuranath	... Free Church Institution.
Sen, Lalmohan	... Presidency College.

	Set, Manilál	... Free Church Institution.
	Sil, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
	„ Kanailál	... Cathedral Mission College.
36	Surjandás	... Lahore College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Durgacharan	... Muir Central College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	... Agra College.
	Chattopadhayay, Banamali	... Teacher.
	„ Saratchandra	.. Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	.. Cathedral Mission College.
	Datta, Bhagavanchandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Jadavchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Trailokyanath	.. Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
	Gupta, Girendrakumar	... Presidency College.
	Gyaprasad	... Bareilly College.
	Kedarnath, Pandit	... Canning College
	Mitra, Mohanchand	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haripurna	... Muir Central College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	... Presidency College.
	Sarma, Navinchandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
	Sen, Trigunacharan	... Presidency College.
19	Sinha, Brajeschandra	... Ditto.

THE under-mentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor-in-Law.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mitra, Govindachandra	... Patna College.
2	Ray, Bipinchandra	... Presidency College.
3	Prayagnath	... Patna College.
4	Bisvas, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
5	Ghosh, Ramaprasanna	... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra	... Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jatramohan	... Ditto.
3	Datta, Ramlal	... Ditto.
4 {	Das, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Nityagopal	... Ditto.
7	Ray, Jogeschandra	... Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Upendrachandra	... Ditto.
9	Dhirajkaran	... Ditto.
10 {	Aich, Radhakanta	... Ditto.
	Sen, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
12	Pal, Biharilal	... Ditto.
13	Guha, Kaminikumar	... Ditto.
14	Das, Suryyanarayan	... Ditto.
15 {	Nag, Bamacharan	... Ditto.
	Maitra, Sasicharan	... Hooghly College.
17	Chattopadhyay, Bipinvihari	... Presidency College.
18	Durgaprasad	... Ditto.
19	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Ditto.
20 {	Sen, Adityachandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath	... Ditto.
22	Basu, Saratchandra	... Dacca College.
23	Sen, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
24	Basu, Manmathakumar	... Ditto.
25	Pandit, Prannath	... Ditto.
26 {	Basu, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	Ray, Girischandra	... Ditto.
28	Dev, Bhutnath	... Ditto.

29	Das, Jagatmohan	... Dacca College.
30	Nag, Sivchandra	... Ditto.
31	Basu, Bishnupada	... Presidency College.
32	Mallik, Mahendranath	... Ditto.
33	Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Ditto.
34	Dhar, Gokulchandra	... Ditto.
	Kar, Umacharan	... Hooghly College.
36	Set, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Ramsakha	... Ditto.
38	Sur, Hemchandra	... Ditto.
39	Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhushan	... Ditto.
	Ghosh, Haridas	... Ditto.
41	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Purnachandra (No. 65)	... Ditto.
43	Maitra, Kedaresvar	... Ditto.
44	Ghosh, Annadaprasad	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Manmohan	... Ditto.
46	Pal, Abhaycharan	... Ditto.
47	Bandyopadhyay, Nivaranchandra	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kantichandra	... Ditto.
49	Datta, Bipinvihari	... Ditto.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 28th January 1876.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 1st February 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,19,669	2,51,217	3,92,678	26,63,564
French Kurkutch ...	73,860	...	......	73,860
Italian Punga ...	51,555	...	......	51,555
Italian Kurkutch ...	95,474	...	30,872	1,26,346
Malabar Kurkutch ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay Kurkutch ...	87,394	...	18,613	1,06,007
Madras Kurkutch ...	2,54,945	...	......	2,54,945
Coconada Kurkutch ...	11,003	...	......	11,003
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,76,141	...	16,000	3,92,141
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	...	......	23,068
Cadiz Kurkutch ...	31,266	...	......	31,266
Aden Kurkutch ...	10,950	...	1,641	12,591
Total ...	30,48,065	2,51,217	4,59,804	37,59,086

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
T. B LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 7th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 81B

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74 and 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium ...	..	1873-74	1,120	
		1874-75	1,115	
				2,235
Benares " ...	..	1873-74	1,550	
		1874-75	135	
				1,685
		Total	...	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

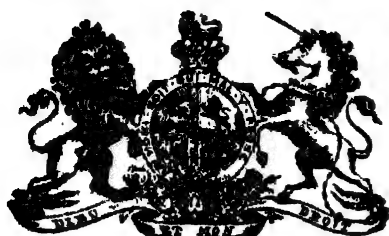
4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

Dates.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about	Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
	Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. Grimley, *Offg. Secretary.*

Board of Revenue, L. P., Fort William, the 25th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 63.—*Fort William, the 4th February* 1876.—*Establishments.*—The under-mentioned officer has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extension of leave as below :—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. G. K. Webster ...	Covenanted Civil Service	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	Six months—medical certificate.

No. 46.—*The 4th February* 1876.—*Ecclesiastical.*—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment, and absent on furlough or other leave on the 31st December last, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave.	Remarks.
	Furlough.				
1	Revd. J. F. A. Gavin, M.A....	Senior Chaplain	April 19, 1874	April 18, 1876	Has since returned.
2	„ G. Lovely, M.A. ...	„ „ ...	March 5, 1875	March 4, 1877	
3	„ H. D. James, M.A. ...	„ „ ...	„ 15, „	„ 14, „	
4	„ J. A. Mackay, B.D....	„ „ ...	„ 25, „	„ 24, „	
5	„ A. Eschelbach ...	Junior Chaplain	April 1, 1873	Dec. 30, 1875	Reported return on the 2nd instant.
6	„ W. J. Burdett, B.A....	„ „ ...	Dec. 1, 1874	Nov. 30, 1876	
7	„ H. Tribe, M.A. ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8	„ F. R. Michell ...	„ „ ...	Jan. 15, 1875	Jan. 14, 1877	
9	„ B. T. Atlay, M.A. ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
10	„ W. H. Gale, B.A. ...	„ „ ...	March 8, „	March 7, „	
11	„ M. E. Mills ...	„ „ ...	Dec. 15, „	Dec. 14, „	
12	„ B. Morrell, M.A. ...	„ „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
		All leave other than furlough.			
		Nil.			

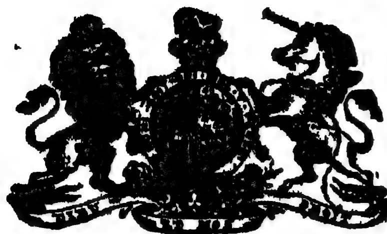
Total absent 12
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency 90
Percentage of absentees ... ... 13·3

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Financial Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 712.—*Fort William, the* 4*th February* 1876.—*Notification*—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 3 under Section 27 of the Civil Leave Code :—

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government, or, if he is an officer employed directly under the Government of India, to the Government of India in the Department under which he is employed. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service employed directly under the Government of India, returning from furlough or special leave, must also report his return to the Government of India in the Home Department.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N B.—Advertisements Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 1st day of March 1876 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Name and number of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears up to kist, December 1875.
		Rs A. P.	Rs A. P
176-177.—Mehal Sukurmoyi and others, pergunnah Apail	Krishna Kanta Ray	1,[illegible]1 5 4	592 0 0

MADHAV CHANDRA MOITRA, *Depy. Collr., for Offg. Collr. in camp.*

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 19th day of January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Maldah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 16th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Choitro 1282, B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on toujee	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder Jumma	Arrears due	REMARKS
				Rs. A P	Rs. A P	
8	1	Taraf Amarak, Pergunnah Chandlyo.	Khosal Mundle and Deanatullah Biswas	1,773 9 0	676 0 0	To be sold for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH, *Asst. Collector, in charge.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

NOABAD.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mouzah Zilwangsa, Thana Ramu.

No. 26.—Taluk Gouri Shunkur Bodyanath Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Ram Mohun Sen and Ali Hossen; sudder jumma, Rs. 938. The entire taluk will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Annandiram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Annundomoyee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 849-6-9. The share of Ram Shoonder Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 111-10-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Jop; recorded proprietors Adhoo Khan and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Bishamber Shah, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1469.—Taraf Komor Koolli; recorded proprietors Golam Zans and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,015-13-0. The entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magan Ghonesham; recorded proprietors Bhoirub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 560-5-0. The shares of Bhoirub Chunder and Mahomed Dowlut, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 424-13-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ramvodro Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Bhurub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Ramshoonder Sen, Ram Mohan Sen, Petember Canoongoe, Gobinda Chunder Roy, Pranhurry Lala, Harihur Vottacharjee, Hurrihur Vottacharjee, Boninian Bibi, Bhoirub Churn, Chundichurn, Kaleechurn, Nosurullah Moonshee, Rajchundra, Ram Dass, Tarcenee Shunkur Canongoo, Ram Shunder Sen, Pranhurry Lala, Tripura Churn, Annoda Churn Roy, Nityanundo Sen, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn, Chundi Churn Dhur, Shasty Churn, Abdulla Oojir Ali, *alias* Potan, Bisheshory, Ooma Churn, Gooroo Dass Roy, Debi Churn, *alias* Dehoo Mohajun, Ram Dass Shikdar, Dayamohun Sen, Rajchunder Chowdhry, Harinath Poorohit, Ram Kinkur Poorohit, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Eshan Chunder Chowdry, Srimote Shama Shoondoree, Modhooram, Ram Rutton Surma, Gopal Krishna Surma, Ram Rutton Surma, Ram Dhun Bornick, and Ram Dhun Bornick, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 319-13-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2566.—Kismut Ramdulal; recorded proprietors Abul Hossen and others; sudder jumma Rs. 823-4-10. The shares of Brindabun, Bhoirub Chunder, Ally Hossen, Goloke Chunder, Kali Kinkur Bhutto, Lolita, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Mritunjoy, Nobokishore, Dustidar, Naimut Ali, Ramlochun, Ramjoy Chund, Bakshallee, Ram Dass, Ram Gotee, Ram Dass, Shomshere Ali, Oodhoy Nath Dey, Ramkinoo, Ojodya Proshad Tewaree, and Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 120-6-7, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 3125.—Taraf Srimontoram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Abdullah Khan and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,737-12-0. The shares of Abdullah Khan, Bodyanath Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Anonda Mohun Naha, Srimoti Asakhatun, Jan Ali Chowdry, Bodyanath Sen, Sham Shoonder Sen, and Ram Kishore Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 843-13-9, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.—Compromised estate.

No. 3935.—Taraf Radhamadhub, recorded proprietors Balak Dass Mohunt and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,810-0-4. The share of Prankishoree, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 539-15-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mehal Lakhiraj resumed, Mouzah Meetaserra, Thana Ramoo.

No. 20175.—Taluk Mohamed Kaloo Konur Ali; recorded proprietor Sheikh Mokbool Ali; sudder jumma Rs. 518-5-6. The entire estate will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, corresponding with 19th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
137	1st class...	Lot Kautari, pergunnah Zoynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7	Mr. A. Hume Smith, manager of the estate of minor, Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Sebait of the Hindu god Radhaballabh Tagore, Sheikh Beder Bukht, Benimadhab Chuckerbutty, Gopiballabh Chuckerbutty, Bhekari Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Sheikh Jasimuddin, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jumma for the entire lot, Rs. 1,480-11; that is, exclusive of the separate share of Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Rs. 650-1-10, Rs. 827-9-2.	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estates, except those of the persons mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, the 27th January 1876. R. D. HIME, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Asmat Ali, Hedaetullah and others	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9¾
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	855 5 5½ 0 0 0	26 12 9½
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	533 8 6½	221 3 6½ 0 0 0	12 14 7½
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1½	722 1 1½ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	636	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ...	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5½	524 3 5½ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0½	1,281 1 0½ 0 0 0	6 9 11½
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	30 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7½ 0 0 0	13 14 4½
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,669 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2354	Jaltherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2½	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6½
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah.. ...	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0½	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5½
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821 5 4	283 3 3 3 0 0	12 11 3½
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ...	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 6 0 0 0	3 4 8½
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jobraj Sing, Benipershad, and others	1,815 13 9½	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2612	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ...	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto ...	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2812	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others... ...	12,485 1 3½	1,948 13 7 3 19 8	68 7 11½
19	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others	7,301 11 0½	691 3 3½ 0 0 0	20 14 3
20	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0½	3 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2864	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10½ 0 0 0	27 3 2½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossee, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossee, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, i.e., share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto ...	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Haradhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 208-15-8, will be sold, i.e., separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ...	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hefazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, i.e., share of Chowdhoory Hefazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, i.e., share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	893	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Doss	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyonara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,340 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

F. McLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on Tuesday, the 29th February 1876, corresponding with 20th Falgoon 1283 F.S., and 18th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 181.—Mehal Gangee, pergunnah Soorjapoor, recorded proprietors Golam Ashgar, Khajah Torabali, Maniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sadut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussamuts Bhuttun, Bhiuki, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeerali, Belawat Hossain, Bibi Saifun, Golam Mahomad, Syed Enaet Hossain, Mahomad Zamah, Amanatullah, Aghory, Buksh, Rezaullah, Meajan, Meer Meghoo, Mussamut Mumjam, Mussamut Sahadmun, Golab Chand Ram, Mahomad Khalil, Mahomad Hyder, Abdool Sutter, self and guardian of Abdul Jubbur and Sahdatullah, minor sons of Sheik Jubbur Bux, Mussamut Khosman, wife of Peermahomad, guardian of Hossain Bux, &c.—Sudder jumma is Rs 791-3-5.

No. 300.—Mehal Dubagaon, pergunnah Futtehpore Singhea, recorded proprietors Mussamut Meharzan, Sheik Basarat Ali, Sher Mahomad, Dost Mahomad, and Mahant Omrow Bharti.—Sudder jumma Rs. 825-0-4.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Covd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 3	1 Case, A M in a diamond	Order ...	Dorunda.
" 3	6 Cases, 190 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Packages, 194 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases, 41 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, 300 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 197 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, B. I. S. N Co. in a diamond, G W below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	21 Cases, B C in a circle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	A quantity of loose tinplates, B C in a circle or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	8 Cases, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, G W W top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Pieces Wood, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, H I below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Packages, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Bundle, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, W L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, A R C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B. I. S. N. Co., with P W below in a diamond, P W M top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Crates, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, J M P top...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	17 Casks, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, J J P top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, 4 below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Cases, B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	11 Cases, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, 5 below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	18 Cases, F. E. Brooks and Sons	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Cases, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, B D top ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Bag, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, R R W top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, A A C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	13 Packages, B. I. S. N. Co., with P W below in a diamond, P W M top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B C, with R top and S below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	169 Packages, B I S N Co., with P W below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	22 Casks, B I S N Co. with T U below in a diamond .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	9 Casks, B I S N Co. in a diamond, F M below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, B I S N Co. in a diamond, B G top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	6 Packages, B I S N Co. in a diamond, P R outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	6 Bales, B I S N Co. in a diamond, J M top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Package, B N L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Packages, B I S N Co. in a diamond, S S below ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
" 3	1 Package, B I S N Co. in a diamond, Q L top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, W M top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	20 Drums, B I S N Co. in a diamond, M S P top ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Casks, B I S N Co. in a diamond, A B top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	20 Bundles Oakum, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	20 Cakes Spelter, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B C outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Cases, ditto, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	26 Packages, B I S N Co. in a diamond, B C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, C B top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, B N R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Bundle Copper Bolts, B I S N Co. in a diamond, B below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Casks, 277 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, C with C & H below	Cuthbertson, Harper & Co.	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases, 219 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, C B in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, D N, with F G below in a circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Packages, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, D E Co., with 15 below in a diamond, B. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, E in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Cases, G. M. Elmslie	Care of Gladstone Wyllie & Co.	Ditto.
" 3	3 Casks, G C D, with & Co. below in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, G G	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 3	80 Cases, G M	Order ...	Dorunda.
" 3	1 Case, Ghose and Co. in a diamond, N F O B outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, G D K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases. H C, with G below in an inverted triangle, L C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, J. M. Hayes	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Packages, broad arrow, Ordnance Department ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	14 Plates Iron, Calcutta, or no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Bundles Hoop Iron, Calcutta, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Bundle Square Iron, A. M. and Co. in a diamond or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	11 Bars Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Bundles Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Plate Iron, B I S N Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	37 Bars Angle Iron, no mark or X in white ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	96 Bars Flat Iron, no mark or X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	210 Bars Round Iron, no mark or X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Pillars, H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Bars, Square Iron, no mark or X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Cases, Captain S. S. Jacob	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, J N	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, J S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases, K R in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases. K M S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, L B, with L below in an inverted triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 209 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 212 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases, 21 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Cases, 6 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	24 Kegs, N. F. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N. F. & Co. in a triangle, N B R & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Kegs Red Lead, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Cases Kandles, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N. F. & Co. in a block, N B R & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N. F. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N. F. & Co. in a block, T B and H below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N F & Co. in a block, J and H G below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, N. F. & Co. in a block, E and S below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, N. F. & Co. in a block, C D below .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, no mark, or B. I. S. N. Co., with R V below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Pipe, N. F. & Co. in a block, J & M S below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, no mark, or B. I. S. N. Co., with P W below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	6 Bags Rivets, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	16 Copper Bolts, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, E. M. Playfair	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, R in a triangle, H L top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, R G in a triangle, Moulmain	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	50 Bottles Quicksilver, 322 in a block, R B top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 73 in a diamond, S E C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	7 Cases, M. Smith	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Cases, 1087 in a diamond, T. A. C. L. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	8 Packages, V R D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	14 Cases, W E M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Case, 20 in a diamond, W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, H in a diamond, W W outside or Huber & Co....	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, T. W. Hall	Care of M. Mackenzie & Co.	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, D. Dutt and Nephew... ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, C T in a triangle, C below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, B H top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Parcel, M. Mackenzie & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 7	2 Bundles Sheet Iron, S S	Order ...	Duke of Buccleuh.
" 3	1 Case, C & Co., with L R & Co. below... ...	Ditto ...	Legislator.
" 3	2 Cases, C & Co. or Lyall Rennie & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	56 Cases, D E in a diamond, T C below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 3	21 Bundles Wire. N. F. & Co. in a block ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Cask, N. F. & Co. in a block or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	17 Bales, O in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	97 Rolls Wood, O in red	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Package, R S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	2 Packages, R. D. and Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	4 Bales, S in a double triangle, N F outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	6 Bales, S C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	5 Packages, S K D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	3 Packages, V R D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Truss, Kettlewell Bullen and Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 3	1 Sample Case, X P in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 2	3 Cases, 121 in a diamond, A B and Co. outside ...	Order ...	S.S. Siam.
„ 2	17 Cases, G F K and Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto
„ 2	1 Case, G C D and Co. separated by a cross ...	Ditto ...	Ditto,
„ 2	1 Case, G C and I	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Case, H C D and Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	47 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	50 Kegs L C in a block, F N top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	2 Bundles Corrugated Iron, M G in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	6 Cases, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	2 Pipes, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto,
„ 2	2 Bundles Wire, no mark or R S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Cask Zinc Sheet, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	26 Packages, R S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	20 Cases, R S in a diamond, B H below	Ditto ...	Ditto,
„ 2	2 Cases, R S in a diamond, Bridgeman below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Cask, R & S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Case, R B R & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Case, S K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Cask Cement, V W in a circle or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	20 Drums, W H and Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	6 Cases, W M & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	2 Cases, W C M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 2	1 Sample Parcel, S G, with N below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 3	11 Cases, H F T, with R. M. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	City of Cambridge.
„ 1	3 Cases, B in a diamond, T F C top	Ditto ...	City of Poonah.
„ 1	6 Cases, and in a diamond, C C outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	12 Cases, C R H & S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	42 Cases, C E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	2 Cases, and in a diamond, E C outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	5 Cases, and in a diamond, H C outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Case, and in a diamond, H C outside, or Atkinson, Tilton & Co....	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 1	7 Cases, M S in a diamond, S top	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 1	11 Loose Screw-wrenches, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	224 Bars Copper, N F	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Bale, O in a double triangle, Nicol, Fleming & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	5 Cases, P in a diamond, C R W outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	2 Cases, P in a diamond, C R W G outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	3 Cases, P and H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	5 Cases, R C H S, separated by a cross... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	2 Cases, R J R H outside of a double triangle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	5 Cases, R B & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	8 Cases, and in a diamond, S C outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	38 Packages, T M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	2 Packages, T in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	25 Packages, V S C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Package, and in a diamond, W C outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Sample Package, Prankissen Law & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Sample Package, Carlisle, Nephew & Co. ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Sample, Turner, Morrison & Co.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Sample Package, G in a diamond, C below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 1	1 Sample Package, G D Sen & Co	Addressed ...	Ditto.

The 7th February 1876. (579—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Return of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 3rd *February* 1876.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 4 weeks ending 27th January 1876	1,670 9 6	1,512 4 0	1,978 2 6	1,673 9 3	6,864 9 3	
For the week ending 3rd February 1876	418 15 0	[illegible] 6 3	460 1 3	392 7 6	1,661 14 0	
Total ...	2,089 8 6	[illegible] 10 3	2,438 3 9	2,066 0 9	8,526 7 3	

By order of the Commissioners.

CALCUTTA, the 7th February 1876. (577—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January 1876.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,59,600	1,68,73,100	1,10,50,700	1,55,95,000	38,30,300	2,53,000	3,23,41,300	83,800	5,25,02,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,38,46,593
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January 1876	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	500	......	......	......	......	600	......	......	1,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January 1876	...	......	......	......	12,200	1,05,500	18,300	2,21,000	......	......	4,000	......	500	......	......	3,61,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January 1876	...	......	......	......	......	46,000	500	1,41,500	20,000	......	1,46,500	......	7,500	......	......	3,62,000
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,24,373	31,71,800	1,70,24,600	1,10,69,500	1,59,58,000	38,50,300	2,53,000	3,24,91,800	83,800	5,25,10,900	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,45,71,192
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	1,707	5,100	2,01,300	40,600	65,700	......	2,000	8,23,000	......	18,500	......	......	11,57,907
Balance on 31st January 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,66,700	1,68,23,300	1,10,28,900	1,58,92,300	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,16,68,800	83,800	5,24,92,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,34,13,285

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Nov. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,250 lakhs; re-transferred from London 2,151 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1875 to 15th Dec. " " " 8 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 5 " " " 3 "
" 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th Jan. " to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "

2,271 — 2,172 "
2,172

Balance against India ... ... 99 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd February 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(578—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		19,02,955	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...	Rs. 1,33,91,954 14 4	3,19,18,261	14	1
General Treasury Balance at Branches ...	„ 1,85,26,306 15 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,69,96,204	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.		8,54,231	11	11
Sundries		4,85,240	15	9
Total ...		8,41,56,895	5	3

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,66,11,540	2	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		69,41,398	13	1
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		47,94,669	1	1
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,65,03,200	1	10
Dead Stock		10,67,280	6	9
Stamps		13,023	11	0
Balances with other banks		8,57,132	4	11
Sundries		4,78,183	8	3
Bullion		32,108	15	6
		4,72,98,532	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,36,09,974 5 11	3,68,58,363	4	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 2,32,48,388 14 11			
Total ...		8,41,56,895	5	3

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd February 1876.

(574—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
321	L 69—32470	100	Shaik Mehairoollah.
	L 67—32434	50	
322	L 51—14940	100	Huro Kant Banerjee.
	L 8—10372	100	
323	L 65—28831	20	Koilas Chunder Ghose.
326	A 84—78245	100	Doorga Mohun Dass.
327	L 19—83955	50	H. J. Thomas.
	L 22—40426	5	
330	L 68—73771	100	Dilawar Hossain Ahmed.
331	L 68—99196	100	The Treasury Officer, Rajshahye Treasury.
	L 65—52286	20	
	L 61—51579	10	
332	L 77—38462	20	Kallynath Banerjee.
	L 43—70261	10	
335	L 68—10918	100	Mrs. B. L. Singh.
	„ —10919	100	
336	L 70—03002	1,000	Esau Bin Curtas.
	„ —03003	1,000	
337	L 61—35609	10	Hafez Haffazutoollah.
	„ —35530	10	
338	L 70—05703	1,000	Bissonath Roy Shaha.
339	L 69—26229	100	Rakbal Cunder Roy Chowdury.
340	L 64—21134	20	J Purcell.
341	L 63—03127	20	Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty.
	L 35—34796	10	
343	L 66—27050	50	Dwarka Prosad.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
436	L 46—06752	20	Mohabeer Proshad.
	„ —06748	20	
437	L 68—31567	100	J. J. Gregory.
438	L 22—90064	5	Shaik Joonunally, Peon.
439	L 68—40004	100	Radha Kishore Sen.
	L 64—84550	20	
	L 63—09271	20	
	L 64—05708	20	
	„ —05707	20	
	L 20—98458	5	
	„ —34293	5	
	„ —98423	5	
440	L 50—83186	100	James Hill.
441	L 63—28757	20	Omesh Chunder Mookerjee.
442	E 49—27469	50	Omesh Chunder Mitter.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr Turruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Roghoonath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Prosono Coomer Sandal.
447	L 5—60103	10	Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	L 59—52085	10	The Post-Master-General, N. W. Provinces.
449	L 62—43703	10	Woomachurn Banerjee.
	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55496	5	Modhusoodon Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Bisto Churn Mittra.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzurah Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
	L 61—87923	10	
454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
	L 66—46949	50	
455	L 61—73907	10	D. A Pinto
	„ —73909	10	
	„ —73908	10	
	L 69—05248	100	
456	L 52—18780	500	The District Supdt. of Police, Barabanki.
457	L 63—02416	20	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	20	
458	L 68—85533	100	Sheekhur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	L 43—73757	10	Nubee Bux.
460	L 60—33659	10	Khetter Nath Mookerjee.
	L 23—44133	5	
461	L 77—27167	20	Monendro Nath Bose.
462	L 64—65947	20	Kajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	5	
205	A 95—38711, „ —38708	10	Nobodip Chunder Dutt.
	A 66—55904, „ —55905	10	
	L 14—29460, „ —29425	20	
	L 9—65847, „ —65840	5	
	L 16—06125, L 9—71323	5	
	L 22—63365, „ —63356	5	
206	L 16—02134, „ —02196	5	Hira Lall.
207	L 11—06316, L 9—38247	5	Peary Mohun Chuckerbutty.
208	A 95—40561, A 80—69636	10	Jetmul Dwarka Dass.
210	L 20—29225, „ —85225	5	Madhub Chunder Gupta.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
211	L 48—26215 } L 63—48142 }	20	Messrs. Kerr Tarruck & Co.
	L 39—73809 } " —73808 }	10	
	A 80—79263 } L 34—76919 }	10	
	A 96—65204 } " —65208 }	10	
212	L 4—21873 } " —37916 }	10	Gooroodas Chuckerbutty.
213	A 97—29552 } L 1—97262 }	10	Kesub Lall.
	L 9—12287 } " —35544 }	5	
214	L 63—09661 } " —09691 }	20	Mohendra Nath Shaha.
215	L 10—07034 } " —07035 }	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
216	L 10—30528 } L 15—86470 }	10	Jonoke Nath Banerjee.
217	L 61—46392 } " —46391 }	10	H. L. Crossman.
218	L 40—47410 } L 43—45122 }	10	Dhurm Narain, Hurruck Narain.
219	L 45—70074 } " —79627 }	20	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
220	L 36—34141 } " —34142 }	20	Tarachund Ghonessam Doss.
	L 61—51240 } " —51239 }	10	
	L 63—69036 } " —69039 }	20	

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 8th February* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Bundle, no mark	... Mirzapore.
5 Chairs, no mark	... Hydaspes.
9 Bundles Rattan, no mark	... Madusa.
33 Bundles Rattan, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Piece Sapan Wood, no mark	... Ditto.
5 Cases, H. J. & Co., [ ] 82-86 Calcutta	... Tibre.
1 Parcel, J H [ ] Calcutta	... Ditto.
1 Chair, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Cases, [3] [ ] 120-121	... Assam.
1 Case, H H [ ] 5718	... Ditto.
1 Box, P. W. Watts, 18th, the Royal Irish, Bareilly N.-P. W., Bengal, India	... Ditto.
6 Chairs, no mark	... Ditto.
4 Cases, [E & M I] 4-7-8-10 C B	Malwah.
1 Box, P & O [ ] 204 Calcutta	... Ditto.
10 Cases, [E & M I] [ ] 1-3, 5-6, 9-11, 14	... Ditto.
1 Piece Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, D. & Co., [ ] 10 Calcutta	Ditto.
1 Trunk, Revd. M. H. Nicols, Calcutta, India	... Ditto.
23 Bars Iron, no mark	... Rodorick Dhu.
1 Box Tin Plates, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Case, A. Sawlez, care of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	... Khandalla.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 26th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 5th February 1876.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Dearah Settlement work in this District. The salary is Rs. 50 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service Examination will be preferred.

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*

DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 4th February 1876.

Notice.

WANTED a Serishtadar for the Office of the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, rising, by biennial increments, to Rs. 200. An officer well acquainted with English and competent to discharge the duties of Head Clerk in the Revenue Department, as well as of Serishtadar in the Vernacular Department, will be preferred. Candidates should submit copies of their testimonials on or before the 25th instant.

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Julpigoree, the 1st February 1876.

REQUIRED for the District Engineer's Office of the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee an Accountant possessing the necessary qualifications. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. In covers superscribed "R. C. Appointment." Applications to be made on or before the 20th of February 1876.

F. MCLAUGHLIN, *for Chairman, Dist. Road Cess Committee, Moorshedabad.*

BERHAMPORE, the 29th January 1876.

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 12th February 1876, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the new contract for the sale of certain of the lands of the Company to the Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited.

STEEL, MCINTOSH AND CO.,
(571—1) *Managing Agents.*

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 20 (twenty rupees) per share on the contributory shares of the above Company will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on 15th February 1876.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & CO., *Secretaries.*

No. 7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,
27th January 1876. (565—3)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Tuesday, the 29th February, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, 28th January 1876. (566—4)

Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, at No. 1, Old Court House Street, for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, resigned.

Applications for the vacancy should be sent in to the Secretary not less than three days before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
A. CUMMING, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th January 1876. (570—2)

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.

(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Herbert Knowles as a partner in our Firm ceased on the 31st day of December 1874.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

WE have admitted as partners in our Firm Mr. George Henderson, junior, Mr. David Guild Landale, and Mr. James Henderson, as from the 1st current.

GEORGE HENDERSON & Co.

The 24th January 1876. (559—3)

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note, No. 020013, of five half per cent. loan of 1859-60, of 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, standing in my name. Application is to be made for a duplicate. (572—3) MARY LALL SINGH.

Estate Albert William Beatson Newington, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to "the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased, formerly of the Ridgeway Estate, Debrooghur, Assam, Tea Planter, who died on the 23rd November 1874, are required to send in writing the particulars of their claim to the undersigned on or before the 1st March 1876, after which date the assets of the estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto.

W. S. WARREN,

Duly constituted Attorney of F. Finlayson, Administrator of Deceased's Estate.

DEBROOGHUR, the 19th January 1876. (547—3)

(Final Notice to Creditors and Others.)

In the Matter of the European Assurance Society Arbitration Acts 1872 1873 and 1875.

1. All persons IN INDIA having policies or other contracts of which proof has not yet been admitted in this Arbitration are to take notice that an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of 1875 under which all CLAIMS not brought in by a fixed day will be absolutely barred.

2. All persons aforesaid are further to take notice that the following Order has been made by the Arbitrator under the authority of that Act.

Friday, the 17th day of December, 1875.

In the Matter of the European Assurance Society Arbitration Acts 1872 1873 and 1875.

I FRANCIS SAVAGE REILLY the Arbitrator appointed under the abovementioned Acts do by this Order appoint and order as follows:—

The 31st day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six shall as regards the Australian Colonies and INDIA be the day on which all claims arising on policies or otherwise in this Arbitration not brought in and proved shall be barred and as regards those Colonies and India all claims so arising not brought in and proved before or on that day shall be and are hereby absolutely barred accordingly.

FRANCIS S. REILLY.

THOMAS PRESTON, *Secretary.*

3. Therefore all persons IN INDIA who have not established their claims should at once bring in the same to us addressed to our Attornies Messrs. GRINDLAY and COMPANY *Calcutta* or Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and COMPANY *Bombay.*

Dated this 1st day of January, 1876.

By order of the Arbitrator

S. LOWELL PRICE } *Joint Official Liquidator in the European*
JNO. YOUNG } *Assurance Society Arbitration.*

3 Westminster Chambers Victoria Street
London S. W. (569—2)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of James Church, late of No 9, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, in England, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 11th day of January 1876, to Alfred Edmund Harris, Esq., of Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law, and one of the constituted attornies of Sarah Church, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the Will of the said James Church, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of Messieurs Orr and Harriss, No. 6, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 4th day of April next; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said James Church, deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said administrator then has notice; and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of February 1876. ORR AND HARRISS,

(573—3) *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of THOMAS ONIELL, lately carrying on business as Confectioner, at No. 14, Government Place, under the name and style of T. Oniell & Co., an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, on Monday, the 24th day of January last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of LAURA BOAZ COCKBURN, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 15th day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

H. C. Chick, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th day of February 1876.

In the High Court of Judicatu re at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866
and
In the matter of the Corinthian Theatre Company "Limited."

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 3rd day of February 1876, on the petition of Richard Harris Ramsay, William Samuel Wakefield, and Lewis Richards, who carry on business in partnership at Government Place, in the city of Calcutta, as Silk Mercers, Drapers, Milliners, and out-fitters, under the firm of Francis, Ramsay & Co., it was ordered that the said Corinthian Theatre Company "Limited" should be wound up by the said Court, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866.

ORR and HARRISS,

Attorneys for Messrs. Francis, Ramsay & Co.

(580—1)

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Calcutta.

In the matter of Mohabeer Persad, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of March next, an application will be made to this Court on behalf of the Insolvent above named for an order that he may have liberty to withdraw his petition for Insolvency on the ground that he has settled with all his creditors. Dated this 4th day of February 1876.

(575—2) GREESH CHUNDER GHOSE, *Insolvent's Attorney.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
} (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto . ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M.	9th Feb.	*Bokhara.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ...	7 „	9th „	*Africa.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo ...	7 „	13th „	*Rangoon.*
Rangoon, Moulmain, and Straits ..	7 „	13th „	*India.*
Madras, Ceylon, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China ...	7 „	14th „	*Tibre.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 „	15th „	From Bombay.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 „	19th „	*A. Apcar and Venice.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) ...	7 „	19th „	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 11th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 10th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 7th February 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE.

Fort William, the 28th January 1876.

No. 509.—Consequent upon certain reductions in the postage rates between India and Belgium by the Italian route, and consequent also upon Montenegro having joined the General Postal Union, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sections 20 and 21 of the Indian Post Office Act of 1866, to declare the following rates and conditions of postage to be applicable to correspondence for the countries and by the routes mentioned :—

Correspondence sent "*viâ* Brindisi through Italy" for the following countries.	Letters, for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof.	PACKETS OF NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, AND PATTERNS.	
		Not exceeding 2 ozs.	Not exceeding 4 ozs. A like rate extra for every additional 4 ozs.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Italy	5½	1	2
Austria (including Hungary), Belgium, *Denmark*, Faroe Islands, *Germany Heligoland, Luxemburg*, Montenegro, *Netherlands, Norway*, Roumania, *Russia*, Servia, *Sweden* and Switzerland ...	6½	1½	3

N.B.—The route *through Germany* continues to be the best for the places printed in italics. But the Italian route is the best for the places not printed in italics.

2. Any letter, as well as any packet of newspapers, may be registered on payment by means of stamps of a registration fee of four annas in addition to the postage.

3. Letters and other articles received as paid by this route will be delivered in India without charge. Insufficiently paid letters will be treated as if wholly unpaid.

Unpaid letters will be charged on delivery at the following rates:—

From	Per ½ oz. Annas.
Italy	7½
Austria (including Hungary), Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Germany, Heligoland, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Switzerland	9½

R. B. CHAPMAN, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 8th February 1876.

Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
Aston, H. F.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baker, Major E. H.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Bates, Samuel.
Bedmiles, H S.
Beilby, Miss.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blackwell, J. W
Blunt, F E.
Blunt, F. J.
Bowles, C. D
Brown, B. T.
Bull.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs
David, Jack.
Day, Major.
Dennison, J J.
Duval, W. H. D.
Doig, Mrs.
Douglas
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Fawan, Mrs. H.
Ferguson, Miss Isabolla W.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Graham.
Graham, Mrs.
Green, S. A.
Grobb, Julius.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harward, Col T. N
Henderson, A. C.
Hewertt, W.
Hill, Lt.-Col G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, T.
Hudson, Mrs.
Huey, Captn. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt T. B.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johns, Miss.
Karta, Miss E.
Keyes, Mrs.
Krishnarao Vittul.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Leckie, Mrs.
Leckie, Thos.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Leigh, H.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddell, Mrs.
Liddle, Mrs.
Lingham, E. G.
Linton, Mrs. A. E.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A A.
Martin, W.
Martin, W.
Mooney, L.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Moore, W.
Noding, J. E.
Norville, Geo.
Oldham.
Osborne, Mrs.
Ozzard, H. H.
Panditteackere, John Peter.
Pearce, G. S.
Pedler, T. G.
Pelli, Madam.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Prankristo Dey.
Price, Mrs J. C.
Price & Young, Messrs.
Pringle, J H.
Pringle, W H.
Purchase, W.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Roach, Mrs.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Robson, Major-General.
Rutherfood and Co.
Scott, J. R.
Seward, C. E.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Seymour, Miss E.
Shawe, M.
Shaw, W.
Shear, J.
Shodden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Skeen, J.
Smith, Miss A C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Storks, Sidney.
Sutherland, Miss Bella.
Swaries, J.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, C.
The Honorable William (K. C. S. I.)
Thomas, Mrs. W. A.
Townsend, E. S.
Welsh, J. W.
Westley, Richards and Co.
White, C. E.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Carpenter, W. J.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
"E. P."
Evans, Miss.
Field, Miss Clara.
Field, Rev. H. M. (D.D.)
Finney, Miss.
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wdo. B.
Henderson, Dr.
Hnatek Edmund.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
Keen, Capt. H. C.
Killiner, H S.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C
"M. P."
Macbean, J.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
Mourity, J. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ross, J. C.
Russell, A. E.
Shadwell, W. E.
Snow, J T.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thuey, A.
Underwood, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wardle, J. L.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Widgery, Mrs.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till call d for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Battie, H. H.
Battie, Dr. H. H.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Boulter, R. F.

Registered Letters.

Bate, C. G. D.
Bonassir (Cook).
Chunna Ruhumulla.
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, F. J. (late 11th Hussars)
Money, G.
Shadwell, W. E.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Wardle, T. L.
Yettie, Mrs. H. A.

Papers.

Aubinash Chundra Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Forbes, A. H.
Fowler, R. H.
Meason, W L.
Perrier, A.
Park, G. S
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Money, Miss F.
Tincoory Roy.
Wardle, T. L.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 4th February 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	3	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles .	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	3
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	6
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	6
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed	
Tatarparah ..	Closed	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia .	Closed	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 .	Closed	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree ..	Closed	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah .	Closed	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river	Closed	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 7th February 1876, above zero, 1 feet 9¼ inches

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 7th February 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *vid* the Byrub.

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J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10*th January* 1876.

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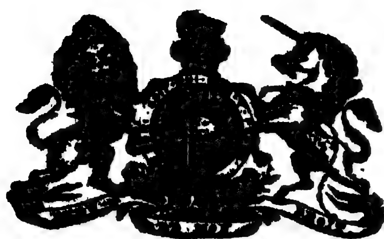
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 28th August 1875, and been assented to by the Governor-General on the 5th February 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *and Act IV* (*B.C.*) *of* 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (*for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta*), Act XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 (*for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta, &c.*)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Local extent and commencement.

1. This Act shall take effect in all the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the date on which it may be published with the assent of the Governor-General.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

PART II.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XI OF 1849.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XI of 1849.

3. Act XI of 1849 shall be read as if, for sections four, eight, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-three and thirty-four of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Prohibition of unlicensed manufacture or sale of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"4.—Every person who shall manufacture, or sell by retail any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs specified in this Act, within the Town of Calcutta, without a license from the Collector of Calcutta, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such sale; but this enactment shall not apply to the sale by wholesale dealers of such small quantities of beer, wines, or spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect the arrangements under which taree is supplied to retail vendors, or the sale of such article, or any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses."

Licensees to execute a counterpart engagement.

"8.—Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs

as aforesaid, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

"16.—Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, all the materials and implements used, or intended to be used in the manufacture of the same, and all the liquors or drugs so manufactured, and all such liquors and drugs found in the possession of any offender contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be seized and confiscated; and the vessels, packages, and coverings in which such liquors and drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation."

Additional penalties for illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"19.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer may stop, detain, or arrest any person in whose possession may be found any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs not covered by such a pass as is required by this Act, or otherwise liable to confiscation, and may seize the liquors and drugs, with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which the liquors or drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances (if any) used in carrying them."

Power to arrest persons in possession of contraband liquors or drugs, and to seize the same.

"20.—Whenever the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any person, which shall be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge or from the proceedings in any case,

Powers of search, seizure, and arrest vested in Abkaree Officers, under the authority of the Collector, in cases of illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs are being unlawfully manufactured or sold in any place, or

that any such liquors or drugs which are liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any place,

the Collector may, by warrant under his hand, empower any Abkaree officer, above the rank of jemadar, by day or by night, but always in the presence of an officer of police not being under the grade of a head constable, to enter into any such place, and to seize and carry away all such liquors or drugs, and all the implements or materials used in the manufacture thereof, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure, or removal as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful manufacture or sale, or in the unlawfully keeping or concealing of such liquors or drugs, whom he shall find on the premises:

provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquors or drugs are unlawfully concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William."

"25.—Any Abkaree Officer, who shall delay carrying to the Collector, and any Police Officer, who shall delay carrying to a Magistrate of Police, any person arrested or any illicit articles seized under this Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree and Police Officer delaying to carry person arrested or articles seized to Collector or Magistrate.

"26.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree or Police Officer vexatiously seizing goods or arresting any person.

"33.—All articles confiscated under this Act, except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"34.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase, or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of the fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Abkaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police Officers.

one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section."

Powers of seizure, &c., exercised by Abkaree officers may be conferred upon certain Police officers

4. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree officers by section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall also be exercised by any Police officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police for such purpose; and the powers which are conferred upon the Collector by the said section, as regards the issue of warrants directed to Abkaree officers, shall also be vested in the Commissioner of Police, in respect of the issue of warrants directed to Police officers, selected in the manner aforesaid;

provided that, under the said section, it shall not be competent to the Collector to issue a warrant directed to a Police officer, nor shall it be competent to the Commissioner of Police to issue a warrant directed to an Abkaree officer.

Police officer to carry the person arrested and the articles seized to the Magistrate of Police, and to report to the Commissioner of Police.

5. Whenever any Police officer, under the provisions of section nineteen or of section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, he shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit articles seized, or both, as the case may be, with all convenient despatch, to a Magistrate of Police, and shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Police shall at once inform the Collector of the fact of the arrest or seizure, and of the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate of Police shall proceed to adjudicate the case according to law.

Commissioner to inform Collector.

Commissioner of Revenue to have the powers of the Commissioner of Abkaree.

6. The Commissioner of Revenue of the division within which the Town of Calcutta is or may be situated shall possess the powers and perform the duties vested by Act XI of 1849 in the Commissioner of Abkaree.

Penalty on chemist, etc., allowing liquors to be drunk on the premises.

7. Any chemist, druggist, apothecary, or keeper of a dispensary, within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall, between sunset and sunrise, allow spirituous or fermented liquors, which have not been *bonâ fide* medicated, to be drunk on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, and any such person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, drink such liquors on such premises, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this or any other Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer above the rank of peon or chuprassee, who may have reason to believe that the provisions of this section are being infringed, may enter upon such premises and seize and carry away such liquors, and, in case of resistance, break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry or seizure, and arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the said premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in such unlawful drinking; and upon such seizure or arrest as aforesaid, the Abkaree Officer and Collector shall deal with such liquors or persons as provided in section twenty-two of Act XI of 1849, and the Police Officer and a Magistrate of Police shall deal with them as provided in section five of this Act.

Abkaree or Police Officer may arrest persons drinking and seize liquors.

Petty debts for liquors and drugs not recoverable by action.

8. No person shall be entitled to maintain any action or suit for, or recover in any court of law, any sum or sums of money, debt, or demand whatsoever, for or on account of any spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drug not supplied for medicinal purposes, sold within the Town or the Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, unless such debt shall have been *bonâ fide* contracted at one time, to the amount of ten rupees or upwards; and no item in any account or demand in any such suit for such articles of drink or such drug shall be allowed or maintained in any court of law as aforesaid, where the said articles delivered at one time, and mentioned in such item, shall not amount to the value of at least ten rupees, and that without fraud or collusion;

provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought to recover any sums for such spirituous or fermented liquors sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises in quantities not less at any one time than a reputed quart;

provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought by a hotel-keeper to recover any sums for any articles of drink consumed by persons who were, at the time when such articles were supplied, residing on the premises.

Prohibition to take articles in pledge for liquor or drugs.

9. Any person (whether holding a license or otherwise) selling spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs for other than medicinal purposes, within the said Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall take a pledge from any person by way of security for the payment of any sum of money owing by such person for such liquor or such drugs, shall be liable, upon conviction, to

a fine not exceeding twenty rupees; and the person to whom such pledge belongs, shall have the same remedy for recovering the same as if it had never been pledged.

PART III.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XXI OF 1856.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XXI of 1856.

10. Act XXI of 1856 shall be read as if, for sections thirty-three, fifty, seventy-four, seventy-five and seventy-six of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors, and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

"33.—The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

for regulating the mode in which fermented liquors shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for subjecting the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, and the preparation of the said drugs, to such restrictions and supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said plants or drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and when so published, shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who refuses, or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule issued and sanctioned under the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Provisions of the two last preceding sections not to apply to the sale or possession of taree used in making sugar; nor to the sale or possession of intoxicating drugs by licensed cultivators.

"50.—The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, do not apply to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, do not apply to the sale or possession of such drugs by any person duly authorized under this Act to cultivate the plants which produce these drugs;

Penalty for sale or transfer by cultivators to unlicensed person, or for failure to account for stock of plant in possession.

provided that every such cultivator selling or parting with any such plant, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or failing to account for any quantity of such plant, or of any preparation thereof, which shall have been in his possession, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

"74.—Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any fine levied under this Act, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree officer is required by section seventy-one of this Act, may be confined either in the civil or in the criminal jail."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"75.—All articles confiscated under this Act, except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police officers.

"76.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Akbaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that, if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds, to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section." .

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

11. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwai, shall apply to any fermented liquor other than those specified in the said Act.

Provisions relating to puchwai applicable to fermented liquors not mentioned in the Act.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may within any specified district or tract of country exempt any fermented liquor from the provisions of the said Act

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PART IV.

AMENDMENT OF ACT IV (B.C.) OF 1866.

12. Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 shall be read as if, for section forty of the said Act, the following section were substituted :—

Amendment of section 40 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

" 40.—Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions which, in accordance with section thirty-seven of this Act, are included in a license granted under the said Act XI of 1849, or of any of the conditions subject to which a license is given under section thirty-nine of this Act, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been caused by the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

PART V.

GENERAL.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person within the territories to which this Act applies, to cultivate plants, from which intoxicating drugs are produced, without a license from the Collector of the district in which such plants are cultivated; and any person who shall so cultivate, or in any way cause, encourage, or promote such illegal cultivation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the plant so cultivated shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Prohibition of unlicensed cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, and of abetment of the same.

14. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856, or under this Act, the Magistrate shall follow the provisions of sections sixty-seven sixty-eight, sixty-nine, and seventy of the Indian Penal Code, in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any such fine or forfeiture shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

15. Notwithstanding anything in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, withholding, and withdrawal of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality within the limits of their respective jurisdictions under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions of this section.

Lieutenant-Governor may assign to any Municipality the granting of licenses.

Provided that such functions and powers shall not be assigned as aforesaid without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned:

Provided also that no such conditions or rules shall be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor after such assignment has taken place without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned.

SCHEDULE.

(*See Section 2.*)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act III of 1856	To amend Act XI of 1849, &c.	The whole.
Act XXIII of 1860.	To amend Act XXI of 1856	So much as has not been repealed.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

PART VI.

Bill of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th January 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. I of 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' BILL, 1876.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances certain Estates in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS many holders of estates and tenures in Chutia Nágpur are in debt, and their immoveable property is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nágpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act—

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Chutia Nágpur.

"Estate."

"Estate" includes—

all estates held direct from the Government;

all tenures and under-tenures, of whatever nature, existing in Chutia Nágpur.

CHAPTER II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

3. Whenever any holder of an estate,

or (when such holder is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is an infant, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any tenure or under-tenure belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such tenure or under-tenure is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner, stating that the holder of the said estate is subject to, or that his immoveable property is charged with, debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the holder of the said estate is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on the holder of the said estate, or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

4. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any civil Court in British India, in respect to the debts or liabilities with which the property so vested in the Manager is charged, shall be barred; and all processes, executions and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said estate and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or to which he may become subject after the said publication, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said estate and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease, or alienate their immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom, and

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord.

CHAPTER III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits.

5. The Manager shall, during his management of the said property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

Secondly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the estate, his heir, and their families:

an annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the estate and his heir,

Thirdly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner:

costs of repairs and improvements,

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the estate and his heir and their immoveable property, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

CHAPTER IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of estate.

6. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the estate or the property vested in the Manager as aforesaid to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachahrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

7. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Debt or liability not duly notified to be barred.

8. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or (in the case of under-tenures) to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which the property vested in the Manager is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections six and seven, the Manager may admit such claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

9. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of such debts and liabilities due to the several creditors of the holder of the estate and persons holding mortgages, charges or liens on the said property or any part thereof, as he may think proper to insert in the schedule to be submitted under section eleven.

Manager may fix sum which he thinks each creditor ought to receive.

In determining such amount the Manager shall have power to fix the sum which, on the consideration of all the circumstances, he may consider each creditor ought in fairness and justice to receive. And in fixing such sum, he shall not be bound by any previous agreement or judicial proceeding.

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination under section seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

To Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of such decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Scheme for settlement of debts and liabilities.

11. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section nine has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Power to return scheme for revision.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further enquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Restoration of owner to his property.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the estate or his heir,

the holder of the estate or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his immoveable property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contained in section twenty, but subject to the

leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Where the holder of the estate or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, the proceedings, processes, executions, and attachments mentioned in section four (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities not settled by the Manager) shall be revived, and any mortgagee dispossessed under section seventeen shall be reinstated unless his claim under the mortgage has been satisfied;

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section three shall be excluded.

CHAPTER V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to administer oaths.

15. The Manager may administer an oath in such form as he thinks fit to any person examined before him touching the matters to be enquired into under this Act.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

16. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

17. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the estate would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour; but without prejudice to the mortgagee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Manager to have power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

18. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a perpetual or mukarrari lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section three, the Manager, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, shall have power to inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if upon due inquiry such consideration shall appear to him insufficient, to order the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as may seem proper to such Manager.

In default of payment of the said sum the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

19. Subject to the rules made under section twenty-one, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the said property, for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

20. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the estate is subject, or with which his immoveable property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling with the previous consent of the holder of the estate and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him upon any mortgage or sale made under this section, or for any rents or profits received by him under section five, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section three.

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

21. The Commissioner may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act in all matters connected with its enforcement.

Such rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new Managers.

22. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

23. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

24. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Petitions, &c., under Act exempt from Court fees.

25. No petition, application, memorandum of appeal or other proceeding under this Act, shall be chargeable under the Court Fees Act, 1870.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

26. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or rights of, persons claiming maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

27. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled an Act to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur, on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accumulation of debts and the sale of large ancestral estates, in satisfaction thereof, is a process calculated to cause trouble in most parts of India. This is notably the case in the districts on the Western frontier of Bengal, which are comprised in the Chutia Nágpur Province. In those districts there are many landed proprietors of a rank equal to that of Chiefs, who are yet improvident and apt to run into debt to an extent which exposes their estates to danger of being brought to sale. If such sale takes place, troubles arise between the purchaser and the villagers, and the rights of the cultivators are likely to be imperilled.

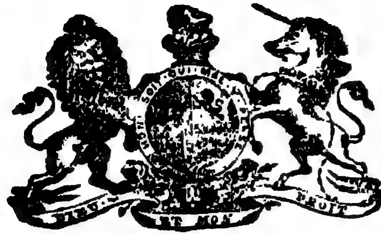
Previously to 1859, when the Civil Procedure Code was introduced, the Commissioner and his subordinates exercised powers similar to those which have been subsequently conferred on the authorities in Oudh by Act No. XXIV of 1870, that is to say, when an estate became so encumbered as to be in danger of being brought to sale, the local authorities took up all the debts, stopped all action by the Courts of justice in regard thereto, prevented the Chief from contracting any fresh debts, arranged to discharge the ascertained amount of just debts, and for this purpose managed the estate, allowing the proprietor a fair maintenance until all obligations were cleared off. These proceedings did in those days provide an effectual remedy. But since 1859, it has been found legally difficult or impossible to continue them. The local authorities indeed have interfered in an indirect way, and so practically averted mischief. But any effective action in this direction would be really beyond their powers. Inasmuch as the evil of indebtedness still exists, and it is desirable that our officers should have a clearly lawful warrant for what they may have to do, it seems desirable to have authority by law for a procedure similar to that which prevailed before 1859.

For this purpose the present Bill has been framed on the model of Act No. XXIV of 1870 *(for the relief of encumbered estates in Oudh)*.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1875.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



APPENDIX TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1876.

Schedules of Estates under charge of the Administrator-General of Bengal,

PREPARED FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH JUNE 1875, UNDER SECTION 44 OF ACT II OF 1874.

INDEX.

SCHEDULE **A** of all administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances and t persons to whom paid, prepared from 1st January to 30th June 1875, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	PAYMENTS.						PARTIES TO WHOM PAID.
			Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities	Cash.			
			In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.		Rs.	A.	P.	
A.									
Allen, Mrs. Ann,—legacy account of the three nephews and one niece of the deceased.	22 July 1864 ...	27 April 1875	0	0	.	908	7	11	Paid John Eason through the Oriental Bank Corporation, being the l William John Eason's (one of the legatees under the will of the deceas one-fourth share of the balance of this account closed 19th March 1874, paid to him as his father.
Asher, Edward Lucas ...	10 April 1874 ...	12 Feb 1875 .	0	0	. .	1255	9	0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. Asher Asher, father of deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 9th F ruary 1875.
Athanass, John ...	24 Sept. 1835 .	13 and 20 Jan. and 19 Feb. 1875.	0	0	. .	6276	3	8	Paid J. R. Stewart, Major John Stewart, R.A., Mrs. E. M. Beatly and M Jane Dickens or Jane Athanass Dickens, being their respective o eighteenth share of the balance of rents and proceeds of the house No Elysium Row, belonging to this estate, as per account closed 13th Octo 1874, payable to them under order of Court dated 6th August 1874.
———— ————, share account of Harriet Tucker Howard.	Ditto ...	17 June 1875 .	0	1500	.. .	39	9	1	Delivered and paid to A. McDougal Clark, constituted attorney for l Frederic Howard and Mrs. Harriet Tucker Howard, being the balance this account closed 15th June 1875, being her one-eighteenth share of t balance of rents and proceeds of the house No. 9, Elysium Row, belongi to this estate, as per account closed 13th October 1874, payable to l under order of Court dated 6th August 1874.
Atkinson, Charles W. ...	20 May 1874 ..	12 March 1875...	0	0	... .	3748	3	0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. H. E. Atkinson, t mother and legatee under the will of the deceased, being the balance of t estate, as per account closed 10th March 1875.
B.									
Babington, John Hastings,—share account of T. F. Babington, brother of the deceased.	5 April 1871 ...	20 April 1875 ..	0	0	. ..	99	7	10	Paid T. F. Babington, one of the brothers of the deceased, through t Oriental Bank Corporation, being his one-third share of the balance of t estate, as per account closed 27th May 1872.

1

Barber, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth,—share account of T. A. Garvin, son of the late Mrs. M. G. Garvin, sister of the deceased.	6 March 1868 ..	26 April 1875 .	0	0	...	...	537	4	10	Paid Terence A Garvin, son of the late Mrs. M. G. Garvin, sister of th deceased, being the balance of this account closed 22nd April 1875.
Barber, Henry ...	6 Jan. 1873 ..	29 & 30 June 1875	0	0	...	...	18,460	3	10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the eight brothers an sisters of the deceased, and transferred to share accounts of Isaa Barber and Edward Barber, brothers of the deceased, being their res pective one-tenth share of the balance of this estate, as per account close 28th June 1875.
Barlow, John ...	7 July 1874 .	7 May 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	1,016	12	5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Peter Barlow, the father an next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per accoun closed 6th May 1875.
Bashford, John ...	19 Aug. 1874 ...	22 June 1875 ...	0	0	...	..	1,990	12	1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. M. Relf as step-brothe and only next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, a per account closed 17th June 1875.
Beanland, David Henry,—share account of D. F. Beanland, J. G. Beanland, and C. A. G. Beanland, three of the children of the late J. G. Beanland, brothers of the deceased.	14 May 1863 ..	20 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	545	5	11	Paid David Beanland, one of the children of the late J. G. Beanland, brothe of the deceased, being his one-third share of the balance of this accoun closed 17th December 1874, as per separate release executed by him o the 19th January 1875.
———, James Wemyss,—share account of D. F. Beanland, J. G. Beanland, and C. A. Beanland, brothers of the deceased.	27 Jan. 1874 ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	...	655	7	10	Paid David Beanland, one of the brothers of the deceased, being his one-thir share of the balance of this account closed 9th December 1874, as pe separate release executed by him on the 19th January 1875.
———, Miss Mary Annie,—share account of D. F. Beanland, J. G. Beanland, and C. A. Beanland, brothers of the deceased.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	0	..	...	952	3	11	Paid David Beanland, one of the brothers of the deceased, being his one-thir share of the balance of this account closed 9th December 1874, as pe separate release executed by him on the 19th January 1875.
Bedell, William,—share account of W. H. R. Bedell.	27 Jan. 1859 ..	4 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	3,994	6	8	Paid H. A. Merrett, being the amount of his wife Mrs. A. E. Merrett's ha share of the balance of this account closed 29th January 1875, assigne by W. H. R. Bedell, now W. H. R. B. Livright, to her and her sister, a per separate release executed on the 4th February 1875.
Bedford, John, personalty account ..	3 Dec. 1865 ..	19 Mar. 1875 .	0	0	...	...	1,989	1	0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Bedford an Thomas Bedford, the mother and brother and next of kin of the deceased being their respective half share of the balance of this account closed 16t March 1875.
———, account of leasehold properties ..	Ditto .	Ditto ...	0	0	...	...	18,828	2	4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Elizabeth Bedford an Thomas Bedford, the mother and brother and next of kin of the deceased being their respective half share of the balance of this account closed 16t March 1875.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	Payments. Government Securities. In Co.'s Rs.	Payments. Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Payments. Cash. Rs.	Payments. Cash. A.	Payments. Cash. P.	Parties to whom paid.
B.									
Bedford, John,—account of freehold properties...	3 Dec. 1865 ..	19 Mar 1875 ...	0	0	.. ...	99	6	3	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Thomas Bedford, the broth and heir at law of the deceased, being the amounts retained for Gover ment ground rent and assessment of the premises, as per account clos 6th September 1867.
Bell, Dr. Henry Piele,—account of life interest for Mrs. J. B. Alker.	4 Sept. 1867 ...	19 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	10344	10	6	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Samuel Bell, the reversiona legatee under the will of the deceased, being the balance of this accou closed 17th February 1875.
Bennett, Lieutenant-Colonel John William,—account of George Inglis, legatee under the will of George Inglis.	11 June 1869 ...	9 June 1875 ...	0	12000	... ..	13	4	11	Transferred to estate of George Inglis, senior, as these funds belonged the late George Inglis, senior, of whose estate the deceased was the exe tor, being the balance of this account closed 7th June 1875.
Bidder, Edwin ...	5 Sept. 1873 ...	19 Feb. and 14 May 1875	0	0	... ...	5994	4	0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. John Bidder, the execut of the deceased in England, being the balance of this estate, as per accou closed 16th February and 12th May 1875.
Bright, George Warren ...	15 Jan. 1855 ...	28 & 31 May 1875	0	8900	.. ...	9815	4	7	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Lucy Mary Bright a transferred to legacy account of G. H. Bright, the children and legate under the will of the deceased, being the respective half share of t balance of this estate, as per account closed 21st May 1875.
Buckner, John,—share account of the children of the deceased.	5 May 1864 ...	22 April 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	422	6	7	Remitted to Mrs. Agnes Symonds, one of the children of the decease Meerut, by a transfer receipt, being the balance of her one-fourth share the balance of this account closed 17th March 1875.
Cave, Charles Armand ...	1 July 1874 ..	19 Jan. 1875 ..	0	25000	... ...	568	12	7	Delivered and paid to Miss Caroline Cave, the sister and universal legat under the will of the deceased, by her attorneys Charles Sanderson, G. Mewburn, and J. F. Ogilvy, being the balance of this estate, as per accou closed 14th January 1875.

Clarke, Philip,—legacy account of L. J. Clarke, daughter of the deceased.	25 Jan. 1868 ...	25 May 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	518	10	3	Paid Mrs. Lavinia Coyne, daughter of the deceased, through the Agra Bank Limited, being the balance of this account closed 12th May 1875.
Clifton, Edward Hippolyte ...	20 Aug. 1873 ...	12 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	536	0	4	Remitted to the India Office for payment to William Clifton, the father and next of kin of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 10th March 1875.
Cochrane, James Church ...	1 May 1874 ...	12 & 13 Feb. 1875	0	0	... ...	1913	2	5	Remitted to the India Office, for payment to the father, balance of his hal[f] share, and to two sisters their respective one-third of half share, and transferred to share account of three nieces their respective one-third of one-third of hal[f] share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 9th February 1875
Collis, Mrs. Catherine ...	25 Sept. 1869 ...	26 May 1875 ...	0	3,000	... ...	0	0	0	Transferred to share account of Miss Catherine Collis, the surviving daughte[r] of the deceased, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 18th May 1875.
Congdon, William Henry ...	20 July 1874 ...	19 Feb. „ ...	0	0	... ...	1754	14	8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Colonel Congdon, the father o[f] the deceased, under advice of Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, being th[e] balance of this estate, as per account closed 18th February 1875.
Connolly, William ...	19 Aug. 1874 ...	6 Jan. „ ...	0	0	... ...	519	14	7	Remitted to Mrs. F. S. Torpey, mother of the deceased, Dinapore, by a transfe[r] receipt, being the balance of her half share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 21st September 1874.
D.									
Desmond, Condr. Denis ...	24 Nov. 1873 ...	12 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	652	3	1	Remitted to the India Office for payment to William Desmond, Desmond, junior, and Mrs. M. A. Collins, father, brother, and sister of the deceased, being the balance of the estate payable proportionately to the legatees, as per account closed 11th March 1875.
Dow, J. Duncan ...	5 Feb. 1871 ...	22 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	Bengal Coal Company, 287-8 shares.	0		0	Transferred to the account of H. B. Dow, executor of the deceased in England, being the balance of this estate.
E.									
Ellis, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur ...	6 Sep. 1871 ...	19 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	484	3	0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Secretary of State for India in Council, being the rent of Lodh tea garden belonging to this estate, for the two quarters ending 31st May 1875, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State, for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863.
Esdaile, W. V. ...	23 April 1873 ...	31 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	438	13	1	Paid James Esdaile through Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, being his one-sixth share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 19th February 1874, and paid to him as one of the brothers of the deceased.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs.	A.	P.	Parties to whom paid.
G.									
·, Mrs. Harriet ...	22 April 1873 ...	8, 10 & 25 May 1875.	0	0	... ...	1448	3	0	Paid A. C. Gray, being the balance of his one-fourth share of this estate, as one of the children of the deceased, and remitted by transfer receipt to George Gray, James Gray, and Henry David Gray, being their respective one-fourth share of the balance of this estate, as children of the deceased, as per account closed 28th April 1875.
H.									
liday, John Thomas Hatchell ...	15 Aug. 1873 ...	12 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	233	6	9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Isabella Halliday, being her one-fifth share of the balance of this estate, as one of the sisters of the deceased, as per account closed 23rd April 1874.
te, Lieutenant-Colonel William Dashwood...	27 Feb. 1873 ...	15 Jan. & 19 Mar. 1875.	0	0	... ...	3275	1	8	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of further assets of this estate, as per statement dated 15th January and 17th March 1875, to be held at the disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council for distribution in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act of 1863.
kstepp, Charles ...	6 Feb. 1874 ...	28 Jan. & 12 Feb. 1875.	0	0	... ...	532	2	5	Remitted by transfer receipt to H. R. Huckstepp (Rutlain), being his one-sixth share of the residue of the estate, as brother and next of kin of the deceased, as per account closed 12th September 1874, and one-sixth share of further assets of this estate, as per account closed 7th October 1874.
I.									
lis, John,—share account of Master W. J. . Inglis, son of the deceased.	1 Dec. 1868 ...	18 Jan. 1875 ...	0	600	... ...	79	10	4	Paid and delivered to W. J. L. Inglis the balance of this account, consisting of the surplus accumulations of his share of the income of this estate, payable to him as one of the sons and legatees under the will of the deceased, as per account closed 14th January 1875.
J.									
ies, W. H.,—share account of the late Mrs. abella Jaques.	23 Dec. 1863 ...	28 May 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	317	13	2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Miss Adeline Christiana, Augusta Jaques, one of the children of the late Mrs. Isabella Jaques, daughter of the deceased, her one-fourth share of the balance of this account, as per account closed 28th November 1872.

K.								
Keelan, Mrs. Eliza L.—share account of William Brophy and Robert Luke Keelan.	21 July 1864 ...	23 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	1309 13 11	Paid to William Keelan, being the balance of his half share of the balance of the funds of this account payable to him as one of the children of the deceased, as per account closed 19th January 1875, and the remaining other half share has been transferred to the share account of Robert Luke Keelan, as per account closed 19th January 1875.
Kreiss, Rev. Frederick Augustus,—share account of Geo. Hy. Kreiss.	11 Jan. 1858 ...	21 May 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	753 8 7	Remitted to the India Office, for payment to Mr. Charles George Henry Kreiss, the balance of this account, as per account closed 11th May 1875 and paid to him as one of the children of the deceased.
M.								
McDonald, John ...	25 Mar. 1872 ...	30 April 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	68 8 0	Paid Messrs. Hurro Chunder Dey and Company, being the account of their claim in full against this estate.
Macdonald, Roderick ...	6 June 1874 ...	24 June 1875 ...	0	5700	...	...	256 11 0	Transferred to the life interest account of Mrs. Margaret Macdonald, mother of the deceased, the balance of this estate, as per account closed 22nd June 1875.
MacGregor, Alexander Caithness Murray ...	7 Feb. 1874 ...	12 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	16 14 5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. A. C. M. MacGregor, the balance of this estate, as per account closed 9th February 1875, one-third being her own share as the widow of the deceased, and the remaining two-thirds being the shares of two sons, Mr. Alick Evan Caithness MacGregor and Kenneth Robert Munro MacGregor, for their benefit.
MacQueen, Captain James Lundos ...	24 Nov. 1874 ...	12 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	2391 7 0	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the executors of the deceased in England the balance of this estate, as per account closed 10th March 1875.
Mellor, Mrs. Eleanor, personalty account ...	24 April 1867 ...	29 June 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	1163 1 9	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. F. Mellor, the husband of the deceased, under advice of Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, and after payment of their costs, the further balance of this account, as per statement dated 29th June 1875.
Monro, Hugh ...	......	18 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	402 15 3	Transferred to the credit of the dividend account, being the amount set apart for payment, first dividend at 1 anna 5¼ pie per rupee on admitted claims against this estate.
Moses, David ...	27 Feb. 1873 ...	1 Mar. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	1479 0 11	Paid Mrs. Hababa Moses and Mrs. Furah Moses, by their constituted attorney Aron Manasseh, through J. Mackertich, their respective half of one-third shares of the balance of this estate, payable to them as widows of the deceased, as per account closed 23rd December 1874; and paid Miss Sumrah Moses and Miss Chahla Moses, by their constituted attorney Aron Manasseh, through J. Mackertich, being their respective one-fourth of two-thirds shares of the balance of this estate, payable to them as children of the deceased, as per account closed 23rd December 1874; and the remaining two-fourths of two-thirds shares of the balance of this estate have been transferred to the share account of Mr. Solomon Moses and Miss Sumha Moses, children of the deceased, as per account closed 23rd December 1874.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
O.							
Donnell, John Walter ...	13 Dec. 1873 ...	8 & 21 April & 3 May 1875	0	27400	... ...	25,581 4 7	Transferred to the share accounts of Misses Millicient O'Donnell, Florence O'Donnell, and Ellen Dove O'Donnell, and Masters Hugh O'Donnell, Octavius O'Donnell, Harald David O'Donnell, and Ralph O'Donnell; and paid Mrs. R. M. Ferrar and Miss Kathleen O'Donnell, children of the deceased, being their respective one-ninth of two-thirds shares of the balance of this estate as per account closed 10th April 1875, and paid to Mrs. R. O'Donnell and transferred to her share account as widow of the deceased, being the balance of her one-third share of the residue of the estate as per account closed 10th April 1875.
ram, Mrs. Julia ...	3 Dec. 1873 ...	19 & 21 Jan. 23 March 1875	0	9100	E. I. Tea Company, Limited, 10 shares.	510 0 10	Transferred to the life interest account of Mr. Alfred George Oram, and paid to him as the son and legatee under the will of the deceased, the balance of this estate, as per account closed 16th January 1875, and ten contributory shares in the East India Tea Co., Limited, which stands in the name of George Oram, deceased, and dividend thereon, transferred to the estate of George Oram, as per account closed 16th January 1875.
——, George ...	4 Feb. 1875 ...	28 April 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	696 5 1	Paid Mr. Alfred George Oram, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 26th April 1875, payable to him as the only son of the deceased.
P.							
arch, James,—share account of Edward and E. E. Pearch, son and daughter of the deceased.	1 Oct. 1858 ...	19 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	358 3 0	Remitted to the India Office, for payment to Master Edward Pearch, son of the deceased, being his half share of the balance of this account closed 1st May 1873.

Pogose, Abraham Nicholas ...	6 May 1871 ...	12 March, 21, 29 & 30 Apl., & 6 May 1875.	0	18600	..	...	2,810	5	4	Paid Mr. G. G. Pogose and M. G. Pogose, and transferred to the legacy accounts of A. N. Pogose, G. Pogose, and T. Pogose, the grandsons and legatees under the will of the deceased, being the balance of their respective one-fifth share of the residue of this estate consisting of the principal funds and income of zemindaree, as per account closed 21st April 1875.
Purchase, Mrs. Ellen ...	9 April 1873 ...	15 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	479	5	5	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. William Hanbury Pottingal Sherman, one of the children of the deceased, being the balance of his one-sixth share of the residue of this estate, as per account closed 10th August 1874.
R.										
Rayson, Paul,—share account of Isabella Emblyn and Anna Rayson, daughters of the deceased.	24 Nov. 1863 ...	2 June 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	1,561	10	7	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Miss Anna Rayson (Bombay), being her half share of the balance of this account closed 17th July 1866 and 16th March 1875, payable to her as one of the daughters of the deceased, as per separate release executed dated 2nd June 1875.
Ripley, Major Edward Pitches Wilson ...	31 Jan. 1874 ...	22 Jan. 1875 ...	0	11300	.	...	4	5	8	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mr. H. Lambert and other trustees (Kuthalla, Punjab), and transmitted to them the Government securities and cash, being Mrs. Emily L. B. Lambert's one-fifth share of the balance of this estate as one of the legatees under the will of the deceased, as per account closed 9th October 1874, and payable to them as trustees of her marriage settlement.
Rodgers, Robert,—share account of H. C. Rodgers, son of the deceased.	16 May 1866 ...	19 May 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	5968	15	5	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mr. H. C. Rodgers (Moulmein), being the balance of this account closed 15th April 1875, payable to him as son of the deceased, as per separate release executed, dated 3rd May 1875.
Rogers, Captain Thomas Eales ...	13 May 1874 ...	1 June 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	5393	4	2	Remitted through the India Office for payment to Mrs. H. E. Rogers, the widow and executrix of the deceased, being an account of the funds of this estate.
S.										
Sanderson, William ...	21 Dec. 1872 ...	18 & 19 Feb. 1875	0	0	...	...	1402	3	3	Transferred to the share account of the three children of the deceased, being a moiety share of the balance of this estate as per account closed 2nd July 1874, to which they are entitled, together with share of the balance of further assets of estate as per account closed 18th February 1875, and remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. F. Sanderson, widow of the deceased, being the balance of her half share of the residue of further assets of this estate, as per account closed, payable to her under the will of her late husband, the deceased.
Sexton, Sergeant Patrick,—share account of Joseph Anthony Sexton, son of the deceased.	10 Dec. 1866 ...	17 Feb. 1875 ...	0	2000	...	...	238	14	11	Transferred to the estate of Joseph Anthony Sexton, as per account closed 17th February 1875.

A.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs.	A.	P.	Parties to whom paid.
S.									
...	1 June 1874 ...	9 Feb. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	7976	0	8	Transferred to the share account of Mrs. G. D. E. Davis, and to the estate of Mrs. E. R. D. Wells, grand, daughters of the deceased, being their respective one-third share of the balance of this estate, as per account closed 8th October 1874.
...	20 Aug. 1872 date of transfer of executorship.	15 & 29 Jan. 1875, 15 Feb. 1875, and 24 June 1875.	0	0	... ...	8903	9	2	Paid Mr. Thomas M. Smith, transferred to the share accounts of Miss Louisa Adelaide S. Smith and Miss Amelia J. O. Smith, and remitted by a transfer receipt to Mr. A. M. O. Smith, through Mrs. Sarah A. King (Khurruckpore), as children and legatees under the will of the deceased, being the balance of their respective one-fourth share of the residue of this estate, as per account closed 27th January 1875.
...	14 July 1869 ...	25 March 1875...	0	0	... ...	1911	9	8	Transferred to the estate of Robert Stevens, being the balance of this estate, together with the further assets, as per account closed 24th March 1875.
...	16 Dec. 1870 ...	2 April 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	2639	8	7	Remitted to the India Office, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 30th March 1875, payable to the Court of Chancery in pursuance of an order of that Court dated 9th August 1870.
...	3 Dec. 1874 ...	22 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	580	7	8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mrs. Louisa C. Stevenson, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 19th January 1875, payable to her as the widow and residuary legatee under the will of the deceased.

...	28 Nov. 1874 ...	6 Mar. and 18 June 1875	0	0	...	...	5564	7	10	Remitted by a transfer receipt to Mrs. M. A. Birch (Chuckrata), being the balance of this estate as per account closed 14th May 1875, payable to her as the universal legatee under the will of the deceased.
...	Taken charge 11 Dec. 1874	2 April 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	619	9	2	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the executors of the deceased in Scotland, being the balance of this estate, as per account closed 24th March 1875, payable to them on production of probate in their favor.
...	25 July 1874 ...	28 April & 19 May 1875	0	0	...	...	2746	12	0	Transferred to the estate of T. C. Sturgeon and paid Mr. W. R. Sturgeon, being the balance of their one-fourth share of the balance of this estate, being the proceeds of Government security Rs. 10,000, in which portion Miss E. Sturgeon has given up her life interest, and which is payable to them as reversioners under the will of the deceased, as per account closed 26th April 1875.
...	22 June 1871 ...	23 May 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	215	15	1	Paid Miss E. Sturgeon, being the balance of this estate as per account closed 30th April 1875, payable to her as sister and universal legatee under the will of the deceased, as per separate release executed on the 22nd May 1875.
James Thomas	18 Nov. 1857 ...	12 March 1875...	0	0	...	...	281	3	10	Remitted to the India Office for payment into the County Court, under the Trustee Relief Act, under the advice of Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, and after payment of their costs, the balance of this account held on account of Mr. James Thomas, one of the brothers of the deceased, who has not been heard for some years.
Michael William	18 Nov. 1857 ...	12 March 1875...	0	0	...	...	281	3	10	Remitted to the India Office for payment into the County Court, under the Trustee Relief Act, under the advice of Messrs. Lawford and Waterhouse, and after payment of their costs, the balance of this account held on account of Mr. Michael William Thomas, one of the brothers of the deceased, who has not been heard for some years.
...	18 Aug. 1874 ...	21 July 1875 ...	0	0	...	...	11923	3	5	Paid Mr. T J. Fergusson, Esq., official trustee, being the balance of this estate as per account closed to 15th January 1875, paid to him as trustee of the marriage settlement of late Mrs. Virginia Thompson, for distribution in terms of the deceased's will.
...	20 Aug. 1873 ...	15 June 1875 ..	0	0	...	...	5194	4	6	Paid Mrs. Isabella Tibbetts and Mrs. Constance Juliet Augustine, being their respective one-fourth shares of the balance of the proceeds of the houses No. 7, Nulpooker Lane, and No. 143, Dhurrumtollah Street, and also proceeds of Government securities and outstandings, &c., and their one-third and one-third of two-thirds shares of the balance of the proceeds of houses Nos. 28 and 29, Wellington Street, as per account closed to 15th May 1875, the former paid to them as legatees under the will of the deceased, and the latter paid to them as next of kins, as per separate release executed by them this day.

A.

ESTATES.	Dato of administration.	Date of payment.	Payments. Government Securities. In Sa. Rs.	In Co.'s Rs.	Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government Securities.	Cash. Rs. A. P.	Parties to whom paid.
T.							
rner, Captain Athill,—share account of James Turner.	25 June 1858 ...	22 June 1875 ...	0	4800	.. ..	35 5 8	Remitted and transmitted to the India Office for payment to James Turner being the balance of this account closed to 19th January 1875, paid an delivered to him as the only child and next of kin of the deceased.
V.							
ignan, Francis,—trust account ..	5 July 1859 ...	22 June 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	3531 3 5	Paid Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., being the balance of this account closed 10th June 1875, consisting of the part of a legacy of Rs. 10,000 under th will of Charles Weston, held by the late Mr. F. Vrignon, in which the lat Mrs. Elizabeth Etty had a life interest, and which is now paid to them terms of the said will, as per separate release executed by them this day.
W.							
illson, William ...	15 May 1873 ...	15 Feb. 1875 ...	0	8500	.. ...	299 6 7	Transferred to the legacy accounts of H. R Willson and James Willson, children and legatees under the will of the deceased, as per account close to 19th February 1875.
ilson, Mrs. Jane,—share account of Mr. Mottley, daughter of the deceased.	16 March 1859...	8 Jan. 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	1264 15 10	Remitted to the India Office for payment to Mr. E. R. Mottley, being the balance of this account closed to 5th January 1875, paid to him as the only child of the deceased's daughter, the late Mr. M. A. Mottley.
oodcock, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Humphrey ...	27 April 1874 ...	23 April 1875 ...	0	0	... ...	11323 15 8	Remitted to the India Office for payment to the Secretary of State for India in Council, being the balance of this account closed to 16th April 1875, to be held at his disposal, in accordance with the Regimental Debts Act of 1863.

Munnoolall Tewary ..	10 Dec. 1870 ...	9 Feb. 1875 ..	0	0	...	...	1907 10 0	Paid Gunnesh Loll Tewarry, being the balance of this estate in the ha of the Administrator-General of Bengal, as per account closed to 1 January 1875, paid to him as administrator to the estate of the decea as per separate release executed this day.
Prawnkissen Chuckerbutty,—share account of Debendronath Chuckerbutty.	5 Feb. 1866 ...	6 Feb. 1875 ...	0	4900	..	..	373 13 5	Paid and delivered to Debendro Nauth Chuckerbutty, the Governm securities and cash, being the balance of this account closed to 2 January 1875, paid and delivered to him as adopted son and administr to the estate of the deceased.
Sreekissen Ghose,—legacy account of Bissolucky Dossee.	25 Feb. 1863 ..	29 May 1875 ...	0	2600	...	..	428 15 0	Paid and delivered to Sreemutty Bissolucky Dossee, the Government securi and cash, being the balance of this account closed to 19th May 18 paid and delivered to her as a legatee under the will of the deceased.

E. E.

F. S. COLLIS, *Offg. Administrator-General.*

CALCUTTA, the 30th June 1875.

[S]CHEDULE B of all sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities received by the Administrator-General on account of Estates not being HINDOO or MAHOMEDAN remaining under his charge, together with the Payments made thereout, and the Balances, prepared up to the 30th June 1875, under Section 44 of Act II of 1874.

ESTATES.	Date of administration.	Balance on 1st January 1875.					Receipts up to 30th June 1875.				Total.				Payments from 1st January to 30th June 1875.				Balance on 30th June 1875.				
		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.		Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	Government Securities.		Bank or other stock, as well as bonds or other securities not being Government securities.	Cash.	
					To Credit.	To Debit.																To Credit.	To Debit.
		Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Sa. Rs.	Co. Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
A.																							
[A]bbott, William Henry ...	30 Aug. 69	0	0	...	46 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 9 11	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	46 9 11	0 0 0
[A]bercrombie, Alexander ...	18 Aug. 74	0	0	*247	1907 11 9	0 0 0	0	0	...	12239 11 0	0	0	*247	14147 6 9	0	0	†180	13896 1 7	0	0	‡67	251 5 2	0 0 0
[Ad]ams, Henry ...	23 May 45	0	8800	...	0 0 0	8073 9 9	0	0	...	46278 11 0	0	8800	...	38205 1 3	0	0	...	10584 2 8	0	8800	...	27620 14 7	0 0 0
——, General Sir J. W.	Under Power of Attorney.	0	0	...	251 6 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	6 6 5	0	0	...	257 13 4	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	257 13 4	0 0 0
[A]gabeg, Ariet ...	11 June 39	0	2500	...	427 10 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	50 0 0	0	2500	...	477 10 3	0	0	...	3 4 0	0	2500	...	474 6 3	0 0 0
——, Joseph ...	22 Nov. 69	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 9 7	0 0 0
——, Lazar (Sugar Merchant)	19 June 39	0	5100	...	418 9 10	0 0 0	0	500	...	102 0 0	0	5600	...	520 9 10	0	0	...	526 4 3	0	5600	...	0 0 0	5 10 [illegible]
[Ag]gins, Band Master Andrew	Taken charge 16 Mar. 69	0	0	...	49 4 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	49 4 6	0 0 0
[A]hern, Sub-Conductor John,—share account of the brothers of the deceased ...	11 May 58	0	0	...	387 14 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	387 14 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	387 14 0	0 0 0
[A]lexander, John ...	13 Oct. 41	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 14 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	21 14 3	0 0 0
[Al]len, Mrs. Ann,—legacy account of the three nephews and one niece of the deceased	22 July 64	0	2600	...	1116 1 6	0 0 0	0	0	...	52 0 0	0	2600	...	1168 1 6	0	0	...	910 12 11	0	2600	...	257 4 7	0 0 0
——, Major Augustine ...	24 July 71	0	1400	...	0 0 0	32 14 10	0	0	...	28 0 0	0	1400	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	1400	...	0 0 0	6 1 7
——, John William ...	23 Feb. 58	0	0	...	137 4 3	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 4 3	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	137 4 3	0 0 0
[A]llingham, John Alexander Welch	Taken charge 14 July 71	0	0	...	0 0 0	53 9 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	53 9 [illegible]
[A]llsopp, William,—share account of the children of the deceased	22 Feb. 64	0	19000	...	0 0 0	233 7 5	0	0	...	380 0 0	0	19000	...	146 8 7	0	0	...	380 0 0	0	19000	...	0 0 0	233 7 [illegible]
———, share account of Henry Thomas Allsopp, son of the deceased	Ditto ...	0	3300	...	0 0 0	390 6 10	0	0	..	3425 12 3	0	3300	...	3035 5 5	0	3300	...	31 15 1	0	0	...	3003 6 4	0 0 0
[A]mman, Earnest Davis R.	Taken charge 14 Dec. 59	0	0	...	342 8 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	342 8 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	342 8 0	0 0 0
[An]derson, John... ...	24 Jan. 72	0	600	§50	23 6 0	0 0 0	0	600	...	629 9 10	0	1200	§50	657 15 10	0	600	...	617 4 6	0	600	§50	40 11 4	0 0 0

—, William ...	Taken charge 12 Mar. 68	0	0	...	188 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	188 8 5	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	188 8 5	0 0 0
…rew, David,—share* account of Alice Stuart …ndrew, daughter of the deceased ...	2 Dec. 62	0	800	...	250 11 8	0 0 0	0	0	...	16 0 0	0	800	..	266 11 8	0	0	...	203 11 8	0	800	...	63 0 0	0 0 0
…rows, Richard ...	30 Aug. 69	0	0	...	218 7 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	218 7 1	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	218 7 1	0 0 0
—, Thomas,—share account of the children of the deceased ...	8 Feb. 65	0	700	...	23 9 11	0 0 0	0	0	..	14 0 0	0	700	...	37 9 11	0	0	...	1 2 9	0	700	...	36 7 2	0 0 0
…son, Miss Mary,—legacy account of George …theson, son of the deceased ...	11 Dec. 66	0	4200	...	16 2 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	2010 8 2	0	4200	...	2026 10 3	0	1100	...	1996 15 7	0	3100	...	29 10 8	0 0 0
…, Gunton William ...	7 May 67	0	11600	...	545 6 6	0 0 0	0	500	...	10 0 0	0	12100	...	555 6 6	0	0	...	518 9 9	0	12100	...	36 12 9	0 0 0
—, James,—share account of F. J. Archer, son of the deceased ...	4 July 66	0	1600	...	119 6 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	44 0 0	0	1600	...	163 6 7	0	0	...	2 1 1	0	1600	...	161 5 6	0 0 0
—, share account of … G. Greenway, grandson of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	2100	...	368 12 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	54 0 0	0	2100	...	422 12 7	0	0	...	2 5 11	0	2100	...	420 6 8	0 0 0
…, Major Samuel,—share account of the late George …, son of the deceased	7 Oct. 23	0	700	...	197 0 11	0 0 0	0	0	...	14 0 0	0	700	...	211 0 11	0	0	...	1 7 2	0	700	...	209 9 9	0 0 0
———, share account of A. Arden, son of the deceased ...	Ditto	0	1000	...	49 13 1	0 0 0	0	0	...	20 0 0	0	1000	...	69 13 1	0	0	...	1 12 0	0	1000	...	68 1 1	0 0 0
…strong, Mrs. Ann ...	17 Mar. 71	0	1100	...	0 0 0	0 10 0	0	0	...	22 0 0	0	1100	...	21 6 0	0	0	...	1 1 3	0	1100	...	20 4 9	0 0 0
———, Sub-Conductor … William,—share account of the three children of the deceased ...	25 Feb. 70	0	1500	...	278 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	30 0 0	0	1500	...	308 8 5	0	0	...	1 10 5	0	1500	...	306 14 0	0 0 0
…ott, David ...	Taken charge 29 Oct. 58	0	0	...	322 1 7	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	322 1 7	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	322 1 7	0 0 0
…akiel, Johannes Gregory	29 Jan. 58	0	0	...	187 2 2	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 2 2	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	187 2 2	0 0 0
———, account of Domingo Swarris. …r life interest ..	Ditto ..	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	24 12 0	0	900	...	24 12 0	0	0	...	24 12 0	0	900	...	0 0 0	0 0 0
———, account of house No. 24-1. …ow No. 29, Chitpore Road	Ditto ...	0	600	...	91 8 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	150 10 0	0	600	...	242 2 10	0	0	...	174 11 3	0	600	...	67 7 7	0 0 0
…akil, Mrs. Begoom …achick,—share account of house No. 7, Armenian Street ...	6 April 36	0	0	...	165 9 10	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 9 10	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	165 9 10	0 0 0
—, share account of house No. 8, Armenian Street ...	Ditto ...	0	500	...	152 8 5	0 0 0	0	0	...	10 0 0	0	500	...	162 8 5	0	0	...	1 4 0	0	500	...	161 4 5	0 0 0
—, share account of house No. 9, Armenian Street ...	Ditto ...	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0	0	...	0 0 0	0	0	...	72 0 0	0 0 0

* Sundry shares. † Dehing Company Limited Shares. ‡ Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company Limited Shares. § Madoora Tea Company Shares.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 29th January 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
and
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the question of the constitution of the Municipality be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the draft clauses prepared by the Committee. When he brought before the Council the draft report of the Select Committee to amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, he said that, having carefully considered the relative advantages of having elective members of the Corporation as against the appointment of these members by the Government, and having regard to

the peculiar circumstances of Calcutta, he had arrived at the opinion that the Corporation, consisting of members appointed by Government, would probably work better, and be found more efficient than a Corporation elected by the people. He further said that if the Calcutta of to-day were compared with the Calcutta of some ten years ago, he thought that the persons who were most adverse to the present system of the municipal constitution of the city could not but agree that the improvements accomplished by the Justices as at present constituted were such as would have been difficult to have been attained, or, if they had been attained, could not have been better done by any other body whether elected or not. From what had since transpired in the public newspapers, and also from discussions in the Council, speaking for himself individually, he saw no reason to depart from the opinion he then gave. However, many members of the Council were of a different opinion; and it was decided to let the sections bearing upon the constitution of the Municipality stand over, and only take into consideration the other sections with regard to the executive organization of the Municipality.

We came now to the consideration of the clauses of the Bill which had a direct bearing upon the constitution, and which the Council referred back to the Select Committee for consideration; and they had drawn out a report and draft sections to introduce into Calcutta the elective system. In accordance with the instructions they had received, the Select Committee had drafted clauses which were calculated to meet the objects the Council had in view.

The general scheme now proposed by the Select Committee was—1st, that the town should be divided into 18 wards, conterminous with the existing police sections; 2nd, that the Corporation of Calcutta should consist of 72 members, of which 54 should be elected by the rate-payers and tax-payers of the city, with the qualification that every person who desired a vote should have paid during the preceding year not less than Rs. 25 in the way of rates and taxes; the qualification for persons desirous of becoming members of the Corporation being that they should pay Rs. 100—rates only, not taxes—for the year 1875.

With a view to secure all classes of the community being fairly represented on the Corporation, the Committee had proposed that they should lay down the number of Hindus and Mahommedans, and persons of other nationalities, who should be appointed as members of the Corporation. What they had suggested to the Council was that out of 54 members to be elected by the people, 27 should be Hindus, 9 Mahommedans, and 18 persons other than Mahommedans and Hindus. Eighteen members of the Municipality should be appointed by Government; of which 9 members should be Hindus or Mahommedans at the pleasure of Government, and the remaining 9 persons of other nationalities,—Europeans, Armenians, Jews, Parsees, &c. This, in the opinion of the Committee, would secure all members of the community being fairly represented.

As the clauses of the Bill were likely to give rise to considerable discussion, he thought it was useless taking up their time now; and he would endeavour to answer or explain any objections that would be raised when the clauses came on for consideration.

Sections 1 to 4 were agreed to.

Section 5 declared the number of Commissioners to be elected and their nationalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes said, this appeared to him to be one of the most important sections of the report of the Committee. There were two matters in this section which occurred to him as well worthy the consideration of the Council. One was the proportion of the nationalities of the gentlemen who were to be elected and to compose the Corporation. The numbers were—27 Hindus, 9 Mahommedans, and 18 of other nationalities. He wished to speak more particularly in reference to the 18 members put down as representing all other nationalities in the Corporation, which would include English in its widest sense, Scotch, Jews, Armenians, and so forth. He was inclined to think that, considering the important bodies which those nationalities represented in Calcutta, 18 was not a sufficient number to represent them in the Corporation. That was of course for the Council to decide; but he merely threw it out as a suggestion worthy of the consideration of the Council.

There was another point in the section, and that was the qualification of members, namely, the paying of *rates*. He thought that would exclude many Europeans, that is, many of those who were included in the 18 of other nationalities, inasmuch as many of them lived in clubs, chummeries, and boarding-houses; and simply because they did not pay rates, they would be disqualified from being members of the Corporation. He would therefore suggest that the words "or taxes" be added, which would bring these gentlemen within the number of those qualified to represent various communities. He suggested that the number of 25 would not be out of proportion for persons representing those interests; that would leave 29 members out of 54 to represent Hindus and Mahomedans, which, in the same proportion as that given in the section, would give 22 Hindus and 7 Mahommedans. He thought that that proportion would meet the case.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, the principle on which these sections were based, he might say, affected the success of the whole scheme, and he was of opinion that it was a principle which had the character of dictating to the electors whom they should elect, and would not leave them freedom of choice. He quite appreciated the liberality of the Government in conceding to the rate-payers the right of election. But if he understood the wishes of the Government rightly, it was this, that the electors should have a full and unrestricted liberty of electing whomsoever they chose, and not that the Government should tell them that in particular wards they should elect particular men to represent their interests. It was true that at the outset the Government should reserve to themselves some power of nominating members of the Corporation, and for that reason one-fourth of the members was left to the nomination of the Government. But with regard to the three-fourths, he humbly thought that full liberty should be given to the rate-payers to elect those in whom they might have the greatest confidence, be they Hindus, Mahommedans, Europeans, Jews, or Parsees. He would ask the Council to consider what would be the position of a ward for which the Government should declare that the electors should elect a Hindu if they did not find a competent Hindu to fill the office. They might have greater confidence in some European or Mahommedan, but under the law they would be driven to elect some Hindu, or should forego the right of election altogether. This, he considered, was not election, but dictation. The Government dictated that they should elect a man of this nationality or that, or should go without the right of election. That was not in consonance with the spirit in which this measure had been conceived. He therefore held that the proportions of nationalities provided in the section was not quite in accordance with the principle of the Bill. He admitted that the circumstances of Calcutta were peculiar; that there existed in this city a varied community with conflicting interests, but not always he hoped so. The working of the existing Municipality had shown that the interests of all classes of rate-payers were identical, and that they had one common object in view, *viz.* the good of the town. If, then, it were left to the good sense and judgment of the electors to elect representatives according to their own knowledge of persons competent to discharge the duties of Municipal Commissioner, it would accomplish the object aimed at. Entertaining that opinion, he would submit that the clause relating to proportion be omitted altogether, and that the electors be left entirely free to elect whomsoever they might think fit. It might be said that the larger number of rate-payers being Hindus, they would flood or swamp the Corporation; that was to say, the majority of persons elected would probably be Hindus, and that other sections of the community would be over-ridden. He did not think that that would be the case. For his own part he thought that the Hindus were well aware that they had to learn a good deal from Europeans, and that, in the matter of municipal management, they by themselves could not do much. United with Europeans, they could do a great deal, but single-handed the Hindus were too weak. So he did not believe that the result would be in the direction apprehended.

Then, again, he fully subscribed to the remarks which were made by his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Brookes) as to the desirability of raising the number of those persons who should not be Hindus or Mahommedans. But there ought to be some principle on which the proportion should be regulated. If, as he understood, the object of the principle on which this clause was based was

that there should be representatives who had a stake in the city, and that therefore persons paying rates only should be considered eligible for election, if that was to be the real principle upon which election was to be based, then the Council should consider which portion of the community had the greatest stake in the town. He was sorry that this question was raised, but it could not be avoided if the rule of proportion were laid down. It was an invidious question, but he could not help alluding to it. If it were left entirely to the judgment of the rate-payers to elect whomsoever they thought fit, that question would not arise. Considering, then, the comparative stake which the several sections of the community had in the town, he thought the Council ought to regulate the rule of proportion accordingly.

With regard to the qualification of persons to be elected, his hon'ble friend had already anticipated him: in fact they had dwelt upon that point in their joint dissent. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already given notice of a motion that the payment of taxes should be included in the qualification of persons to be elected; and he had also given notice of another motion that the qualification of Rs. 100 should be reduced to Rs. 50. And here he should state, for the information of the Council, that in Select Committee he did not object to Rs. 100. But it had since been represented to him by native gentlemen that the qualification of Rs. 100 was too high, considering the peculiar position in which educated native gentlemen, who would probably be most competent to discharge the duties under the law, were placed. He believed it would be admitted that it was in the highest degree desirable that the intelligence of the town should be fairly represented in the municipal body; and it was thought that the qualification of Rs. 100 in the payment of rates would be too high, and would exclude a large number of the educated natives from coming forward. Perhaps it would be convenient to discuss that amendment after the general principle of the clauses was disposed of.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT enquired, if the hon'ble member voted for the omission of the first part of section 5, what would he say to Section 3, which provided that out of 18 members appointed by the Government, not less than one-half should be Hindus or Mahommedans: he presumed that in that case the hon'ble member would leave the choice of the Government unrestricted.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would leave it entirely to the discretion of the Government to appoint Hindus, Mahommedans, or Europeans, as it might think fit.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he was quite prepared to admit that it was a very difficult task to lay down in the way the Committee had done the proportion of the members of the different nationalities to represent the rate-payers. However, he might say that it was absolutely necessary to do so, otherwise the inevitable result would be that nearly all the members of the Corporation would be Hindus, and the Mahommedans, Europeans, and other nationalities would not be fairly represented. He agreed with the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Brookes) that objection might perhaps be taken to the small number of 18 being allotted to nationalities other than Hindus and Mahommedans. Of course it might be that many of these 18 would be Armenians, Jews, and persons other than Europeans. But it must be borne in mind that the population of Calcutta consisted of communities and persons of all nationalities. The foreign community of Calcutta consisted of only about 24,000 or 25,000 souls; consequently, taking the whole population at 450,000, it struck him in drafting the sections that the number he gave (18) was very fair, having regard to the very small number of persons other than Hindus or Mahommedans residing in Calcutta. If the proportion of 18 was raised to 25, and we adhered to the principle that the Government was to dictate to the wards the number of each nationality which was to be elected by that particular ward, then we had to face this difficulty, that we should be calling upon Natives, Mahommedans, and Hindus to return European members. It might be said, generally, that in all Calcutta there were only four wards where Europeans resided,—the wards south of Dhurrumtollah Street, and perhaps a portion in Old Court House Street. The idea of the Select Committee was that these four wards should each be called upon to return four members of nationalities

other than Hindus or Mahommedans, leaving it to one of the other wards to return two members of this class. The remaining 12 wards would return entirely Hindus or Mahommedans, as it was supposed they would be able to select from amongst the native community persons who were in every way qualified to represent their interests. If, however, we increased that number to 25, Government would be compelled to call upon the wards occupied exclusively by natives to return Europeans, which was a somewhat anomalous position to assign to them. He would here remark that from the census of Calcutta, the number of Hindus appeared to be about 290,000 or 300,000; the Mahommedan population about 133,000. But although the Mahommedan population was a little less than one-half of the Hindu population, yet the intelligent portion of the community was chiefly found amongst the Hindus and not the Mahommedans. And although we had a large number of Mahommedans, they were mostly composed of the poorer classes, and probably very few of them would be entitled to vote for men to represent them in the Corporation. Consequently we might assume that nearly all of the rate-payers who would return members would be Hindus. For that reason the proportion of 9 Mahommedans to 27 Hindus had been given.

His Honor the President observed that on a question of this kind, if the members approved, he would propose merely to take a provisional decision,—to take the sense of the Council on the proposed sections, with the proviso that such decision should not in any way bar the right of any member to bring forward amendments at a future meeting. He would first put the proposition, should the Bill lay down any specific proportion of nationalities amongst the members of the Corporation or not?

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg would suggest that if the Council were very strongly opposed to any proportion of nationalities, the number of members to be appointed by the Government should be increased to 24, leaving 48 to be elected.

His Honor the President remarked that the alternative put forward by the hon'ble mover of the Bill was that which His Honor suggested on the 27th November last. He would call the recollection of the Council to what he said then:—

"After much reflection, it appears to me that the best number I can suggest is sixty. Out of these, at least forty, or two-thirds, should, in my opinion, be elected, and the remaining one-third be appointed by Government. But whether the proportion should be one-third or some less proportion than that, say one-fourth, would depend on the decision that is arrived at as to whether certain thanas should be obliged to return European representatives. If that exception were not allowed, and if it were possible that all the representatives elected would be natives, then I think it would be necessary to give Government the power of appointing such European (official or non-official) gentlemen as it may see fit. In that case the number should be at least one-third to be appointed by the Government. But if, on the other hand, that exception were allowed, and a positive chance be given to the Europeans in the European quarter to be elected representatives, then I think it will be sufficient for the Government to have the power of appointing either one-third or one-fourth; then it would be able to select perhaps certain officials who, from their position in the town, are peculiarly qualified to be Commissioners, or certain European non-official gentlemen, or also certain native gentlemen of rank and position."

In reference to what had fallen from hon'ble members, the first point on which he should ask the provisional decision of the Council was whether there should be a proportion of nationalities laid down by the law or not. If the Council decided that there should not be any proportion of nationalities, then the question would arise as to whether the proportion of members to be appointed by the Government should not be increased. He might say that in so far as he could perceive, it was not a matter which very much concerned the Government; either plan was quite feasible; that was to say, you might have a section as now drafted, prescribing the proportion of nationalities by law, or you might omit any such dictation by law, and then increase the proportion of members to be appointed by the Government, and leave a discretion to the Government to appoint whom they thought fit. This was exactly one of those provisions on which it appeared to His Honor that the Council should be able to give their decision. He thought it would be admitted by the majority at least of the Council that if you did not lay down any proportion of

nationalities, then you must give to Government such a proportion of appointed members as would give Government the means of rectifying the balance if necessary; and the question would be whether the proportion of appointed members should be one-fourth or one-third. Hon'ble members would see that if you only allowed one-fourth to be appointed by Government, and the remaining three-fourths to be elected without restriction of choice, then it would leave a very narrow margin to rectify the balance. But if you allowed one-third to be appointed, there was no doubt that that proportion would give the opportunity of rectifying the balance, supposing any rectification were necessary.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal thought that the proportion of one-fourth would leave a sufficient margin; but if the Government thought one-fourth not a sufficient proportion, he would leave it to the discretion of the Government to appoint one-third.

After some further conversation, the question that the first six lines of section 5 (declaring the proportion of nationalities) be omitted, was put and agreed to, and the motion to increase the number of nominated members from 18 to 24, or from one-fourth to one-third, was also carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes's motion to include "taxes" in the qualification for election as a member of the Corporation was agreed to; and the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal's amendment to reduce the qualification for membership from the payment of Rs. 100 rates and taxes to Rs. 50 was negatived.

The section as amended was then agreed to.

Section 6 provided that in the case of partnership firms, or joint undivided families, the Chairman should decide which of the members of the firm or family was eligible for election.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal enquired whether it was clear that the Chairman's decision as to which member of a firm or joint undivided family should be included in the list was open to an appeal before a stipendiary Magistrate, for if it were not so, he would move that the words "subject to an appeal under Section 12" be added to the section.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General believed that the decision of the Chairman would be open to appeal; there might, however, be a doubt in the matter, and he therefore thought the words proposed should be inserted.

His Honor the President thought it would be very difficult for a Magistrate to adjudicate upon the Chairman's decision in a matter of this kind. If for instance the Chairman had to decide between three brothers, one of whom might be old and disabled, another very sickly, and the third a man of ability and energy, he would probably exercise his discretion by entering the name of the most able man of the family. That was exactly a sort of question which the Chairman would be best qualified to decide. Suppose the Chairman's decision was appealable to the Magistrate, would the family itself like to have the merits and demerits of its members argued before the Magistrate? His Honor believed not. It was a kind of administrative question; and partly a personal question, which he thought ought not to be appealable to a Magisrate.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General observed that if the Magistrate found no good ground for interfering with the Chairman's decision, most probably he would not interfere with the decision passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier believed that, under ordinary circumstances, the members of a family would agree in naming their representative; but if they could not agree, he thought the Chairman should decide for them, and his decision should not be appealable.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal submitted that the object of the law, as His Honor had often told them, was to provide for extreme cases. If for instance the Chairman should not accept the representative named by the family, but nominate some other member of the family, would not the members of the family have a right to appeal?

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell thought that no appeal should lie from the Chairman's decision. The best plan would be to allow the members of the joint family to nominate their own representative; and if they could not agree,

the family should not be permitted to avail themselves of the privilege conceded by this section.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG remarked that in every case an inquiry would have to be held as to who were the members of a joint undivided family. It must be an arbitrary provision of law. The point had been very carefully considered in Committee, and they had found it very difficult to provide any satisfactory solution of the question. He would prefer giving an appeal to a Magistrate as the simplest way of deciding the question: it would enable the Magistrate to rectify any mistakes which the Chairman might make. That, he believed, was the intention of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER thought there would be so many cases in which there would be no doubt and no dispute as to which member of a firm or joint undivided family should be taken as the representative, that we should give the members of the family the privilege of nominating a member where they did agree. Then in the cases in which there was doubt or dispute as to which member should be nominated, he thought that the Chairman should have the power of selecting the person who should represent the firm or family. That would prevent litigation. There should, he thought, be no appeal from an executive inquiry such as this.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER'S proposal was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S amendment to insert the words "subject to an appeal under Section 12" was agreed to, and the section as amended was passed.

Sections 7, 8, and 9 were agreed to.

Section 10 having been read—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that this Section and the following be taken together. Section 10 required electors or persons qualified to be elected to apply to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of their names as voters or persons qualified to be elected, and then the Chairman would insert their names and publish the list. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would move the omission of Sections 10 and 11 and the substitution of the following:—

"As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently on or before the first day of March in each year, a list of the persons qualified to vote at any election, and also a list of the persons qualified to be elected as Commissioners of the town, shall be prepared, printed, and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police Station of each of the wards, or at some other conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the town; and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

"The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said lists for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom."

He might mention, for the information of the Council, that this was a section which had been originally agreed to by the Select Committee at the first stage of their deliberations; but the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, who was also the Chairman of the Justices, informed the Committee that it would be practically impossible for him to prepare correct lists with the materials at his disposal, and he thought it therefore necessary that voters should be required to send in their names, and he should then prepare a list from the applications so registered. Now, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that if any one was in a position to prepare a correct list, or an approximately correct one, it was the Chairman of the Justices. He had the machinery at his command, which ought to enable him to know which of the rate-payers were eligible to act as electors or to be elected. The provision which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL recommended was taken from the Bombay Act; and if in Bombay such a section worked successfully, he did not see why it would not work equally well here. The Chairman said that many houses in the town stood in the names of persons who were dead, and that therefore it was impossible for him to obtain the names of those who were actually now the owners of property or actual rate-payers. Supposing that the procedure which

the hon'ble mover recommended, and which was embodied in the Bill, was accepted, it would not obviate the trouble the Chairman would have to incur in any case. Suppose a person sent in his application to the effect that he was qualified to vote. The Chairman must satisfy himself that he was a rate-payer, and paid Rs. 25 annually; and if the Chairman could not find his name in the assessment books, he must institute independent enquiries, either from the Collector's rate books, or from the books, of the assessing or some other officer at his disposal. In either case enquiry must be made. But if an elector were required to send in his application for the registration of his name, practically the new machinery would be brought to a dead-lock. Considering the peculiar circumstances of native society, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not hesitate to say that there were many persons who would not trouble themselves to exercise the new privilege. If they, on the other hand, came to know that the published lists contained their names, and they were recorded as voters, they would doubtless exercise the franchise; but he did not know that there would be many persons who would take any trouble before they knew that their names were entered in the list. The Chairman would perhaps have to go over the same thing twice if he had to receive names from applicants. First, he must satisfy himself that the names borne on the assessment lists were not correct; and secondly, that the application made was correct. It would be much better, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought, if the Chairman took the initiative, prepared the lists and published them throughout the town, and invited persons to make any objections they might have, before the electors were furnished with voting papers. As the system had worked fairly, as he was informed, in Bombay, he thought it ought to be adopted in Calcutta.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he regretted he could not accept the amendment which had just been moved, for the reason that it would be practically impossible for the executive to carry on the work proposed by the amendment. The hon'ble mover of the amendment knew better than any one that in the Northern part of the town most of the property, he might say, was registered in the names of persons who were not actual owners. It belonged mostly to Hindu families, who, to prevent dissension and to avoid disputes, allowed property to stand in the names of their ancestors; and the Justices never considered themselves justified in changing the names of the proprietors of houses, except upon the application of persons in whose possession the property was. The consequence was that the property remained registered in most cases in the names of deceased persons. They sent bills to the houses, and payment was made in the name of the person in whose name the property stood registered. Consequently it was absolutely impossible for the Chairman to prepare a list of persons in the town who had, during the year preceding, paid Rs. 25 in rates and taxes. The plan proposed to be adopted was that the persons who desired to avail themselves of the privilege of the franchise given to them in the Bill, should come forward and say that they were proprietors or occupiers of such and such a house, and that they had, during the preceding year, paid rates and taxes amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 25. They would then be called upon to prove their qualification, and the proof would be that they would have to produce receipts for the money they had paid during the year. These receipts would then be compared with the registers in the office, from which lists would be made. He would ask the Council not to impose upon the executive a duty which, he felt certain, it would not be possible for them to carry out in an efficient manner.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, if he understood the matter rightly, there would be this objection to the adoption of the scheme proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL). If the Chairman had to prepare the list, we should have a list containing the name of the same individual often in different places. He himself for instance paid the water, police, and lighting rates in the name of a Mr Caridia, of whom he knew nothing. Under the procedure proposed, Mr. Caridia would probably be entered as a person qualified to vote in virtue of his paying those rates.

Then, again, MR. DAMPIER paid the tax on horses and carriages in his own name, and therefore his name would probably also appear in the Chairman's list as a person qualified to vote. So that in a list prepared by the Chairman as proposed there would be two entries to represent the one vote

which Mr. Dampier would have the right of giving. There would be no such double entries in a list prepared on the application of persons who claimed votes. He thought, therefore, that the plan proposed in the draft sections was the better of the two.

The motion was then put and negatived, and Section 10 was agreed to.

Sections 11 to 16 were agreed to.

Section 17 specified the various objects to which municipal funds were declared liable.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he would take a preliminary objection to this section. He might remind the Council that the question of the application of the municipal funds was originally discussed in the Council and disposed of, he believed, in reference to section 5, in which it was proposed that the Justices should have power to apply municipal funds to other purposes than those specified in the Bill, provided the same were sanctioned by them in meeting. When that section was discussed in the Council, objection was raised by himself and an hon'ble member who was then absent (Mr. Schalch), and he believed by other members too, that such powers ought not to be given to the Justices, as the municipal funds were sufficiently burdened at present, and that they were not sufficient to meet the ordinary requirements of the town. The Council was divided, and that part of the section was thrown out. Such being the case, he doubted whether it was competent for the Select Committee to re-open the question, and extend the scope of the law for the application of municipal funds. He raised that objection in Committee, but he was in a minority. If the object of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill was simply to summarize the specific purposes to which the municipal fund was held to be applicable under the law, Baboo Kristodas Pal would not object; but the hon'ble member had gone beyond that; he had considerably added to the objects to which municipal revenues were now declared to be applicable. In the joint dissent which he and his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Brookes) had recorded, they had specified some of those items, and he would take them one by one.

First of all, take the items under the heading "public health," which ran as follows:—"Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and of the charges of vaccination, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and taking a census." Now, under the existing law, which had been in force for the last twelve years, the Justices had no power whatever to make any grant for the construction of dispensaries and hospitals. He might remind the Council that about five years ago application was made by Government to the Justices for a grant towards the re-construction of the Medical College Hospital. Government also appealed to some other public bodies, but were not successful, or only partially so. Government wanted six lakhs or more for this purpose, and the application to the Justices was renewed more than once. The local Government applied to the imperial Government, but there too the appeal was not quite successful. They then thought proper to apply to the Municipality, but the Municipality replied that they had no power to make a grant for such a purpose. He should not be surprised, if this clause of the Bill became law, that the same application would be renewed once more, and the first item of additional expenditure would perhaps be the re-construction of the Medical College Hospital. He need hardly remind the Council that this hospital was an imperial institution, and was maintained out of imperial or provincial revenues. It would in fact be relieving the imperial or provisional revenues at the expense of the Municipality if such a provision as this were inserted in the Bill, and such a charge thrown upon the municipal fund.

The next case was the item of "dispensaries." The only hospital which the municipal funds were required to maintain was the Pauper Hospital, and that very properly, as the poor of the town went there, and the town bore the charge. But in this clause not only were hospitals included, but also dispensaries. Now, there were one or two dispensaries in the town which were maintained by Government, one of them being the Sookea's Street dispensary. He would not be surprised if these dispensaries were thrown upon the Municipality for support if this provision were passed. Then, under the colour of this provision,

it was impossible to say how many other institutions might be thrown on the municipal funds. There was the Mayo Native Hospital. Hitherto the Justices were not called upon to support it, because the law did not permit them to apply their funds to that purpose. He did not say that the support and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries was not a good object. But what he did maintain was this, that the municipal funds had now numerous claims of primary importance which they could not fairly meet, and an increase of burdens upon them would necessarily lead to an increase of taxation.

Next, there was the item of "registration of marriages." Here, again, they were called upon to anticipate legislation. There was no law which now provided for the registration of marriages.

He would next turn to paragraph 2; and there he found the words "and gardens," which he thought should be omitted. Now, the municipal funds maintained public squares in the town. This section gave power to the Commissioners to make gardens and supply funds for their maintenance. Perhaps hon'ble members of Council were not aware that some time ago a move was made to throw upon the municipal fund a portion of the charges for the maintenance of the Eden Gardens. At last it was decided that the Strand Bank revenue in charge of the Port Commissioners should, as heretofore, be applied to the maintenance of the Eden Gardens Who knew but that that question might again arise? Then, again, the Commissioners might think it desirable to open new gardens. Of course gardens were proper and desirable things, but it was a luxury which the town was not in a position to pay for. And as the Commissioners should have a discretion to apply their funds to such purposes, there would be nothing to stay that discretion.

Then he came to "public instruction." If there was any one subject more than another which commanded his sympathy it was this. For his own part he believed that they could not spend too much money upon public instruction. But Calcutta, he must admit, was peculiarly situated. The number of boys attending schools of all classes was about 23,000; and here they had educational institutions of all degrees, from colleges to patshalas, and the people were able and willing to provide for the education of their children. He found that the number of boys under 12, taken from the last census returns, was about 37,000—and a large portion of these he took to be infants—and a great number of them went to schools other than patshalas—and the patshala-going population, he found from Mr. Woodrow's annual report, came to 3,312. It would be thus seen that exclusive of colleges and special institutions for professional instruction and higher schools, both public and private, there were nearly 3,400 boys in patshalas receiving instruction. So the poorer classes of the community were not utterly destitute of educational means for the instruction of their children. If, then, it appeared that the people were able and willing to provide sufficient education for their children, it would be wantonly taxing them again for providing additional means of education. The result would be, as in the other cases, to relieve the imperial or provincial revenues at the expense of the Municipality.

Then he came to this clause—"erection and maintenance of public halls, police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings." He must confess that a more indefinite provision in law had scarcely been framed than this. In the first place it said "public halls and offices." He did not believe that the hon'ble member meant that he would vote away municipal funds for the construction of offices which belonged to Government, or for the construction of halls all over the town. Then, again, "police stations" It might be thought desirable to have good houses for the accommodation of the police, but it might be more economical to pay rents than construct new buildings. Then he came to "lock-ups." It was only this year, he believed, that the Justices had voted a portion of the Fire-brigade Fund to the construction of the lock-hospital. [His Honor the President.—That fund was at the disposal of the Government.] But if this section were passed, the construction of other lock-ups and lock-hospitals might be determined upon, and the expense would probably be thrown upon the municipal funds, and to that extent Government would again be relieved. Then, again, he would refer to the words "needful public buildings." He did not understand what those words meant. They were very vague, but at the same

time they were very comprehensive. And lastly, he would come to the words "generally all objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience." These words, again, were so comprehensive, and at the same time so vague and indefinite, that anything and everything might be included under them.

Thus a wide latitude would be given to the Commissioners to spend the public funds which would be entrusted to them. If he rightly understood the original object of the Bill, it was simply this, that it should be a purely consolidation measure. He did not know that the opportunity would also be taken to increase taxation; and there was sure to be additional taxation if these powers were conferred upon the Commissioners. It might be said that the Commissioners would be elected by the people, and they might therefore be trusted with these powers. But the Council to-day had decided that two-thirds were to be elected by the rate-payers and one-third by the Government. Besides, the power to spend money, whether by Government or representative men, ought to be, and could not but be, too jealously guarded in this country. The vast masses would be practically unrepresented in the Corporation, though the electoral franchise went down so low as Rs. 25 a year. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had pointed out that this would give an electoral body of only 13,000 persons, and it should be remembered that Calcutta had a population of over 450,000. To guard against the intrusion of the very poor into the electoral board, the Select Committee had provided that "land" for the purposes of this clause should not be land including huts; that was to say, the very poor were to be excluded from the privilege of voting. He therefore submitted to the Council that they could not be too jealous in conferring upon the Commissioners the power to spend money. The Municipality was already burdened with a heavy debt. The interest and the sinking fund alone amounted to more than ten lakhs per annum, or nearly equivalent to a ten per cent. house-rate. The drainage scheme had not been completed, and its completion would cost at least thirty lakhs more. Then the water-supply was notoriously deficient to meet the every-day requirements of the people, and to double it would require another thirty lakhs, and the doubling of it would some day or another come to pass. Then there were other numerous wants of the town which had yet to be provided for. The Northern division of the town was so much intersected with narrow streets and bye-lanes, that if the Municipality had funds at their disposal they could not be better applied than to the widening of some of these narrow and tortuous lanes. Then, again, while water was considered a blessing, he believed fourteen miles of bye-lanes were still unpiped for water; and while all these pressing wants of the town remained unprovided for, they were now called upon to give power to the Commissioners to fritter away their resources upon objects of secondary importance,—perhaps of no importance at all. In the name of the poor rate-payers of the town he did protest against this clause.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, as the Bill stood before, the Corporation was merely empowered to expend "money for the purposes of the Act." He had had the honor of holding his present position of Chairman of the Justices for the last ten years, and during that time there had always been a difficulty to know what were the purposes of the Act, and they had had more than once to seek for legal advice on that point, because the "purposes of the Act" were not sufficiently clearly defined. He had therefore suggested the insertion of words which would enable the Justices to declare, with the sanction of the Government, to what other purposes the municipal fund might be applied. A debate on that proposal took place in Council, and the objection taken was that the words were too vague; and he was told that if he wished to define the purposes of the Act, he must state distinctly what purposes he intended to include. Following the suggestion which had been thrown out, he had drafted the section before the Council; and he submitted that the purposes he had defined were purposes upon which the municipal funds of the town could be reasonably, properly, and beneficially expended. He did not say that there was any probability of expenditure for all these objects being required immediately. But this Act, he presumed, would be in force for many years to come, and it was necessary to look ahead, and to give an elective Municipality the

power to expend money on such objects. It was true that the crying wants of the town were an increase of the water-supply, and also an extension of the drainage scheme. But he would submit that hand in hand with those improvements it might not be improbable that we should be called upon to expend money on other works of improvement. For instance, if great sickness prevailed in the town, it might be necessary to establish dispensaries, and dispense medicines to the poor throughout the town. In the case of the Orissa famine, the Justices had to overstep the powers given to them by the Act, and expend money in providing hospitals. We must look forward, then, to the possible requirements of the town, and also such exceptional contingencies, and give the Municipality power to expend money when the requirements of the town demanded that they should do so on legitimate purposes which fairly came within the terms "public safety, health, and convenience." Exception had been taken to the clause providing for the erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings. The Justices had now to maintain the Town Hall, and they had spent large sums upon its repair; and they had to erect a Municipal Office: and it appeared desirable to empower them to construct police stations, lock-ups, and other needful buildings which they might consider necessary. Whether the expense of repairing and keeping the Town Hall in order was within the four corners of the Act was doubtful. In the same way, although the Justices had erected a Municipal Office, there was no provision in the Act to enable them to maintain it. It would be the object of the Municipality not to expend money unnecessarily, but it was necessary to state definitively and distinctly what purposes fell legitimately within the scope of municipal expenditure; and he submitted that he had not departed from the intention of the law in any way to which exception could be taken. For these reasons he objected to the amendments proposed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL's amendments were then severally put and negatived, save that the clause relating to "public instruction" was, on his motion, omitted.

Section 18 was agreed to.

Section 19 empowered the Local Government "upon complaint" to direct the Commissioners to provide funds for carrying out the compulsory provisions of the Act, viz. the maintenance of the police, the cleansing, drainage, and conservancy arrangements of the town, and maintenance of a proper and efficient supply of water.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he should mention here that the section, as originally drafted, had undergone material alterations after the Bill was brought to the last stage of the deliberations of the Select Committee, and the provision then was that if the Municipal Commissioners should make default in carrying out the compulsory provisions of the law, the Government would be competent to appoint Special Commissioners to carry on the municipal administration of the town. But the section as it now stood provided that if complaint were made to Government, the Government might order the Commissioners to carry out certain duties which they might have failed to perform, and the order of the Government should have the force and effect of a resolution passed by the Commissioners. There was a material difference between the provision so drafted and the provision adopted by the Select Committee. [HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not proper or necessary to refer in Council to drafts prepared in Select Committee.] But the section as it now stood was open to objection in another form. It began by stating that "on complaint" made, the Local Government might do so and so. Who was to make the complaint? Was it intended that if the Chairman should make a complaint to the Government, the Government might pass such an order; or was it intended that the complaint should be made by the rate-payers? That was a most important point, and ought to be cleared up. If, as he understood, the hon'ble mover of the Bill intended that the complaint should be made by rate-payers, then BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would propose that the complaint should be made by a large body of rate-payers, say five hundred. If the section as worded were carried, and if it was intended that the Government might be moved to issue an order to the Commissioners on complaint made by the

Chairman, then that would practically neutralize the spirit of the new constitution. It would be useless to give the rate-payers power to elect representatives for the administration of the town, if it would be in the power of the executive to counteract their action.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the intention of the section was clear. It contemplated that the Local Government might put the provision into motion on complaint of any rate-payer who chose to bring to the notice of the Government that the Commissioners had failed in carrying out any of the purposes mentioned in Section 18, that was to say, if they had failed in making adequate provision for police, conservancy, or water-supply, the Government might then order such enquiry as it thought necessary, and compel the Commissioners to perform the duties which the law declared must be performed. The power was similar to that which the Bombay Government had assumed to control the Municipal Commissioners of Bombay. And as that town had an elective system, he certainly thought the Government had properly reserved to itself such a power; for, however much the Local Government might desire to give free institutions to the Calcutta community, the Local Government would be held directly responsible for the administration of the affairs of this town, as well as of the whole province of Bengal.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was sure the Council would see, on consideration, that interference of the nature contemplated by Section 19 would be of rare occurrence, because it was a serious thing, when once a Municipality on a representative system had been constituted, to interfere directly with their action. Government might do so on necessity; but without some clear necessity, the Government was not likely to assume so invidious a duty. Complaints might be common enough, but he ventured to think that action on such complaints would be rare.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL considered that the Chairman should have the power, both in his public and private capacity, to make a complaint under this section; and he held that in certain cases, such as the stoppage of drainage works, it would be the absolute duty of the Chairman to make a representation to the Government, and get them to decide the point.

After some further conversation, the motion to make the complaint a complaint of not less than 500 rate-payers was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

The proposed Section 42 provided that if the Commissioners failed to provide sufficient funds to carry out the purposes of the Act, the Local Government might declare the rates and taxes to be imposed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that this was the last straw which broke the camel's back. If this section passed, he would rather set his face against an elective system than vote for it in this form. The section gave power to the Local Government to modify or cancel rates which might be fixed by the Municipal Commissioners after full and mature deliberation. So long as this section should remain a part of the Statute Book, he did not know whether any independent gentlemen, with any feeling of self-respect, would care or would be willing to work for an object which would be likely to be set at nought at the pleasure of Government. The other day the Justices, after days of labor and discussion, came to the decision that a 7½ per cent. house-rate would be sufficient for the year. The Chairman was not, of course, satisfied with that decision; and as, under the present law, the Government had no power to alter the rates, the Chairman was bound to accept the decision of the Justices so long as they saw no reason to alter it. But if the Government had power, under the existing law, in the way proposed in this section, then the Chairman might have at once gone up to Government, and the rate passed might have been cancelled. It might be urged that Government would not unnecessarily exercise that power. But at the same time BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted, with due deference to the Government, that it would be chiefly inspired or guided by the Chairman in a matter like this. Government could not be expected to be master of those details which the Chairman, it was thought, ought to be; and in such a matter the Government would necessarily be guided by the Chairman. With every deference to his hon'ble friend who now so ably filled the office of Chairman to the Justices, he submitted that the tendency of the executive had always been to expend money, and that tendency it had been the business of the working Justices to control. That, he submitted, was a

healthy policy. He thought such a state of things was good for the town—good because the Chairman, as the executive officer, might be anxious to undertake works of improvement which it might be desirable to carry out—and good because there was an independent working body of Justices to temper the excessive zeal of the Chairman,—and their conduct in this way helped to preserve the much needed equilibrium. But once that power was destroyed or lost, it would come to this, that the Chairman, however reasonably he might be overruled by the Commissioners, would have only to appeal to the Government; and as the representative of the Government, he would in nine cases out of ten be likely to be supported by it. Such being the tendency of this section, he was sorry he could not support it; and he was compelled to say that, if it were carried, it would defeat the very object for which His Honor so laudably sought.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said he regretted that the hon'ble member was unable to accept the proposed section. For it must be clear that, if Government considered it necessary to reserve to itself the right of general control, as provided for by Section 19, it logically followed that when Government required certain works to be performed, it should be in a position to place the Municipality in funds to carry out the orders it had received. If they omitted this section as proposed by the hon'ble member, the result would be this:—Government would issue an order on the Municipality to perform a special work. The reply from the Commissioners would be, "we have no funds." They would produce their books and show that their statement was correct. Government would then be unable to take any further action without placing the Municipality in funds to carry out its own order. That was a state of things which the legislature should contemplate and provide for. It was true that up to the present time the Calcutta Municipality had carried out, during the past ten years, very many important works at a very large expenditure of money. It was equally true that the energy of the executive had been checked by the wisdom and moderation of the working Justices. But while it was proposed to extend these powers to their successors, yet at present the Justices were supposed to be selected for qualifications which would enable the Government to place a large power of confidence in them, which it would be impossible to place in an elective body. Unless we knew who the rate-payers would elect, and were fully certain that they would exercise a wise discretion in their election, it would be impossible to concede to them the powers the present Justices had. Such being the nature of the case, he thought it was absolutely necessary that this section should be retained. He would also remark that it gave precisely the same power as the section which the Bombay Government retained in their Municipal Act, save that the latter was much broader in its terms.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he thought the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had forgotten that, even in England, the law could compel public bodies to levy rates for carrying out objects imposed upon them by law; and the provision in this section merely gave to the Government the same power which the courts exercised over public bodies in England; and it seemed to him that, as the Municipality were heavily indebted to the Government, and the interest and sinking fund of that debt alone amounted to ten lakhs annually, there clearly must be some means by which the Government or some other body should compel the Municipal Commissioners to raise sufficient funds to meet their liabilities and carry out the purposes of their Act. Suppose, for instance, the Commissioners should reduce the house-rate to one per cent., and thus deprive themselves of funds to pay their debts, was not the Government to have some power of interference? There was no doubt that action under this section would not be unnecessarily resorted to, and that it was only intended to meet exceptional cases. He could not see any objection to the provision. Suppose the Commissioners failed to raise sufficient funds, there must be some means to compel them to do their duty. If the power was not to be lodged in the Government, the hon'ble member should suggest some other body who could better exercise that function.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said the law provided that the interest on the debt should be the first charge on the municipal fund, and if that obligation was not discharged, the property of the Municipality was liable; so that not even the Chairman could receive his salary, or the lowest peon receive his pay, unless the interest on the debt was satisfied, and therefore there could be no

apprehension on that score. He had not the slightest objection to the constitutional power exercised by the courts in England. He believed the hon'ble member would not contend that the courts and the executive authority were in the same position. Then, with regard to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that the Government might not have that confidence in elected Commissioners which it now had in nominated members, he believed that the Government would not have consented to concede the privilege of election if it did not believe that the people were worthy of confidence.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said, that in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member (BABOO KRISTODAS PAL), to the effect that the Government would not have proposed an elective system unless it had much confidence in the people, it was perfectly true. When he proposed the elective system in this Council, he then had, and still had, much confidence in the rate-payers. The only question was whether one was to have that extreme degree of confidence in them, that you should entrust to them, absolutely and without control, such important interests; and he said that, considering that this was an experiment which had yet to be tried, it would be too much to ask the Government to repose in them that extreme degree of confidence. He for one had much confidence in them. Whether he had that extreme degree of confidence in them he could not say until experience had been gained. On the point of confidence, he begged to point out that these proposals, which were provisionally accepted by them that day, did in fact transfer a great deal of power, which had hitherto been possessed by the Government and the Justices, to an elective body and their representatives. Surely hon'ble members would perceive that at present the Government had no control by law over the Justices. Yet, nevertheless, the Justices appointed by Government were Government nominees, and it necessarily followed that there should be a community of sentiment and opinion between the Government and the Justices. The Justices were in a great degree part of the Government, and there was agreement between the Government and its nominees. Therefore, really the control which the Government now had was complete—the most perfect kind of control possible, inasmuch as the Justices were uncontrolled by law, but being Government nominees were in unison with the Government. Now, this Bill proposed to transfer the powers of the Justices to another body of gentlemen who were to be elected—of whom Government had no idea as to who they might be, and knew nothing of them at present. Therefore, he said, to transfer powers like that was a very great step in advance—was really a great concession—a substantial concession on the part of the Government and its officers towards the people of Calcutta. Hon'ble members would doubtless perceive that although the Government proposed to maintain a legitimate power over the Commissioners, it must be presumed that the power would not be exercised without clear cause shown, and under extreme necessity.

It was difficult for the Government to interfere authoritatively with the action of a body of elected Commissioners. It was still more difficult to alter the decision of such a body, especially in the matter of taxation. Besides, there were certain limits in the Act beyond which neither the Government nor the Municipality could go; but within those limits the Municipality should decide, subject to an appeal to Government. The Government was not likely lightly to exercise such a power in a matter affecting the pockets of the people. He believed that every member of the Council, who had experience of public affairs, would see that it would be very difficult for the Government to interfere under the powers given in this section. Now, by the present system, the power was indirectly complete. By the new plan, we proposed to pass from a complete system of indirect interference to a system of an almost exceptional interference directly, and that was a considerable transfer of power, which indicated a confidence in the rate-payers of Calcutta,—a confidence which he hoped their conduct would deserve.

The motion was then negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

On the motion of the HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG, verbal amendments were made in sections 2, 3, 7, and 23 of the Bill, and the Secretary was instructed to make the necessary corrections throughout the Bill.

The Bill, as provisionally settled, was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*, and brought up for further consideration after three weeks.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

DONATION OF SYED ABDOOL FUTTEH.

No. 339, dated Calcutta, the 7th February 1876.

From—J A. BOURDILLON, ESQ., Acting Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10 of the 27th January 1876, with enclosures, and with reference thereto to request you to convey to Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, an expression of the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his very liberal gift of books, for distribution among the schools in the district of Burdwan, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. The correspondence will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette.*

No. 10, dated Burdwan, the 27th January 1876.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a letter, No. 5, dated the 15th instant, with its enclosures, from the Magistrate of Burdwan, reporting the gift of a number of books, valued at upwards of Rs. 5,000, by Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, for distribution among the schools in the district of Burdwan, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and to recommend that the thanks of Government may be offered to the donor for his munificent gift, and that the correspondence may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

No. 5, dated Burdwan, the 15th January 1876.

From—D. W. M. TESTRO, for Magistrate of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith copy of two letters from Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, accompanying a number of books for distribution among the schools of the district, in honor of the advent to this country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and copy of the resolution passed by the District Educational Committee on the subject of this munificent gift, and I request the favor of your bringing this matter to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Burdwan District School Committee of the 21st December 1875.

7. Read two letters from Syed Abdool Futteh, Zemindar of Chowghoria, accompanying a number of books, principally law books in the vernacular, for distribution among the schools of the district, in honor of the advent to this country of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Committee passed a vote of thanks to the donor for his munificent gift, which they propose should be distributed among the schools, as designed by the giver, and ordered that a copy of the letters and of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the division for his information, and for communication to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

A. WEEKES,
Vice-President.

From—SYED ABDOOL FUTTEH, Zemindar, Chowghoria,
To—BABOO PARANUNDA MUKERJEE, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.

I HAD had the honor to send to you previously 500 copies of law books for distribution among poor boys in honor of the intended visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and I learn from a letter received from the Magistrate, dated 14th November 1875, that he has ordered the books to be distributed accordingly.

2. Now that His Royal Highness is already in India, and is soon expected in Calcutta, I have the honor to send you further the books marginally noted, worth Rs. 5,476-10, in commemoration of his august presence in this country, and shall feel deeply obliged if a distribution be made of them as set forth in the margin.

(1.) Hindu Law, Mitakshara Diabhaga, containing rules of inheritance, marriage, adoption, stridhan, and alienation of gift.

Two hundred and sixty-two copies, at Rs. 4, worth Rs. 1,048. Of these 245 copies are to be distributed in the 49 pathsalas in the Raneegunge Circle, five each; such books are to be the property of the pathsalas—boys, pundits, and others will have the full liberty to use them; and the remaining seven copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(2.) Mahomedan Law, containing inheritance, marriage, and right of pre-emption, &c., &c., of both Shea and Shunni.

Four hundred and seventy-seven copies, at Rs. 3, worth Rs. 1,431. These books are to be distributed, one in each pathsala, in all the circles except Bood-Bood, and remaining 15 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(3.) Diabhaga Sarshungrahas, containing inheritance and High Court Rulings.

One hundred and ninety copies, at As. 4, worth Rs. 47-8, to be distributed, one in each pathsala in the Bood-Bood and Raneegunge Circles, and the remaining 84 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(4.) Three hundred and seventy-five copies of Urdu Mitakshara, at Re. 1, worth 375 are to be distributed in the following pathsalas: Ber-Bohar, Kooshoomgram, Chowghoria, or any other madrasas by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(5.) One hundred and fifty copies Shutty's Jeebun Charit, at As. 3, worth Rs. 28-2, are to be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

(6.) Five hundred copies of Sulpho Shikha, Part I, at As. 2, worth Rs 62-10, to be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools among the poor boys and girls who cannot afford to purchase books.

(7.) Seventy-five copies Sulpho Shikha, Part II, at As. 2, containing mathematics, worth Rs. 9-6, to be distributed as above.

(8.) Nine hundred and ninety copies of Duttak Babosthamala, at Re. 1, worth Rs. 990. Five copies to be distributed in each pathsala, and the remaining 421 copies may be distributed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools in the way he likes.

(9.) Nine hundred and ninety copies of Duttak Didhiti, containing a translation of the Duttak Debiti in Sanskrit and Duttak Babosta in Bengali, at Re. 1-8, worth Rs 1,485, to be distributed as above.

3. I beg leave to state further that I am ready to meet all the expenses necessary for remitting the books to the places noted in the margin.

4. In conclusion, I have the honor to add further that it is my intention to send you a few more books for distribution, and a sum of Rs. 30 as remuneration of village goorumahasays, in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness.

Dated Chowghoria, the 2nd November 1875.

From—SYED ABDOOL FUTTEH, Zemindar of Chowghoria,

To—BABOO PARANUNDA MUKERJEE, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan District.

I HAVE the honor to state that the *Gazette of India* announces that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will land in India on the 8th instant. As this is one of the happiest news, and we should do something in showing our respect and loyalty to His Royal Highness, I have thought it fit to send herewith the Hindu and Mahomedan law books as per margin, for distribution to the poor boys of the primary schools of this district, as I think the books may be of great use to the boys for their home studies; besides it is desirable that everybody should know the law of their land, especially the law of inheritance and marriage.

						Rs.
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Urdu Mitaksharah	... 150	"	@ "	1	"	150
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The Hindu law books may be distributed to the Hindu students, and the Mahomedan and Urdu law books to the Mahomedan boys.

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re	I 21 9	21 12	16 8 to 18 0	32 0	37 8	...	20 10 to 21 0	19 8 to 22 8	18 12 to 20 10	23 8 to 26 4	23 7 to 26 4	21 9 to 22 8	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
... ...	J 20 0	22 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	8 8	18 0	18 0	22 8	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	..
... ...	18 12	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	13 8	26 8	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
... ...	K 26 4	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..
s ...	L 8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...		...	9 0	...	..
...	M 13 3	...	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
Districts																					
...	N 17 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
re	O 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
nge* ...	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	.	..	...	...		...	.	...	..
ngh ...	Q 14 0	13 4	12 8	..	...	...	19 0	17 8	13 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 23 seers, barley 45 to 52-8 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 22 to 27-12 seers, and gram 22 to 33 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 19 to 23 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 32 seers, and gram 17-4 to 21 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, rice best sort 24 to 29 seers, rice common 28 to 32 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 8 seers, rice best sort 10 to 12 seers, rice common 18-8 to 23 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 17-5 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-8 seers, rice common 16-11 to 23 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 16 seers, maize 13-5 seers, and gram 20 to 21-12 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 17 to 25 seers, and gram 15 to 21 seers.

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 36 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 24 seers, rice common 23 to 29 seers, bulrush millet 29 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31st *January* 1876

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.									Dist
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			ABLE BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	W
..	..	.	23 0	23 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	5 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 15 10	12 0 to 20 0	Burdwan.
44 0	44 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	15 12	360 0	320 0	140 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	3 0 to 4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Bankoora.
40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	13 8	200 0	220 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 12	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Beerbhoom
..	...		18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	5 10	5 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	5 10 to 7 8	8 8	7 8	Midnapore
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	5 0	6 8	5 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0	7 8 to 12 0	7 8 to 15 0	7 8 to 12 0	Hooghly.
...		..	21 0	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	.	..	...	..	.	...	..		...	Howrah
																					Central
25 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	110 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	9 3½	...	6 0	6 0	...	14 1	15 8	...	Calcutta.
...	.	...	21 0	20 0	3 5	100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	24-Pergunnahs
...	..	.	33 0	33 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Nuddea.
...	..		23 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 12 0	Jessore.
...	...		32 0	32 0	18 0 to 19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	7 12 to 8 12	8 8	3 12 to 4 11	5 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 [illegible]	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	6 0 to 7 8	6 0 to 8 0	5 0 to 7 8	Moorshedabad
..	..	..	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0 to 6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	Dinagepore
40 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	22 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	5 10	6 0	4 12	6 0	5 0	4 0	8 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 12 0	Maldah.
30 0	24 0		24 10 to 30 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 0 to 16 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	4 0 to 5 0	5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0	4 8 to 5 0	6 0 to 10 0	5 0 to 8 0	10 0 to 12 0	Rajshahye
...	...	.	15 0	14 5	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	5 10	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 12 0	11 4	7 to 10 0	Rungpore
...	..	.	19 8	19 4	12 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	..	Bogra.
...	..	..	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pubna
24 0	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 14 0	Darjeeling
		.	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 3	6 1	5 10 to 6 0	5 8 to 6 8	5 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	6 0 to 7 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	Julpigoree
																					Eastern
...		.	22 0	22 0	16 0	120 0	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	6 0	5 0 to 7 0	5 0 to 6 0	5 0 to 6 0	8 0 to 17 0	8 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 25 0	Dacca.
.	.	.	16 0	16 0	11 0			..	8 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0 to 12 0	8 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	Fureedpore
...	..	.	21 0	21 0	13 0	100 0	100	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	8 0 to 14 0	Backergunge
...		...	19 0	18 8	13 8	.	..	.	8 12	8 8	8 4	7 8	7 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 0	Mymensingh

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, and rice common 26-8 seers.
I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 33-12 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 26-4 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 21 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 2[illegible] seers, rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 1[illegible]
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 23-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 5 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize [illegible] 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 15 to 23 seers, and gram 8 to 13 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, and rice common 19 to 20 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, paddy 3[illegible] to 4[illegible] seers, and gram 1[illegible] to 21 seers
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 10 to 1[illegible]

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

...icts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.
...ts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	R 13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 0	23 0	21 4	23 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 4	13 5	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...ah ...	8 6	8 5	8 0	...	...	...	14 5	15 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...R.																					
...	28 8	28 0	19 0	50 0	50 0	33 0	12 8	12 12	14 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	28 0	...	...	...
...	T 24 8	26 4	17 8	41 4	40 0	25 0	11 8	11 4	11 0	22 12	25 0	22 8	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	45 0	...
...	U 23 0	23 0	19 0	36 8	35 0 to 36 0	23 0	18 0	17 8	12 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	31 8	32 0	20 0	...	...	...
...	V 23 0	22 0	19 0	35 11	35 11	27 0	18 4	26 0	25 0	20 4	20 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	28 9	38 0
...	W 22 0	21 0	14 0	40 0	35 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	..	...	35 0	35 0	28 0
...	23 8	23 8	17 0	46 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	...	21 0	39 0	38 0	26 0
...	X 22 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 12	22 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	40 0
...	23 1	26 2	19 9	36 7	36 7	23 1	16 8	11 5	12 6	23 1	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Y 20 3	22 12	22 11	37 15	44 5	22 11	18 15	21 7	20 3	22 12	22 12	22 11	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
...	Z 22 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...unuahs	AA 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...a.																					
...	21 0	21 0	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	17 1	31 8	30 3	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0
...	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	...	23 10	17 1	17 1	28 14	28 14	26 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	BB 18 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...NAGPORE.																					
...Frontier Agency.																					
..	CC 22 0	22 0	12 0	30 0	27 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	10 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	33 0
...	18 0	18 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	42 0
...	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	DD 18 12	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	...	...

...the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 19 seers, and common rice 23 seers.
...the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, and common rice 16 to 23 seers.
...the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 30 seers, barely 40 to 47-8 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 21-4 to 27-8 seers, lesser millets 46 seers, maize 35 to 41-4 seers, and gram 28 to 37-4 seers.
...the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 29 seers, bulrush millet ... to 31 seers, great millet 27 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 34 to 31 seers.
...the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 24 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 seers, rice common 18 seers, lesser millet 30 seers, maize 34 seers and gram 28 seers.
...the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22-8 seers, barley 35, rice best sort 14 to 21 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, lesser millets 30 to 36 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 27-8 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 26 seers, lesser millets 15 to 45 seers, maize 24 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

...ALCUTTA,
...February 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 31st January 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.												AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.										DISTRI
MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
																					Eastern Distri
...	...	...	16 0	18 8	13 0	160 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0 to 10 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0 to 10 0	7 0 to 8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 to 20 0	9 0 to 15 0	9 0 to 12 0	Chittagong.
Y...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	7 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	10 0 to 15 0	9 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	8 0 to 15 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	6 10	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hi
...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0 to 7 0	10 8	10 0	8 0 to 9 0	Hill Tipper
																					Bi
41 0	39 0	26 0	34 0	33 0	22 0	160 0	150 0	155 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	3 0 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Patna.
36 8	26 12	25 0	32 0	32 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	2 8 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 6 to 2 12	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	2 8 to 4 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	Gya.
34to35	33to34	19 0	36 8	38 0	19 0	160 0	120 8	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 to 6	5 to 6	5 to 6	7 to 9	7 to 8	7 to 9	Shahabad.
34 0	33 0	38 0	27 8	28 8	30 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 8	3 12	...	...	4 to 5	...	...	4 8 to 8 0	...	...	Durbhunga.
35 0	33 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	...	3 0 to 4 0	5 0 to 5 8	...	4 0 to 6 0	4 0 to 6 0	...	Mozufferpore.
40 0	38 0	25 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	2 8 to 3 12	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	4 0 to 4 8	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 10 0	Sarun.
40 0	36 0	33 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	4 0	4 to 6	3 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Chumparun.
30 4	32 5	27 3	30 4	31 5	22 5	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	5 10 to 7 8	Monghyr.
36 12	30 8	27 12	26 8	27 12	21 7	151 8	157 13	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 3	2 13 to 3 12	3 8 to 4 0	2 5 to 3 12	3 8 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	7 8 to 9 6	5 8 to 10 0	5 10 to 7 8	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	7 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	5 0	3 0 to 5 0	4 8	4 8 to 10 0	4 8 to 10 0	10 0	Purneah.
45 0	45 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	3 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Sonthal Pergu
																					ORISSA.
...	...	...	30 3	24 4	24 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	9 2	5 10	5 10	5 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 10 0	7 8 to 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	22 5	23 10	15 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	15 12	12 0	3 13	3 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0	...	4 0 to 10 0	5 0	...	5 0 to 15 0	8 0	...	Balasore.
																					CHOTA N
																					South-Western Fronti
30 0	36 0	27 0	26 4	27 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	6 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	7 8	7 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	3 0 to 5 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	5 0 to 12 0	Lohardugga
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	4 8 to 5 0	5 0 to 10 0	0 0 to 10 0	6 0 to 8 0	Singbhoom.
36 0	34 0	28 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	3 12	3 12	3 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 26, murwa 22 seers, and to 23 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 to 21 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 26 seers, barley 45 to 47 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 seers, rice common 23 to 29 seers, bulrush to 55 seers, maize 33 to 55 seers, and gram 21 to 28 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 36 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barely 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 27 to 27-8 seers, lesser mill 48 seers, maize 35 to 37-8 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 10 seers, rice best sort 19 to 21 seers, rice common 25 to 32 seers, maize 40 gram 16 to 22-4 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of B

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th February 1876.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 7,* '76	Nil.	Winter crops and sugarcane are doing well. Cholera in Culna and Jehanabad, and small-pox in Koosoomgram.
	2	Bankoora, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Somewhat warmer than last week. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Health of the district is good.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Winter crops are progressing favorably; a little rain would do much good.
	4	Midnapore, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer, but not unseasonable. Rice crop is all harvested. *Rubbee* crops are fair.
	5	Hooghly, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold since the 4th. Foggy on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. Sowings of *jali dhan* is going on in a small part of the chur lands in Balaghur. Spring crops are doing well. Heavy dews doing much good to the crops. Late potatoe irrigation going on. Rain wanted. Rice and *kalai* harvest closed. Early potatoes are being dug up. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Vegetables in large quantities are selling very cheap in the bazar. Tanks are very low.
		Howrah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 7,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy mornings in the beginning of the week. Very cold during the last two days. The harvest of *amun*, or the late rice, is all but completed. Cold weather crops are doing well. Strong cases of cholera reported from thanas Hosnabad and Joynuggur. Fever rapidly abating.
	7	Nuddea, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Foggy in the early part of the week, but afterwards clear and cold. Harvest is going on, and the outturn is a little below average as a rule.
	8	Jessore, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear days with foggy mornings. The winter crops have been rather poor owing to want of rain, which is also required for the preparation of the ground for sowing the early rice.
	9	Moorshedabad „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable, cool. Cold weather crops are generally very fair. Rain would be of benefit to some but of injury to others, especially to the advanced gram.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Harvesting of the paddy crops is over. The yield has been from 10 to 12 annas. The prospects of the other crops, on the whole, are fair.
	11	Maldah, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—High wind with clouds of dust. Indigo is doing well. The early spring rice is being transplanted and is thriving. The cold weather crops are maturing and require rain, and *kalai* pulse has almost been reaped. Only one death from cholera, and one from fever, during the week.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 5, „	Nil.	Fine weather with no appearance of rain. Rain is much wanted for the *rubbee* crops. Public health is generally good. Small-pox is reported in Mandah station.
	13	Rungpore, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. Rain is much wanted.
	14	Bogra, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. *Amun* rice crop is almost entirely cut.
	15	Pubna, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Occasionally warm till the 4th instant, when the wind veered to the north-west and north, and the temperature is this day some 9° lower than on the 3rd instant. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. The outturn of *maskalie* and *moung* pulses has been fair; that of *sarsa*, mustard, poor. The *dal* crops now on the ground will do fairly if we have rain soon. Cholera in the epidemic form has ceased, and the health of the district is at its normal state.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, „ 4, „	·05	Weather—Cold and cloudy. Wheat, barley, and mustard are doing well. Ground is being prepared for rice and other crops.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather during the week has been very changeable. No change to report in the prospects of the crops. Rain is greatly needed. None during the week.
		Cooch Behar, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy on some days of the week, and cold as usual. There were only a few drops of rain on Saturday night. Rain is still wanted for tobacco and other crops. The tobacco crop is generally promising, but if there be no rain the outturn will be unsatisfactory.

* Telegram of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Feb. 7,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cooler than last week. The state and prospects of the crops are fair.
	19	Fureedpore, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Continues seasonable. During the last two days it has been unusually cold. The state of the *rubbee* crops is same as reported last week, *i.e.*, they will suffer should no rainfall.
	20	Backergunge, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Close for this season of the year. Rain wanted. Prospects of the crops are fair. Still a few deaths from cholera and fever.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry, becoming prematurely warm. Prospects of the crops are favorable. The want of rain is seriously injuring the grazing lands.
	22	Tipperah, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Still dry and somewhat warm. Crops are fair. The winter crops require rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Mornings foggy. Hot weather apparently coming on. A few drops of rain in parts of the district. Tea gardens are much in want of rain. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.
	24	Noakholly, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. Mornings were foggy and cloudy. Pulses, chillies, sessamum, melon, &c., are progressing fairly. A little rain would do much good. Cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 1, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Mustard is being gathered. A very poor outturn owing to want of rain in September and October. The tea gardens are suffering from drought.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer than usual at this time of the year and occasionally cloudy. Mustard is being harvested, and tobacco and chillies on the ground are doing well. Public health is good.
BEHAR				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Feb. 7,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Very cold, with strong westerly wind. The prospects of the rubbee crops are favorable. Health of the district is good.
	27	Gya, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—High west winds, with very little intermission. Warmer than usual, save the last two days. Thermometer reached 87°. No sign of rain. Public health is good. *Rubbee* crops are still better than might be expected after the long drought. Very fair in much the larger part of the district.
	28	Shahabad, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the commencement, but now cold, with strong westerly wind. Prospects of the *rubbee* remain unchanged. Rain is much wanted.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with westerly wind. No report received from Madhoobany. Elsewhere there is no change in the prospects of crops, and prices shew a tendency to decline.
	30	Mozufferpore „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather is getting rather warmer. Strong west winds prevail. The prospects of the *rubbee* crops in Seetamarhee sub-division have been much improved by the last rain, but elsewhere they are unaltered. The present weather is very unfavourable for wheat and barley crops Continued importations from Nepaul and Chumparun, and abundant supplies of grain, which have lately come into the district from North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have kept the prices of maize and barley exceedingly low. The principal markets are glutted. Mozufferpore dealers apprehend heavy losses on local stores, and a year of unexampled cheapness (except of rice) is now anticipated by the people. At Hazeepore and Mozufferpore maize has fallen from 25 and 28 seers (in October) to 40 seers per rupee (in February); and in the latter town barley to-day is 45 seers against 30 seers in October. At Seetamarhee maize and barley have fallen from 34 and 25 seers (in October) to 40 and 35 seers (in January); but notwithstanding vast importations of food during the last three months, and stagnation of export rice trade, the price of common rice has remained stationary since 1st November, being 22½ seers against 35 seers in January 1875. The expansion and energy of private (import) trade have been marvellous, and anxiety on the score of future food supplies no longer exists. The latest accounts from Mr. Mosley, Sub-Divisional Officer at Seetamarhee, report—"*Makai* pouring down from Nepal," and "*makai* carts swarming,—coming from Nepal."
	31	Saran, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold; cloudless sky with westerly wind. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The *rubbee* crops are progressing favorably. Mustard and peas are being harvested. Wheat, barley, and *ruhur* pulse, are doing well, and fast reaching maturity. Poppy is everywhere forward. Indigo prospects are indifferent. The steady westerly wind is drying up the moisture in the fields. Prices (rice excepted) are favorable. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Rain is wanted. West wind is prevailing everywhere. There is no change in the state of the crops. If rain does not fall shortly, the *rubbee* crops in the south of the district will probably suffer considerably.

* Telegrams of the 7th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, Feb. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—High cold westerly winds. No change in the prospects of the crops since last week, *i.e.*, the *rubbee* prospects continue fair. In the extensive low-lying dearas the crops are very good. *Rubbee* crop being cut. Outturn on high lands expected to be about an eight-anna crop. On the high lands the crops are scanty in consequence of no rain having fallen since they were sown in October. The crops on the low-lying inundated de ras continue good.
	34	Bhagulpore, " 7,* "	Nil.	Strong cold westerly winds, injurious to the *rubbee*, which, if no rain falls soon, will not be more than an eight-anna crop. In places it is still very good. Rice is cheaper in Soopool generally than in Banka or head-quarters sub-division. Murwa is about 30 to 35 seers the rupee in Soopool, but the sub-divisional officer reports he expects distress soon. The condition of the people is good, and general health is very good.
	35	Purneah, " 5, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with sharp westerly wind. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Rain is much wanted.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. " 5, "	Nil.	Weather in Dumka not so bad as last week. Occasional high wind. Little crop of any kind is on the ground. Country is extremely dry.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack, Jan. 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Crops are doing well. A little rain would do good, but is not absolutely needed. Cattle disease in places. Human health is generally good.
	38	Pooree, Feb. 3, "	Nil.	Weather—Clear, and very little cold. Harvesting of the *sarud*, or the main rice crop is nigh completion. Sugarcane is being cut. Pulses are flowering, and some almost ripe. Castor plants are growing well, and some flowering. Tobacco plantations going on. *Dalwa* paddy crop is in progress.
	39	Balasore, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather continues fine. No rain has fallen in the district since the 24th October, and ploughing has accordingly not yet commenced. The cold-weather crops have been good, and are now off the land. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with high west winds. There is no change to report. The *rubbee* crops continue to suffer from want of rain, while the high west winds are drying up the whole country.
	41	Lohardugga, " 5, "	Nil.	Weather—Cool, but disagreeable, owing to the strong west winds. The absence of rain has affected the crops in some parts of the Sudder sub-division, but not to any great extent yet. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner writes—The strong west winds are drying up the crop. No signs of rain. The strong west winds still continue to blow. Small-pox still exists in parts of Palamow, but the cases are not many.
	42	Singbhoom, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Such crops as remain are favorably reported, but some rain is now needed for preparation of land for the ensuing season. The district is healthy.
	43	Manbhoom, " 5, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold winds blowing. State and prospects of the crops same as last week. So far as the Deputy Commissioner has been able to judge, the few crops on the ground at present appear good, but he expresses an anxiety as regards the scarcity of water. Unless there be rain soon, he is afraid there will be an unhealthy season. Cholera is reported in one or two places.

* Telegram of the 7th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 8th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Not rec	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Ni	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	.....	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	0·46	0·67	29th Jan.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·22	0·22	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patoonkhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jumalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	d tto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Not rec	Not rec.	... ..	......	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboonah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	22nd Jan.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	29th Jan.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Sewan	Nil	ditto ..	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	ditto ...	0·77	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	29th Jan.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·33	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Rajmehal	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not received 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd January 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Juguts ingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Balasore ... Collector's Office	Nil	ditto	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	29th Jan.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·47	Not rec.	1·55	22nd Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·05	ditto	0·21	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·60	ditto	1·06	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	8·00?	0·30	8·30	29th Jan.	

CALCUTTA,
5th February 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Jan. 30th	10	29·972	29·991	72·3	61·0	40	W S W	2·5	...	......	b
		16	29·842	29·860	79·6	61·8	30	W N W	8·7	...	......	b
	31st	10	29·971	29·990	72·5	67·5	75	S	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·849	29·867	81·0	61·0	34	S S W	3·8	...	......	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·992	30·011	73·5	70·2	84	S S E	3·1	...	C	......
		16	29·869	29·887	81·5	65·0	30	W	4·9	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·994	30·013	72·4	69·8	87	S S W	4·2	...	K	......
		16	29·858	29·876	83·6	61·5	36	S S W	5·8	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·004	30·022	76·2	69·0	67	N N E	5·3	...	......	b
		16	29·880	29·898	83·5	66·4	30	N	7·8	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·063	30·082	70·8	57·0	37	N	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·922	29·940	76·5	58·0	25	N W	8·5	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·084	30·103	66·0	55·0	31	N W	3·5	...	......	b
		16	29·955	29·974	75·0	56·0	22	N W	8·2	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	Jan. 30th	10	29·987	29·993	73	64	58	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·853	29·859	78	71	69	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
	31st	10	29·975	29·981	73	71	90	S S W	......	...	C	b, o f
		16	29·856	29·862	78	73	77	S	......	...	C	b, m
	Feb. 1st	10	29·989	29·995	72	71	95	S S W	......	...	......	f
		16	29·873	29·879	78	73	77	S	......	...	C	d, m
	2nd	10	29·995	30·001	77	73	81	S S W	......	...	K	b, m scuds.
		16	29·887	29·893	80	75	74	S	......	...	K	b, m
	3rd	10	30·021	30·027	78	73	77	W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·887	29·893	83	63	42	N W	......	...	......	b, m
	4th	10	30·067	30·073	73	58	34	N	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·926	29·932	77	60	31	N	......	...	......	b, m
	5th	10	30·091	30·097	70	56	35	N N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·952	29·958	76	50	30	W S W	......	...	......	b, m
Chittagong.	Jan. 30th	10	29·929	30·024	72	64	62	S S E	2·1	...	......	m
		16	29·800	29·894	78	67	53	W	7·1	...	......	b
	31st	10	29·909	30·004	72	64	62	W N W	3·5	...	......	m
		16	29·788	29·881	79	69	58	S W	6·3	...	......	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·926	30·201	72	63	53	E	2·6	...	......	m
		16	29·828	29·921	78	70	65	W N W	5·1	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·948	30·012	77	71	73	N N E	2·1	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·855	29·918	78	71	69	W	8·7	...	K	m
	3rd	10	29·966	30·060	76	70	72	E S E	2·2	...	......	m
		16	29·832	29·925	80	71	62	W S W	8·2	...	C, K	g
	4th	10	29·956	30·050	76	71	77	S W	2·5	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·820	29·913	80	69	54	E S E	2·9	...	......	b
	5th	10	29·974	30·068	75	56	22	N	5·2	...	......	m
		16	29·870	29·964	76	57	23	S S E	6·4	...	......	b
Madras.	Jan. 29th	10	30·012	30·042	78	69	61	N	4	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·919	80	70	58	E S E	7	...	......	b
	30th	10	30·015	30·045	79	70	61	S E	1	...	......	b
		16	29·893	29·923	82	69	48	E	8	...	......	b, c
	31st	10	30·025	30·055	79	70	61	S by W	7	...	......	b
		16	29·871	29·901	80	70	58	S E by E	7	...	......	b
	Feb. 1st	10	30·015	30·045	79	70	61	S by W	5	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·919	81	72	62	S E by E	7	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·062	30·092	81	69	51	S E by S	4	...	......	b
		16	29·932	29·962	81	69	51	E S E	6	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·071	30·101	79	68	54	S E by S	5	...	......	b
		16	29·938	29·968	81	70	55	S E	5	...	......	b
	4th	10	30·067	30·097	80	69	54	S by W	6	...	......	b
		16	29·929	29·959	80	68	51	S E	8	...	......	b
Cuttack.	Jan. 29th	10	29·899	29·982	76	60	34	W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·748	29·828	85	62	20	W	3·7	...	......	b
	30th	10	29·909	29·993	75	62	44	W	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·768	29·850	87	65	25	N	1·2	...	......	b
	31st	10	29·899	29·983	75	67	63	N	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·775	29·857	88	66	26	N W	2·7	...	......	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·924	30·007	76	63	64	W	0·4	...	......	b
		16	29·783	29·865	89	67	26	W N W	1·8	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·939	30·023	79	68	54	S W	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·800	29·881	90	67	25	N N W	2·3	...	......	b
	3rd	10	29·953	30·036	80	69	54	S W	1·7	...	......	b
		16	29·817	29·898	91	67	23	W N W	2·4	...	......	b
	4th	10	29·989	30·073	78	62	35	N E	1·1	...	......	b
		16	29·838	29·920	84	64	28	E	3·7	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·017	30·101	73	58	34	N W	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·881	29·964	82	59	17	W S W	1·8	...	......	b
Akyab.	Jan. 30th	10	30·004	30·026	70	64	70	E N E	2·2	...	......	g
		16	29·895	29·917	76	64	64	S S E	4·0	...	......	b
	31st	10	29·976	29·998	75	66	59	E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·870	29·892	77	68	60	W	5·8	...	......	b
	Feb. 1st	10	29·994	30·016	71	65	70	E N E	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·887	29·900	77	66	53	W	7·0	...	......	b
	2nd	10	30·013	30·035	75	65	55	E	3·6	...	......	b
		16	29·914	29·936	79	71	65	W	9·0	...	......	b
	3rd	10	30·038	30·060	78	70	65	N N W	3·8	...	......	b
		16	29·869	29·921	81	71	59	N W	7·8	...	......	b
	4th	10	29·988	30·010	79	70	61	E N E	3·2	..	......	b
		16	29·809	29·891	81	72	62	W	9·5	...	......	b
	5th	10	30·000	30·022	77	66	53	E	3·7	...	......	b
		16	29·897	29·919	79	62	83	N W	8·5	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th February 1876.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office Calcutta, from 1st to 7th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb.	1st	29·915	82·8	66·4	130·5	72 8	66·8	62·0	0 70	S W, S S W & W by S	...	79·6	......	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from mid-night to 4 A.M., at 7, 8, and 11 P.M.
	2nd	·918	84·5	67·5	138·0	74·2	68 8	65·0	·74	S W & S by W	...	95·1	......	...	Overcast and clear. Foggy from mid-night to 4 A.M.
	3rd	·928	84·3	69 9	135·0	75·4	68·5	63·7	·68	S S W, & N by E	...	148·6	......	(	Overcast and clear. Foggy from 7 to 11 P.M.
	4th	·968	77·5	63 5	132·0	69·5	58·6	49·9	·53	N N E, N & N W	...	121·8	......	...	Clear.
	5th	·991	75·0	58·4	136·0	65·5	54·5	45·7	·51	N N W, N W & S W	0·2	166·4	......	...	Clear. Slightly foggy at 8 and 9 P.M.
	6th	30·007	75·0	55 3	132·4	64·7	54·2	45·8	·53	S W, N E & W S W	...	105 0	......	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy from 8 to 11 P.M.
	7th	29 907	76·0	54·4	130·4	64·3	54·7	46·1	·54	S W & S S W	...	84·3	......	...	Clear. Foggy from mid-night to 6 A.M., and 8 to 10 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	30·1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	84·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	82·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·60
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67

			Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ...	by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
	by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-two previous years	..	0·30
Ditto ditto between the 31st January and the 7th February		...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto,	average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·76

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th February 1876

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

KHURREEF SEASON 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of November 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice Irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1875.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1875 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.*	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	407	3,119	4,044	38	7,201	148	6	154	7,355	9,027	...	72·49	52·93
		High Level, Section I.	675	173	2,533	2,808	40	5,381	29	...	29	5,410	7,257			
		Tuldundah ...	1,300	63·708	314	78	29	402	74	...	74	476	2,035			
		Matchgong ...	650	26·25	139	159	37	335	56	..	56	391	1,7[illegible]			
		Total of the month ...	..	...	6,095	7,080	125	13,319	307	6	313	(a) 13,632	20,168	...	..	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	15,682	4,230	21	19,913	187	8	195	20,108	.	...	...	...
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	402·13	15,206	25,623	106	43,935	...	...	...	43,935	54,630	...	42·24	56·39 Five years.
	Howrah ..	Panchkoorah ...	300	30·10	...	8,471	...	8,471	...	...	...	8,471	10,223	...	55·66	43·53
		Total of the month ..	..	...	15,206	37,094	106	52,406	..	...	..	52,406	64,853	...	...	...
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	22,646	42,026	111	64,853	...	.	.	64,853	...	.	...	......
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ..	4,342	853	..	915	2,050	2,965	.	...	...	2,965	...	...	47·26	38·26
		Arrah ..	1,9[illegible]	747·36	..	23,579	6,5[illegible]2	30,111	...	...	..	30,111	...	...	31·90	Not known.
	Gya and Patna	Patna ..	1,406	177	...	8,930	71	9,001	.	..	..	9,001	...	..	39·91	
		Total of the month ...		...		32,424	8,653	42,077	...	...	...	42,077	...	...	...	......
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		..	..		.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	......
		Grand total of the month ...	.	.	21,301	77,607	8,894	1,07,802	307	6	313	1,08,115	84,961	...	...	......
	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	38,309	46,323	132	84,766	187	8	195	84,961	...	...	...	......

Remarks.

(*a*) The details of column 13 are—

	Acres.
At the rate of Re. 1	12,531
Ditto of Re 1-8... ...	691
Ditto of Rs. 3	97
Total ...	13,319

Perennial—

Sugarcane	178
Huldi	61
Garden produce	52
Brinjals	15
Plantains	3
Saru	2
Garden-nut	1
Ginger	1
	313
Total ...	13,632

The 4th January 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd January 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,369	23,652 1 5	2,168 2 2	1,25,837 25	26,532 2 4	2,432 2 3	4,600 4 5
Or per mile of railway	211	149 7 4	13 14 0	795 7	167 10 7	15 7 5	29 1 5
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	75,562½	57,787 0 6	5,297 3 10	2,84,130 17	69,370 13 9	6,358 19 11	11,656 3 9
Total for 4 weeks ...	108,931½	81,439 10 11	7,465 6 0	4,09,968 2	95,903 0 1	8,791 2 2	16,256 8 2
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,801	22,365 0 9	2,050 2 7	1,61,191 21	32,843 12 6	3,010 13 7	5,060 16 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	195	141 5 3	12 10 1	1,018 24	207 8 8	19 0 6	31 19 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	109,109½	70,568 15 5	6,468 16 5	5,09,307 28	1,02,072 15 0	9,356 13 9	15,825 10 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	141,295½	2,08,477 6 6	27,360 8 7	10,40,036 10	4,03,700 8 0	37,005 17 7	64,366 6 2	44,806½	72,810½	117,116½
Or per mile of railway	......	233 3 8	21 7 7	......	315 7 3	28 18 4	50 5 11	.....	.....	......
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	398,041	9,18,508 6 3	84,196 12 0	29,48,009 30	12,44,063 0 8	114,039 3 3	198,235 15 3	156,812½	235,646½	392,458
Total for 4 weeks	539,336½	12,16,985 12 9	111,557 0 7	39,88,046 0	16,47,764 1 3	151,045 0 10	262,602 1 5	201,618½	307,956½	509,575
Comparison										
Total for corresponding week of previous year . ..	108,998	1,55,137 10 3	14,220 19 0	9,50,708 20	3,96,449 10 6	36,341 4 4	50,562 3 4	41,037	72,113	113,150
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	......	121 8 7	11 2 3	......	309 12 7	28 7 11	39 10 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	467,199	6,72,414 11 1	61,638 0 3	37,64,206 0	16,70,011 7 3	153,084 7 8	214,722 7 11	176,734	308,740	485,474

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,404	18,268 3 6	1,674 11 9	94,682 20	21,740 14 0	1,992 18 3	3,667 10 0	4,251	5,280	9,531
Or per mile of railway	......	81 10 4	7 9 3	... ..	97 2 8	8 18 2	16 7 10	... .	.. .	. ....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	19,591½	62,668 15 3	5,744 13 1	3,01,556 0	67,140 13 0	6,154 11 6	11,899 4 7	14,358¾	18,424	32,782¾
Total for 4 weeks	25,995½	80,937 2 9	7,419 4 10	3,96,238 20	88,881 11 0	8,147 9 9	15,566 14 7	18,609¾	23,704	42,313¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year . .	5,218	14,545 8 0	1,333 6 9	1,14,338 30	30,857 5 0	2,828 11 9	4,161 18 6	4,297	5,616	9,913
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	..	65 0 1	5 19 2	......	137 14 7	12 12 10	18 12 0	.. .	......	..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	21,943	66,863 5 9	6,129 2 10	4,16,899 10	113,503 3 6	10,404 9 3	16,533 12 1	18,449	24,320	42,769

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,011	1,455 0 0	145 10 0	20,903 0	657 0 0	65 14 0	211 4 0
Or per mile of railway	393	52 0 0	5 4 0	747 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	7 11 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	35,738	4,626 0 0	462 12 0	52,070 0	1,624 0 0	162 8 0	625 0 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	46,749	6,081 0 0	608 2 0	72,973 0	2,281 0 0	228 2 0	836 4 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,333½	1,182 3 3	118 4 5	17,808 0	590 6 3	59 0 9	177 5 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	333	42 3 7	4 4 5	638 6	21 1 4	2 2 2	6 6 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,353½	5,291 6 6	529 2 10	67,443 20	2,294 8 6	229 9 1	758 11 11

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th January 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,885	923 0 0	92 6 0	11,982 0	919 0 0	91 18 0	184 4 0
Or per mile of railway	69	34 0 0	3 8 0	440 0	33 8 0	3 7 0	6 15 0
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	6,012	3,241 0 0	324 2 0	27,369 0	2,215 0 0	221 10 0	545 12 0
Total for 5 weeks ...	7,897	4,164 0 0	416 8 0	39,351 0	3,134 0 0	313 8 0	729 16 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,873	1,205 13 10	120 11 9	7,229 20	564 9 6	56 9 2	177 0 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	68	44 4 0	4 8 6	265 12	20 11 6	2 1 5	6 9 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	6,473½	4,721 9 8	472 3 2	21,491 30	1,863 10 3	186 7 3	658 10 5

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[illegible] No. 7 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE, *The 8th November* 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND, *Private Secretary.*

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 565C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 7th February* 1876.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Pachamba Division of the Hazareebagh District, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation VII of 1822 in connection with the survey of the Dhanwar estate.

The 9th February 1876.—Baboo Deno Nath De, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The services of Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes, C.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.

The 10th February 1876.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, is transferred to Khoolnah.

Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit, Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoolnah, is transferred to Bagirhat.

Baboo Joggeshur Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The 11th February 1876.—Mr. John Edward Beevor Jeffery, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Tajpore Division of the Durbhunga District, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, with effect from the 1st March 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Edward Richard Henry, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Division of the Durbhunga District from the date on which he may relieve Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, instead of the leave for six months, on private affairs, granted to him under orders of the 22nd December 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Chaklajat zemindaries in Julpigoree, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, or until further orders, from the date on which he joined that appointment.

The 12th February 1876.—Baboo Madhub Chunder Moitro, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is transferred to Julpigoree.

Moulvi Syed Obedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Bogra.

This cancels the orders of the 15th ultimo, transferring Moulvi Obedoollah to Julpigoree.

Captain N. Lowis, Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 14th February 1876.—The services of Colonel Arthur Elderton are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 24th November 1875.

Police.—*The 12th February* 1876.—Mr. David Lacey, District Superintendent of Police, Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

The 14th February 1876.—Mr. H. R. Symons, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebagh, is transferred to Mymensingh.

The 15th February 1876.—Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Patna for employment on special duty.

Registration.—*The 9th February* 1876.—Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Doomka, *vice* Mr. W. M. Smith, with effect from the 1st November 1875.

Education.—*The 4th February* 1876.—Baboo Baroda Prosad Ghose is appointed to be a Lecturer at the Krishnaghur College.

The 9th February 1876.—Mr. C. R. Marriott, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Chumparun, *vice* Baboo Luchmi Narain, transferred.

The 12th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee for Hooghly and Howrah:—

Mr. F. J. Rowe, B.A., Professor, Hooghly College.
Baboo Lolit Mohun Singh, Zemindar.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Bograh District School Committee:—

Mr. R. Sandiford, Civil Medical Officer, *vice* Mr. A. Lyons, transferred.
Baboo Sham Chand Dhur, Moonsif, *vice* Baboo Ketra Prosad Mookerjee, transferred.
Baboo Chandra Mohun Mozumdar, Head Master, Zillah School.

The 15th February 1876.—Moulvi Mujeed Bukht Mozoomdar is appointed to be a member of the Rajshahye Madrissa Committee.

Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College.

Opium.—*The 15th February* 1876.—Mr. H. Mathews, Officiating Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bettiah, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Goruckpore from the date of his relieving Mr. James David Sayce.

Medical.—*The 9th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Augurparah:—

Baboo Modoo Soodun Gangooly, *vice* Baboo Raj Kissen Banerjee, who has left the district.
" Nil Madhub Chatterjee, M.B., *vice* Baboo Biressur Bose, deceased.

The 15th February 1876.—Surgeon W. Harvey, Civil Surgeon of Beerbhoom, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the standing Medical Committee at the Presidency, with effect from the 15th instant.

The 10th February 1876.—The services of Surgeon L. R. Dawson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong, *vice* Baboo Denonath Sen, who has left the district.

Surgeon J. J. Wood, Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Surgeon Gopal Chunder Roy is appointed to act as Superintendent of Vaccination, Ranchi Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. J. J. Wood, or until further orders.

The 14*th February* 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Romesh Chunder Goopto, attached to the Midnapore Charitable Dispensary, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Umrito Lall Moonshee, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the Midnapore Charitable Dispensary during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Romesh Chunder Goopto, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Barooah, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore.

EMIGRATION.—*The* 14*th February* 1876.—Surgeon-Major W. J. Palmer is appointed under Section 12 Act VII (B C.) of 1873 to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants within the town and suburbs of Calcutta, *vice* Dr. F. N. Macnamara, resigned.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The* 9*th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Local Economic Museum Committee in the district of Chittagong:—

Baboo Khettro Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, *vice* Baboo Bisheshur Bhattacharjee.
Baboo Kumud Bundhoo Bose, Head Master, Normal School, *vice* Mr. Watson.

MUNICIPAL.—*The* 9*th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are reappointed, under the provision of Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1873, to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Dacca:—

Khajah Ahsanoollah, Khan Bahadoor.
Khajah Mohomed Azgar.
Mr. M. David.
" W. Harney.
Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose.

The 9*th February* 1876.—Mr. A. Weckes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to be controlling and registering officer under Section 2, Act V (B.C.) of 1866 (the Hackney Carriage Act), within the Municipality of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

The following Notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

The 2*nd February* 1876.—Mr. J. F. Needham, Assistant Political Agent, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Political Agent of the Naga Hills, with effect from the 7th January 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 14*th February* 1876.—In continuation of the notification of the 11th January 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th idem, regarding the examination of assistants and others, Mr. G. E. Carter, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Sultanpore, is declared to have passed in Surveying.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15*th February* 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the powers vested in him by Clause 2 of Section 3 of the Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that, from this day, the provisions of Act IV of 1870, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in Bengal, shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 14*th February* 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1519.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per rupee. A supplementary Tariff table is under preparation, and will be circulated with the least possible delay, whereof Schedule 14 will be in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF CHUMPARUN.

The 7th February 1876.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Chumparun have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the current cess year running from the 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pie or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II.—Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of immovable property under Part III of the Act.

III. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

					Yearly Cess. Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs.	100,	but less than Rs.	500	...	1	0	0
" "	500,	" "	1,000	...	3	0	0
" "	1,000,	" "	2,000	...	4	8	0

" " 2,000, and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof, of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th January 1876.—A plan and estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000 (thirty thousand) for the construction of a new Burning Ghât at Nimtollah, for the purpose of straightening the new river-side road at this point, having been submitted by the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under cover of their Officiating Vice-Chairman's letter No. 2105, dated the 14th January 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the project under Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, on the understanding that Rs. 5,000 of this amount will be provided by the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st February 1876.—The following circular is published in substitution of the Circular No. 19, dated 7th December 1875, which issued from this (General, Miscellaneous) department, and appeared at page 28, Part I, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th January 1876. The amendment is in the intimation therein made, "that no books except those mentioned by the Government of India are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government." The words "except those mentioned by the Government of India" having been inadvertently introduced, are omitted from the amended circular.

[*Amended.*]

No. 2367, dated Fort William, the 16th November 1875.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to invite the attention of the Government of Bengal to the subject of the expenditure incurred for the purchase of books published in India, and to suggest the expediency of some restrictions upon the discretion now exercised by heads of offices in this matter.

2. It appears to the Government of India that, as a rule, books should not be bought at the public expense without the previous sanction of the local Government, or, under its instructions, of certain responsible heads of departments; and further, that such sanction should not, except for special reasons, be given to the purchase of any books except law books.

3. Moreover, the Government, as a rule, should not undertake to supply, at the public cost, commentaries or annotations on Acts of the legislature: such works ordinarily form part of an officer's private library.

4. Directories and such like works should only be allowed under special circumstances, where there may be evident inconvenience to the public service if they are not at hand for reference. The local Government should decide to what offices books published by the Government should be supplied, such as the Postal Guide, the Civil Lists, the Codes of the Financial or Public Works Departments, the Army Lists, &c. In future, indents for such

books should not be complied with unless received through the local Government, or authorised by some general or special order of the local Government. No payment should be required for books of this class.

5. The suggestions in this letter have reference only to *books published in India*. The purchase of *newspapers and other periodicals*, and of *books published in Europe or America*, is subject to separate regulations.

6. The Government of India will be glad to see in due course any instructions which may be issued in consequence of these orders.

Circular No. 19.

COPY forwarded to the officers and departments named below for information, with an intimation that no books are in future to be purchased without the sanction of Government:—

To the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
„ Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Opium, Excise, &c., Departments (Commissioners and District Officers have been supplied direct).
„ Commissioners of Divisions.
„ Civil and Sessions Judges.
„ Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
„ First Judge, Small Cause Court, Calcutta.
„ Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
„ Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department.
„ Inspector-General of Police, L. P.
„ Ditto of Jails, L. P.
„ Ditto of Registration, L. P.
„ Director of Public Instruction.
„ Master-Attendant.
„ Protector of Emigrants.
„ Superintendent of Emigrants, Calcutta.
„ Embarkation Agent, Goalundo.
„ Conservator of Forests.
„ Mofussil Small Cause Court Judges.
„ Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta.
„ Meteorological Reporter.
„ Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
„ Bengali Translator to Government.
„ Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.
„ Principal of the Presidency College.
„ Superintendent of the European Insane Asylum at Bhowanipore.
To all Departments of this Government.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
The 7th December 1875. *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14*th February* 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a scientific institution, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 2 beeghas 15 cottahs, more or less, with buildings thereon, known as premises No. 210, Bow Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by tenanted land No. 1, Champatollah 2nd Lane, belonging to Prem Chand Boral; on the south partly by premises No. 211, Bow Bazar Street, standing in the name of the Administrator-General, administrator to the estate of Elizabeth Heather, partly by Bow Bazar Street and partly by premises No. 204, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Ramtonoo Seal; on the east partly by tenanted land No. 1, Champatollah 2nd Lane, belonging to Prem Chand Boral, partly by premises No. 204, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Ramtonoo Seal, partly by premises No. 205, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Takoor Dass and Hurry Dass Dey, partly by premises No. 206, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to W. W. Bird, Esq., and partly by premises No. 209, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Bissumbhur Dutt and on the west partly by premises No. 211, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to the Administrator-General, administrator to the estate of Elizabeth Heather, and partly by a public drain, is required for the above purpose in the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a Tramway in the Northern Division of the town of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 600 feet in length and 20 to 120 feet in breadth is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta, running north-east in a curve line from land recently purchased by Government from Kadambani Dossee, widow of Nundo Lall Pal, to the Municipal Railway, containing by estimation 3 beeghas, more or less, and bounded on the north by land recently purchased by Government, the Upper Chitpore Road, late Raja Rajkissen Bahadoor's land, and the Municipal Railway; on the east by the Municipal Railway; on the south by the Bag Bazar Street and remaining portions of premises Nos. 193 and 196, the property of Idol Aurnopurna Thakooranee, the Upper Chitpore Road, premises No. 230, remaining portion of premises No. 229, and premises No. 233, Upper Chitpore Road, the property respectively of Rajkrishna Mitra, Hurro Chunder Pal, and Kadambani Dossee, administratrix to the estate of her minor son Radhabinod Pal; and on the west by the new river-side road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the offices of the Collector under Act X of 1870 for Calcutta at Alipore, and of the Port Commissioners, No. 7, Strand Road, Calcutta.

This cancels the declaration dated the 15th November 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 1422.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the widening and improvement of a lane connecting the new river-side road and wharves at Cossipore with the public road running east and west into the Cossipore Road, and known as Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, at Chitpore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring about 500 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, and 20 cottahs 8 chittacks, more or less, partly belonging to the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and partly to the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., bounded on the north by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., and on the south by the remaining portion of the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, on the west by the new river-side road, and on the east by the premises of Messrs. Angelo Brothers and Ram Gopal Ghose's Lane, is required at Chitpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

This cancels the (first) declaration dated 13th January 1874, and published at page 62 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 566C.S.

The 5th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Burdwan, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

ASSENSOLE AND RANEEGUNGE BENCH.

Name.	Residence.	Profession.
Mr. H. J. Hynd	Bansorah	Manager of the Raneegunge Coal Company Association, Limited.
„ C. A. P. Whiffin	Chowkeedanga ...	Assistant Manager of Equitable Coal Company.
Raja Bisseshur Meyla	Searsole	Zemindar.
Baboo Okhoy Churn Mookerjee.	Raneegunge ...	Medical Practitioner.
„ Umritto Lall Mookerjee...	Ditto ...	Department Public Works, Supervisor.
„ Doorga Churn Gupta ...	Assensole ...	Medical Practitioner.
„ Lokenath Ghose	Raneegunge ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Nilmadub Gossami ...	Nichinta ...	Cultivator and landholder.
„ Shyam Churn Pal ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
„ Kally Churn Sath ...	Gopalpore ...	Trader.
„ Damoodar Halder ...	Satkahone ...	Trader.
Dr. Skipton	... ...	Members of the Raneegunge Town Committee.
Mr. J. Deveria		
„ J. Morton		

CUTWA BENCH.

Baboo Bisseshur Banerjee ...	Cutwa	Merchant.
" Bishun Chunder	Sribatty	Ditto.
" Jogendro Nath Chatterjee	Cutwa	Indigo Planter.
" Chundernath Biswas ...	Ditto	Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
" Chunder Coomar Sen ...	Ditto	Head Master.
Moulvie Nazarut Huk	Ditto	Respectable resident.
" Izzut Hossein	Gotustah	Government pensioner.
Baboo Dinobundhoo Nath ...	Cutwa	Respectable resident.
" Choitunno Prosad Barat...	Ditto	Zemindar.
" Kally Churn Shaha ...	... ...	Members of the Cutwa Town Committee.
" Bistoo Chunder Audhicary		
" Hurrokristo Roy... ...		
" Mutty Lall Shaha ...		
" Radhasoonder Mitter ...		
" Ramkoomar Banerjee ...		

CULNA BENCH.

Baboo Tarakanto Bidyasagoro ...	Culna	Executive Sub-Judge and pensioner.
" Mohendronath Goopto ...	Ditto	Medical officer.
" Dinnobundoo Nundy ...	Buddipore ...	Zemindar.
Syud Allarrohoman	Chowghoria ...	Ditto
" Abdool Futteh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Baboo Boikuntonath Dey ...	Culna	Missionary.
" Hurromohun Roy ...	Chuppi	Talookdar.
" Ram Chunder Dey ...	Meerhat	Merchant.
Moulvie Itrut Hossein	Allah	Executive Sub-Judge and pensioner.
Baboo Nimye Churn Gangooly...	... ...	Members of the Culna Town Committee.
" Taradhone Bhattacharjee.		
" Nil Madhub Mookerjee ...		
" Beny Madhub Mitter ...		
" Judunath Nundy... ...		
" Prannath Chuckerbutty ...		
" Sharoda Prosad Mookerjee		
" Manik Lal Kossin ...		
" Hiralal Gossami		
" Peary Mohun Bose ...		
" Gunga Narain Dutt ...		

SUDDER BENCH AT BURDWAN.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale... ...	Burdwan	Executive Engineer and Municipal Commissioner.
Baboo Juggobundhoo Mitter ...	Ditto	Medical Practitioner and Municipal Commissioner.
" Brojo Lal Tewary ...	Ditto	Zemindar and Municipal Commissioner.
" Muddon Lall Burmun ...	Ditto	Zemindar and Municipal Commissioner.
" Muddun Lall Tewary ...	Ditto	Zemindar and Municipal Commissioner.
" Bonomally Mookerjee ...	Ditto	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.
" Ram Lall Mookerjee ...	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
" Poranundo Mookerjee ...	Ditto	Deputy-Inspector and Municipal Commissioner.
" Punjab Lall Burmun ...	Ditto	Landholder and Municipal Commissioner.
" Kassinath Dass	Kunchunnagore ...	Trader and Municipal Commissioner.
Moonshee Tohad Roheem ...	Burdwan	Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.
Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee ...	Kumirkola ...	Executive Sub-Judge and Government pensioner.

BOODBOOD BENCH.

Baboo Madhub Lall Agoonhuttree	Khandaree ...	Landholder.
" Radhabullub Singh ...	Koochaikole ...	Zemindar.
" Ramcoomar Roy... ...	Kalikapore ...	Landholder.
" Bholanath Kobiraj ...	Mullickpore ...	Medical practitioner and landholder.
" Babooram Mundle ...	Potenah	Landholder.
" Shosheeseekhur Banerjee.	Sonamookhy ...	Landholder.
" Dinonath Koondoo ...	Mancoor	Ryot and trader.
" Bonomalli Dutt	Sonamookhy ...	Ditto ditto.

JEHANABAD BENCH.

Baboo Boikunt Nath Bose	... Atghura	Pleader.
„ Srinibash Koondoo	... Radhabullubpore...	Merchant.
Moonshee Jumjid Ahamed	... Mandaron ...	Cultivator.
„ Agromul Hak	... Ashtohory ...	Ditto.
Baboo Hem Chunder Roy	... Madhubpore ...	Talookdar.
„ Ghonesham Bhukut	... Buddongunge ...	Merchant.
„ Ram Raghob Mookerjee ..	Ditto ...	Cultivator.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Beerbhoom, and are vested with powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class:—

Mr. F. T. Read	... Manager, Hetumpore Estate.
Baboo Kenaram Ghose ...	... } Zemindars.
„ Dhukhinarunjun Mookerjee	... } Zemindars.
„ Preonath Ghose ...	... Zemindar and grain merchant.
„ Gopeswar Sen ...	... } Zemindars and money-lenders.
Moonshee Abdu Suban ...	.. } Zemindars and money-lenders.
Baboo Ram Chunder Gossami	... } Respectable shopkeepers.
„ Nemai Chunder Shaha	... } Respectable shopkeepers.

The 8th February 1876.—Baboo Janokey Nath Mookerjee, Moonsif of Hurripal, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed privilege leave for two months and a half, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th February 1876.

The 9th February 1876.—Baboo Upendro Nath Ghose is appointed to act as Moonsif of Hurripal, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Janakey Nath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. Robert Carstairs, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Boughton Newman of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Tipperah, and are vested with the powers of Magistrates of the Third Class:—

Moulvi Wallioollah, Rural Sub-Registrar.
Baboo Koylash Chunder Pal, Canongoe.

The 10th February 1876.—Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Bhoobun Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsif of Khoolna, in Jessore, is appointed to act as Second Subordinate Judge of Dacca during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jadub Chunder Dey, or until further orders.

The 11th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Surgeon-Major F. N. Macnamara of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Calcutta.

The 12th February 1876.—Mr. D. N. Reid, Honorary Magistrate of the new sub-divisional head-quarter at Gopalgunge, who will cease to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 14th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed, under the provisions of Section 4, Act II of 1869, to act as Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta:—

Mr. William Joseph Curtoys.
„ E. T. Roberts.

The 15th February 1876.—Mr. W. D. Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Raja Kali Narain Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, in the district of Dacca, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that Rudra Chunder Mullick, described in the roll below, who was formerly Head Clerk of the Collector's Office at Purneah, and was afterwards dismissed from that appointment for misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Rudra Chunder Mullick.	Bhoyrab Chunder Mullick.	About 34 years.	Hindu, Brahmin (Barondra.)	About 5 feet 6 inches.	Fair ...	Dhomroy, in Dacca.	Late Head Clerk' Purneah Collectorate.

The above-named person is blind in the right eye.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following :—

Bye-laws passed by the Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong for the regulation and cleansing of private privies and premises situated within the limits of that town.

WHENEVER it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioners to be desirable that they should, through servants to be appointed by them, undertake the removal of night-soil from private privies situated within any portion or portions of the town of Chittagong, they shall give public notice by advertisement or otherwise that they will, from and after a certain date, undertake the removal thereof: provided that not less than two-thirds of the householders on whose premises there are private privies within such stated portion or portions shall apply in writing to the office of the Municipal Commissioners for such services.

2. The Municipal Commissioners shall, on the receipt of such requisition in writing, make arrangements for the removal of night-soil from private premises and privies the owners or occupiers of which shall desire their services: provided that no soil will be removed from any premises or privy unless the owner or occupier thereof shall make payment at the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the cost of such removal at the following rates :—

For three months, in advance, not exceeding two annas per inmate per mensem.
For one month, in advance, not exceeding two annas and six pies per inmate per mensem.

3. On receipt of such payment in advance, the Commissioners shall appoint a sweeper to remove the soil from the said privy or premises in such manner, and at such hours, as may be hereafter determined.

4. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, whose scavengering the Municipal Commissioners thus undertake to perform, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises for the removal of any night-soil or filth within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

5. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable movable receptacle of tin, iron, or earthenware. Such receptacle, if not within a closed building, must be kept covered, so as to prevent rain from entering or noxious smells from being emitted.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

6. Every person paying for the cleansing of his privy shall be entitled to have his privy receptacle cleaned once in 24 hours, and shall further, without additional payment, be entitled to have any domestic refuse removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners once in 24 hours: provided that the said refuse be deposited in a suitable movable receptacle, similar to that directed in the case of privies, and placed as conveniently near the roadside as circumstances will admit of.

7. Any person who has not made payment to the Commissioners for the removal of night-soil may, on application to the Municipal Commissioners, with their consent, and on payment of a rate such as they may approve, not exceeding one rupee per mensem, have refuse (either from domestic, manufacturing, or trading sources), other than night-soil, removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the same provision as is contained in Bye-law 6.

8. No householder, having made payment as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of the period for which such payment has been made, be subject to any domiciliary visit of inspection of his privy or premises by any overseer or other officer of the Municipality unless he neglects to comply with the provisions of Bye-laws 5 to 7: provided always that any overseer or other officer of the Municipality shall be at liberty to inspect any privy or premises during the hours fixed for the removal of night-soil.

9. Any householder, the scavengering of whose premises the Commissioners have undertaken to perform, may at any time discontinue such services by giving notice in writing to the Commissioners, but shall not be entitled to any refund on account of services unperformed, or of the sum, or any portion thereof, paid by him in advance.

10. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, the disposal of whose night-soil the Municipality may not have undertaken, shall, after 6 hours' notice, give free access to his house, land, or premises to any officer, not under the rank of an overseer, who may wish to inspect the same within such hours as the Municipality may from time to time determine.
Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

11. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any well, privy, or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated, shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

12. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water), or into any other receptacle but one of the nature described in Bye-law 5.

13. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cess-pool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matters in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.
Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

14. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises if at any time it seems to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infections or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to charge a fee, at a rate to be fixed hereafter by the Municipal Commissioners according to circumstances, for the reception of night-soil to be deposited at their depôts by any mehter or person other than their own servants, and such fee shall be paid in advance for not less than one month. Unless such charge be paid, the soil will not be received.

16. Every Municipal mehter shall be numbered and registered, and shall be furnished with a badge bearing his number and depôt number.

17. Any person whose scavengering the Commissioners have undertaken to perform under these rules, and whose privy or house depôt has remained uncleansed after the hour fixed for the purpose, may give notice either at the office of the Commissioners, or to the nuisance inspector, or conservancy overseer of the division, or to any jemadar or peon, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to report, through his immediate superiors, immediately on receipt of such complaint.

18. No place shall be used for the collection of night-soil, or as a tolah depôt, without a license from the Municipal Commissioners.
Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

19. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

20. Every householder shall permit the mehter to enter his privy from 5 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 8 to 10 P.M. from 1st March to 31st October, and from 6 to 8 A.M., and from 7 to 9 P.M. from 1st November to 30th April.

21. Every holder of a license for public necessary, or tolah-mehter, shall convey his night-soil daily to such places, and at such hours, as the Municipal Commissioners shall decide, and shall there dispose of it in such manner as shall from time to time be directed.
Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portions of the Government notifications dated the 20th February 1869 and 22nd September 1870, relating to the South Suburban Town in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby notified that from 1st of April 1876 the said town will, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.) comprise the villages situated within the boundaries specified below:—

On the north.—The river Hooghly and the southern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta, from the village of Dumdumah to that of Chandpore or Russah; then the Mollahatee road eastward to its junction with the Gurreah Haut road; then the Gurreah Haut road northward to its junction with the Kanklay kutcha road; then the Kanklay road eastward to the Calcutta South Eastern State Railway; then the said railway line and the south-eastern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta as far north as the village of Tengrah (south); and then the villages of Tengrah (south) and Topseah (east).

On the east.—The following villages, viz.:—Topseah (east), Topseah, Kooshtea, Bedeadanga, Bandel, Ooloobariah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Dhakooryah, Saleempore Aruckpore, Chandpore or Russah, and Pootearee.

On the south and west.—The southern limit of the village of Pootearee to the Kowrahpookooriah Khall; then the Kowrahpookooriah and the Cherial Khalls as far west as the Diamond Harbour road; then that road southward to the khall which intersects the village of Hanspookooreah; then that khall to the western limit of the Hanspookooreah village; then the following villages, viz. Kalagatchee, Bangpotha, Dureebangpotta, Kismut Sursoonah Jote Ballye, Sibrampore, Goragacha, Keoruchuck, Parrae, Suntoshbattee, &c., Sanpah, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, Indree, Singerathee, Futheypore, Ramdasathee, Moudealee, Dhobaparah, and Dumdumah.

Note.—Excepting the villages of Saleempore, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, and Ramdasathee, all villages named as situated on the boundaries are included in the South Suburban Town. Parts of the villages of Futteyahpore, Singerathee, Indree, Aruckpore, &c., Dhakooreah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Pootearee, and Hanspookur, do not fall within the boundaries of the town.

The boundaries of the suburbs of Calcutta were defined in the Bengal Government Notification dated 15th June 1869, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem.

The detached villages of Gurreah and Baharhans appertain to the jurisdiction of the South Suburban Town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portion of the Government Notification dated the 20th February 1869, under which the villages of Rajpore, Hurinavee, and Malincha, were included in the South Suburban Town, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 these villages, together with the villages of Kodalia, Mynuggur, Juggudul, and Erachee, with their hamlets, will form a separate township, to be called the Rajpore Town, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C).

The boundaries of the town will be as follows:—

On the north.—The villages of Ookeelah, Paikpara, Malikapore, Boozoorg Rajpore. Rajpore *alias* Khoord Rajpore, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore.

On the east.—The villages of Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, Bungsheedhurpore, &c., Kodalia, Malincha, Joypore, and Mynuggur Lakhiraj.

On the south and south-west.—The southern and western limits of the villages Malincha, Joypore, Kodalia, Cheennaparah, Hurinavee, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, northward to the southern boundary of the village of Juggudul, and then the southern limits of villages Juggudul and Dhamyetolla.

On the west.—The western limits of villages Juggudul, Erachee, and Ookeela Paikpara.

Note.—The villages named above as situated on the boundaries are included in this town,

Under Section 41, the Magistrate is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

Under Section 42, it is hereby declared that the Town Committee in a meeting shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate, as defined in Schedule B of the Act, with the exception of those mentioned in Clauses 1 to 14 of Schedule K; and the Town Committee shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate as defined in Schedule C.

It is further notified that the provisions of Schedule K of the Act are extended to this town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that on and after the 1st April 1876, and subject to the limitations contained in the above section, every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within, or let for hire within or without the municipal limits of the town of Dacca, and used within them, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Dacca, with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the village of Ramporehat and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the district of Moorshedabad.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd February 1876.—Under the power vested in him by Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Act II of 1867 to the town of Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, with effect from 1st March next. The limits of the town for the extension of this Act will be the same as those prescribed for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th February 1876.—With reference to the notification dated the 18th November 1875, published at page 1450 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the continued employment, for a further period of three months, of the extra police force quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Doorga Hât and Bukshee Mahomed Bazar for keeping the peace between the farmers and ryots of the villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnya Police Station, which has recently been transferred from the district of Tipperah to that of Noakholly.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the extension of the provisions of Section 34, Act V of 1861, to the following limits of Tumlook proper from 1st February 1876:—

Description of Limits.

"From Payratungi Khall on the north to Salgachia and Daharpore Road on the south, and from the Kopalniochun Khall on the east to Panchcoora Road up to Manik Peer Sthan and Gurmâncha Road on the west."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of the police), to the village of Ramporehât and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the Moorshedabad district.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 26th January 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a municipal market in the town of Deoghur, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 19 cottahs Basutbari land, bounded on the north by the houses of Dhone Rout, Sham Lall Rout, Churka Rout, and Bhuli Kandu; south by those of Johoodi Shaik, Majhi Kulal, Deonath Shaik, Lidhee Rout, and Bhyrab Mal; east by those of Tekait Sidhnath Singh, Mehi Rout, Khuni Rout, and late Mitu Rout; and west by Bari land of Horil Rout and Chintu Rout, and houses of Mitu Rout, Bissesur Rout, and Pukhi Rout, is required in the town of Deoghur.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 9th February 1876.

No. 43.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, Dinagepore Division, for three months on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th October 1875.

No. 44.—*Transfer.*—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from Dinagepore to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

No. 45.—*Notification.*—The privilege leave of absence for fifteen days granted* to Colonel C. T. Stewart, R. E., Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, is cancelled.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 1, dated 4th January 1876.

No. 46.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Deenonath Sen, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Chittagong Division, is allowed furlough for two months, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 235, dated 7th June 1875.

No. 47.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Rakhaldoss Chatterjee, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Nuddea Rivers to the Presidency Division, which he joined on the 2nd February 1876, before noon.

No. 48.—*Notification.*—Baboo Tara Prosono Mookerjee, Overseer, Third Grade, attached to the Mozufferpore Division, availed himself of privilege leave granted* to him, from the 27th January 1876.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 14, dated 17th January 1876.

No 49.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Koylas Chunder Chatterjee, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Patna Division, for four months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 602, dated 26th November 1875.

The 13th February 1876.

No. 50.—*Notification.*—Serjeant D. Haming, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Darjeeling Division on the 13th January 1876, afternoon.

No. 51.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 63 *of the 7th February* 1876.—The following is republished for information and guidance in the Public Works Department :—

General Order by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, No. 360, *Warrant Officers, Unattached List, dated 8th December* 1875.

The following Royal Warrant, dated 29th April 1875 (Army Circular, 1st June 1875, Clause 74), is published for information :—

Whereas it has been represented to us that the system under which Non-Commissioned Officers and men of our Army specially employed by our Indian Government have been hitherto retained as supernumeraries on the rolls of regiments serving in India is inconvenient, and whereas we therefore deem it expedient to revise the rules heretofore governing the position of such men;

Our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, that a Non-Commissioned Officer or man of our Army who may be selected for employment as a Warrant Officer under our Indian Government shall be removed from his regiment and shall be transferred to an Unattached List, for special employment, on his signing a declaration as to his willingness to continue to serve in our Army until legally discharged.

2. With the sanction of the Government of India, the following orders are issued for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

3. The following declaration will be signed by every soldier who is now, or may hereafter, become a Warrant Officer in the presence of the Officer under whom he is serving, who will affix his signature thereto as a witness:—

DECLARATION.

"I at present a in Her Majesty's of and attested at on the of 18 for a term of years, do hereby declare that, in consideration of my appointment to be a Warrant Officer by the Government of , I agree to be transferred to the Unattached List, and to continue to serve in Her Majesty's Army until legally discharged."

(Sd.)

Witness.

This declaration is to be attached to the Warrant Officer's record of service.

4. All documents of Warrant Officers hitherto kept by the corps on whose rolls they were borne will from 1st January 1876, be kept in the Office of the Adjutant-General in each Presidency, who will thereafter become responsible for the same.

5. Commanding Officers of corps to which Warrant Officers are attached will therefore cause the records of such men to be completed to the 31st December 1875, and forward them, together with all other documents belonging to the men, as soon as possible after 1st January 1876, to the Office of the Adjutant-General of the Presidency to which the Warrant Officer belongs.

6. The copies of record of service and other papers of Warrant Officers at present in possession of heads of departments will be retained and kept up by them as usual.

7. This order is applicable to the whole of India, and will come into force on the 1st January 1876.

No. 69, of the 10th February 1876.—N. B. Mooneesawmy Moodliar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Bengal, is transferred to Mysore.

No. 52.—Erratum.—In Notification No. 35, dated 5th February 1876, "*for* 28th January 1876," *read* "25th January 1876."

No. 53.—Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following temporary and permanent promotions in the Provincial Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishments in Bengal:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

(Temporary.)

From Superintending Engineer, Third, to Second Grade.

Mr. J. S. Heyman, Officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Eastern Circle, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

From Executive Engineer, First, to Superintending Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. W. Barnfather, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

From Executive Engineer, Second, to First Grade.

Mr. G. A. D. Anley, Officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

Mr. G. Pothecary, Assistant Secretary in this Department, with effect from the 4th December 1875.

From Executive Engineer, Third, to Second Grade.

Mr. P. J. Neuville, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Executive Engineer, Darjeeling Division, with effect from the 4th December 1875.

From Executive Engineer, Fourth, to Third Grade.

Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer, Gya Division, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

Mr. R. Elliot, Executive Engineer, Mymensing Division, with effect from the 4th December 1875.

From Assistant Engineer, First, to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Mr. W. Connan, Officiating Executive Engineer, Ranchee Division, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

Mr. H. J. Handley, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Gya Division, with effect from the 4th December 1875.

Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Baboo Radhica Narain Ghose to have rank with effect from the 9th, instead of 21st April 1875.

From Assistant Engineer, Second, to First Grade.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, with effect from the 21st April 1875, in supersession of his promotion with effect from the 23rd April 1875.

Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Third Calcutta Division, with effect from the 23rd April to the 24th July 1875, and with effect from the 31st July 1875.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, with effect from the 19th November 1875.

Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Hazareebagh Division, with effect from the 4th December 1875.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

(*Temporary.*)

From Overseer, First, to Supervisor, Second Grade.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, Overseer, First Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, with effect from the 2nd, instead of the 27th February 1875.

Mr. H. E. B. Fox, Overseer, First Grade, Orissa Division, with effect from the 27th February 1875.

(*Permanent.*)

From Overseer, First, to Supervisor, Second Grade.

Mr. J. Bradshaw, Overseer, First Grade, Nuddea Rivers Division, with effect from the 18th May 1875.

Mr. H. E. B. Fox, Overseer, First Grade, Orissa Division, with effect from the 7th August 1875.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 54.—*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. G. Pothecary, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, Assistant Secretary in this Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, under Sections 10 and 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

2. Mr. Pothecary is also allowed preparatory leave for fourteen days.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th February 1876.

No. 59.—*Leave.*—Baboo C. Brammunah Naidoo, Probationary Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted sick leave for three months, under Section 8, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 60.—*Notifications.*—Sergeant C. J. Clarke, Supervisor, Second Grade (temporary First Grade), Dehree Workshop Division, relieved Sergeant Willing of the duties of Instructor to the Apprentice Overseers from Roorkee on the forenoon of the 25th January 1876.

No. 61.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Baboo Nophur Chunder Bose, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Western Sone Survey Division, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from the forenoon of the 18th December last.

No. 446, dated 6th December 1875.

No. 62.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Sreedhone Chunder Sen, Overseer, First Grade, from the Eastern Sone to the Buxar Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

No. 63.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, the undermentioned officers and subordinates left the High Level Canal Division of the Gunduk Circle to join the South-Western Circle on the dates specified against their names, viz.—

No. 26, dated 21st January 1876.

Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, on afternoon of 3rd February 1876.

Mr. G. A. G. Shawe, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, on afternoon of 31st January 1876.

Mr. J. G. Pew, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, on afternoon of 26th January 1876.

Baboo Ram Laul Mookerjee, Probationary Overseer, Second Grade, on afternoon of 24th January 1876.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Biswas, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, on afternoon of 24th January 1876.

Baboo Grish Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, on afternoon of 24th January 1876.

No. 64.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Roy, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Hidgellee Division on the forenoon of the 28th December last.

No. 65.—Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Gunduk Survey Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 31st January 1876.

No. 38, dated 27th January 1876.

No. 66.—*Leave.*—Mr. E. Gibson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, is granted special leave for six months, under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date after the 15th April next as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 67.—*Declarations.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Panmary Distributary, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Bishuppura, pergunnah Pira, zillah Shahabad, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Panmary, pergunnah Nanaur, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the

above purpose a strip of land measuring 5 miles and 3,960 feet in length, and varying from 50 to 160 feet in width, more or less, and containing 86 acres 3 roods 18·55 poles, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Bishunpur, Imadpur, Meap Khard, Sahiara, Sondna, Soond Sara, Khûtalia, Sakrita Kalan, Meap Kalan, and Sikrahta Khard in pergunnah Pira, and Panmary in pergunnah Nanaur.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, any day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 68.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Dilya Distributary, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Bahuara, pergunnah Nanaur, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Dilya, pergunnah Nanaur, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 3 miles and 3,960 feet in length, and varying from 100 to 160 feet in width, more or less, and containing 50 acres 2 roods and 37 poles of land, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Bahuara, Amraha, Kusihar, Garepa, and Dilya, pergunnah Nanaur, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 69.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Jaitpur Distributary Channel, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Dilya, pergunnah Nanaur, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Jaitpur, pergunnah Pira, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land, measuring 13 miles and 800 feet in length, and varying from 80 to 170 feet in width, more or less, and containing 212 acres 3 roods and 19·87 poles of land, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Dilya, Anantpur, Birath, and Ratnar, pergunnah Nanaur, and mouzahs Dihree, Suaree, Dhamanyaon, Barondra, Bagwa, Demha, Basauri, Saughi, Manara, Indaura, Marath, Birampur, Khiri-Tund, and Soanepur, pergunnah Pira, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 70.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Bechhaon Distributary, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Bankat, pergunnah Pawar, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Bechhaon, pergunnah Pawar, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 4 miles and 4,400 feet in length, and varying from 100 to 160 feet in width, more or less, and containing 77 acres 1 rood and 13·74 poles of land, is required within the said zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is situated for the most part in mouzahs Bankat, Belaur, Mainachh, and Bechhaon, pergunnah Pawar, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the above distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 71.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Belawar Distributary, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Belawar, pergunnah Pawar, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Jamuaon, pergunnah Pawar, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 3 miles and 5,000 feet in length, and varying from 100 to 160 feet in width, more or less, and containing 68 acres and 14·30 poles of land, is required within the aforesaid zillah.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Belaur, Sarthua, and Jamuaon, pergunnah Pawar, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 72.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Usnee Distributary, to leave the Arrah Canal in mouzah Kasmleba, pergunnah Arrah, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Usnee, pergunnah Arrah, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 6 miles and 1,320 feet in length, and varying from 80 to 180 feet in width, more or less, and containing 103 acres 2 roods and 1·90, poles, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzah Kasmha, Sakhua, Sundhi, Shivgarh, Bajarua, Udmant Nagar, and Usnee, pergunnah Arrah, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 73.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Churaee Sub Distributary, to take off from the Usnee Distributary in mouzah Pangraha, pergunnah Arrah, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Churaee, pergunnah Arrah, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 3 miles and 4,000 feet in length, and varying from 90 to 150 feet in width, more or less, and containing 42 acres 3 roods and 9·14 poles, more or less, is required within the zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Pangraha, Deariya, Akauna Tetariya, Bihiya *alias* Sabalpur, and Charsaee, pergunnah Arrah, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 74.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Chausee Distributary, to take off from the Kaelwar Distributary, and for a sub-distributary, to be called the Afzalpore Sub-Distributary, to take off from the aforesaid Chausee Distributary, the first leaving the Kaelwar Distributary, in mouzah Dhauri, pergunnah Nanaur, and terminating in mouzah Chausee, pergunnah Nanaur; the second to leave the first-mentioned distributary in mouzah Ikwari, pergunnah Nanaur, and terminating in mouzah Saontha, pergunnah Nanaur, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land, measuring respectively 8 miles and 4,800 feet and 2 miles and 1,900 feet in length, and varying from 80 to 300 feet and 80 to 160 feet in width, more or less, and containing respectively 162 acres and 7·54 poles and 38 acres 2 roods and 24·53 poles, more or less, are required within the aforesaid zillah.

The said strips of land are for the most part situated, first for the Chausee Distributary, in mouzahs Dhauri, Paruhap, Ikwari, Maranpore, Baruna, Narayanpore Parariya, Itwan, Bandauli, and Chausee, pergunnah Nanaur; the second for the Afzalpore Sub-Distributary in mouzahs Ikwari, Afzalpore *alias* Indurkhi, Baruna, and Soantha, pergunnah Nanaur, zillah Shahabad.

The land-plans of the above distributaries may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 75.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a distributary channel, to be called the Kesath Distributary, to leave the Dumraon Branch Canal in the 12th mile and 3,600 feet in muozah Dharoopur, pergunnah Danwar, zillah Shahabad, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Athar, pergunnah Bhagpur, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 24 miles and 200 feet in length, and varying from 40 to 210 feet in width, more or less, and containing 344 acres 1 rood and 20 poles, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzahs Dharoopur, Tenduni, Busgetia, Jamarhi, Aligang, Imrita, Chuneaon, Kamai, Nuna, Audhar Gosul Dehree, Goosree, Dhangain Kasanand Buzurg, Begaichauri, Chauri Kadir, Usree, Sundrah Deagaunah, Bhunda Dih, and Simri, pergunnah Danwar, and mouzahs Goonper Dehree, Tooraon, Namanagar, Bhatauli, Kharaunian, Kesath Baijnathpore, Sidhepur, Jairampur Rampur, Kachainya, Chakunra, and Athar, pergunnah Bhajpur, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

No. 76.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up, by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz

for a distributary channel, to be called the Bagain Sub-Distributary, in mouzah Waina, pergunnah Bhajpur, zillah Shahabad, and to terminate at a point in mouzah Barooha, pergunnah Bhajpur, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 5 miles and 120 feet in length, and varying from 80 to 150 feet in width, more or less, and containing 80 acres of land, more or less, is required within the aforesaid zillah of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is for the most part situated in mouzah Waina, Barhondna, Sara, Mauki, Bhadsari, Bhada Bagain, Koorchea, and Baruha, pergunnah Bhajpur, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said distributary may be seen in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern.

F. T. Haig, *Colonel*, R.E.;
Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1876.—Under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from the premises at Cossipore, occupied by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. on the north to the southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the port of Calcutta situate between the boundary pillar of the Port, near the Cossipore Gun-foundry on the north and the aforesaid southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

D. Scott, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1383, *dated Alipore, the 15th February* 1876.—Surgeon A. S. Reid received charge of the Chittagong Jail from Mr. F. W. Badcock, c.s., in the forenoon of the 23rd January 1876.

S. S. Lynch,
Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICES.

Under Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will, in continuation of the ordinary sitting for this month, sit at the Moonsheegunge Court for two days more, viz., the 21st and 22nd February instant.

Poreshnath Banerjee, *Offg. Judge, S. C. C.*

Dacca and Moonsheegunge, the 12th February 1876.

Under Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narail will sit again in that Court on the dates mentioned below:—

Friday, the 25th February 1876.
Saturday, the 26th February 1876.

Narail Small Cause Court, the 11th February 1876. John Weston, *Judge.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Baboo Atul Chunder Chatterjee has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury from the 8th instant, and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

By order,
Tarruck Nath Mullick, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

Commr.'s Office, Presy. Divn., Calcutta, the 14th February 1876.

Uncovenanted Deputy Collector Mr. J. A. Ricketts has been placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury from the 21st instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,
Taruck Nath Mullick, *Personal Asst. to the Commr.*

Commr.'s Office, Presy. Divn., Calcutta, the 26th January 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

List of Vernacular Scholarships awarded in the year 1875.

DISTRICTS.		Names of Students.	Age	From what schools.	Where tenable.	When awarded.	When terminating.	Total marks obtained.
Dacca ...	1	Ram Chunder Bhaumik ...	15	Dhankora ..	Dacca Collegiate School.	8th Feb. 1876.	31st Dec. 1879.	455
	2	Rajani Kanta De	14	Jagannath ...	Jagannath Higher Class	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	452½
	3	Kailas Chunder Chuckerbutty	14	Dacca Model ...	Dacca Collegiate School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	421¼
	4	Kali Pada Mukhopadhaye...	14	Baijrajugini ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	421
	5	Bipin Chunder Gangopadhaye.	12	Kadargao Circle...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	418½
	6	Surendro Narayan Basu ...	14	Dhamrai ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	417¾
	7	Janaki Nath Chattopadhaye	13	Moonshigunge ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	413¾
	8	Ram Kumar Datta	14	Chakradha Circle..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	340
Burrisal ...	1	Navin Chandra Das	15	Burrisal Vernacular.	Dacca Collegiate School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	494¼
	2	Srinath Das	12	Ditto ...	Burrisal Zillah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	443½
	3	Nibaran Chandra Das ...	14	Kritipasa ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	371¾
	4	Nibaran Chandra Sen ...	14	Abhoynil ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	371¼
	5	Sarada Kanta Ghosh ...	15	Patooakhally ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	290
	6	Ananda Kumar Ghosh ...	14	Sibpur ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	234½
	7	Peyari Mohan Mukhopadhaye.	15	Govindapur ...	Narail Higher Class	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	231¼
Furreedpore	1	Gris Chandra Chakravarti ...	12	Lonsingh ...	Dacca Collegiate...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	412½
	2	Mathura Nath Dass	14	Balhabdi ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	395¾
	3	Rajani Kanta Chakravarti ...	15	Binodpur ...	Furreedpore Zillah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	378¾
	4	Syama Charan Poddar ...	13	Kanaipur ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	376¾
	5	Jogeswar Mandal	14	Ramnagur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	375¾
	6	Nagendra Kumar Rai ...	14	Bangesvardi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	366
	7	Prasanna Kumar Goho ...	14	Kartikpur ...	Dacca Collegiate ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	358¾
Mymensing ...	1	Lalit Mohun Bagchi ...	13	Mymensingh Hardinge.	Mymensingh Zillah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	498
	2	Syam Sunder Das ...	14	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	457¾
	3	Guru Govinda Choudhori ...	15	Tangail Graham...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	397¾
	4	Hari Kanta Banerjee ...	13	Sherpur Aided ...	Jagannath Higher Class	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	362
	5	Ram Kumar Datta ...	15	Nittrokona Circle	Mymensingh Zillah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	349
	6	Jagat Chandra Rant ...	14½	Sekendernugur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	338
	7	Baikantha Nath Som ...	15	Suti (D. pathsala)	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	336¾
Commillah ...	1	Chandra Kumar Datta ...	14	Narsinhapur Circle	Comillah Zillah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	441¾
	2	Jaga Bandhu De ...	15	Saisanga ...	Dacca Collegiate School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	385¾
	3	Rahim Uddin ...	15	Durgapur Circle...	Comillah Zillah.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	379½
	4	Ram Kamal Chakravarti ...	14	Narsinhapur Aided	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	378
	5	Chandra Kumar Dass ...	15	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto .	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	359
	6	Mohendra Chunder Chakravarti.	15	Bidyakut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	321
	7	Banga Chunder Dhar ...	15	Mogaltuli ...	Mogaltuli Higher Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	303½

OBHOY CHURN DOSS, *Personal Asstt., for Commr.*

DACCA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

List of Minor Scholarships awarded in the year 1875.

DISTRICTS.		Names of Students.	Age	From what schools.	Where tenable.	When awarded.	When terminating.	Total marks obtained.
Dacca ...	1	Prasanna Chandra Guha ...	15	Buljrujugini ...	Dacca Collegiate...	8th Feb. 1876.	31st Dec. 1875.	553½
	2	Nava Kisor Datta ...	14	Moonshigunge ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	535
	3	Hari Charan Kar ...	16	Barodi ...	Jagannath Higher Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	493½
	4	Hem Chandra Rai ...	15	Bandhura ...	Ditto.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	369½
Burrisal ...	1	Rajani Kanta Guho ...	16	Banaripara ...	Burrisal Zillah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	453
	2	Janaki Nath Guho ...	14	Ditto ...	Jagannath Higher Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	414
	3	Rakhal Chandra Bundepadhaye.	16	Rahamotpur ...	Burrisal Zillah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	398
	4	Joges Chandra Basu ...	16	Kritipasa ...	Dacca Pogose School.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	397
Furreedpore	1	Jaladhar Sen ...	16	Goalanda ...	Kumarkhali Higher Class.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	443½
	2	Dockhina Ranjan Sen ...	15	Ditto ...	Furreedpur Zillah	Ditto .	Ditto ...	379½
Mymensingh	1	Uma Charan Banarjee ...	13	Hossenpur ...	Dacca Collegiate ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	316½
	2	Mohini Mohun Maitra ...	16	Tangail Graham ...	Dauttpur Higher Class English School, in Jessore.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	476½
	3	Romoni Mohun Majumdar...	16	Sherpur Aided ...	Mymensingh Zillah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	482½
	4	Ram Nath De ...	13	Kesargunge ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	406
	5	[illegible] Talookdar ...	[illegible]	Tangail Graham...	Seraigunge Higher Class English.	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	400½
Comillah ...	1	Radha Madhub Sinha ...	16	Durgapur Aided ...	Comillah Zillah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	505½
	2	Tarini Charan Nandi ...	16	Sarali ...	Mymensingh Zillah	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	476
	3	Mohes Chandra Chaudhery	16	Gunsink ...	Brahmanbaria Higher Class English.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	365½

OBHOY CHURN DOSS, *Personal Asstt., for Commr.*

DACCA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 1st January 1876.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	......	
	Nursapur ...	50,000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	3,54,100	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	......	
Tinnevelly ...	Vypaur ...	42,480	
	Arasady ...	9,550	
	Tuticorin ...	66,420	
	Total ...	6,14,550	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 15*th January* 1876.

C. A. GALTON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 12th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 81B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74 and 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, *viz.*—

			Chests.
Behar Opium	1873-74	1,120	
	1874-75	1,115	
			2,235
Benares „	1873-74	1,550	
	1874-75	135	
			1,685
	Total ...		3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about

the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

Dates.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about	Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ..	2,230	1,680	3,910
	Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Military Secretary's Office, is republished for general information :—

The 9th February 1876.—*Notification.*—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Statutes, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, as Grand Master, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., to be the Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 71.—*The* 11*th February* 1876.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave on the 31st December 1875, is published for general information :—

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	Hon'ble W. Ainslie ...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta	Jan. 25, 1875 ...	April 24, 1876
2	A. M. Monteath (*a*) ...	Director-General of the Post Office of India.	Mar. 10, 1873 ...	Dec. 9, 1875
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		
		LOWER PROVINCES.		
		FURLOUGH.		
1	H. C. Richardson ...	Judge of Nuddea ...	May 5, 1875 ...	Feb. 4, 1876
2	E. W. Molony ...	Commissioner of Bhagulpore ...	March 29, 1875 ...	March 28, 1877
3	J. A. Crawford ...	Collector of Customs ...	April 13, 1874 ...	April 12, 1876
4	J. F. Browne ...	District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack.	March 16, 1875 ...	Dec. 15, 1876
5	W. V. G. Tayler ...	Magistrate and Collector, Pubna...	April 23, 1875 ...	April 22, 1877

(*a*) Detained in England on special duty.

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.
6	S. C. Bayley ...	Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna.	Sept. 3, 1875 ...	Nov. 2, 1876
7	W. Cornell ...	District and Sessions Judge, Bancoorah, and Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Burdwan.	Oct. 4, 1875 ...	Dec. 8, 1876
8	W. L. Heeley ...	Inspector-General of Jails ...	March 16, 1875 ...	March 15, 1877
9	T. Walton ...	District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore.	Aug. 14, 1875 ...	Nov. 13, 1876
10	H. F. J. Kean ...	Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga.	Aug. 11, 1874 ...	Aug. 10, 1876
11	J. S. Drummond ...	Magistrate and Collector, Sarun...	April 26, 1875 ...	April 25, 1876
12	F. H. Pellew ...	Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly	March 12, 1875 ...	Nov. 11, 1876
13	H. Beveridge ...	Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge.	Jan. 2, 1875 ...	July 1, 1877
14	J. Monro ...	District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye.	Jan. 15, 1875 ...	Jan. 14, 1877
15	J. S. Armstrong ..	Magistrate and Collector of Pooree	Oct. 4, 1875 ..	Oct. 3, 1876
16	F. Jones ...	Senior Superintendent of Survey	March 29, 1875 ...	Jan. 28, 1877
17	C. D. Field ...	District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad	Nov. 1, 1875 ...	Oct. 31, 1876
18	E. H. Ruddock ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Nov. 1, 1874 ...	Oct. 31, 1876
19	G. K. Webster ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.	Oct. 1, 1875 ...	March 31, 1876
20	J. R. Hallett ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Aug. 11, 1874 ...	Aug. 10, 1876
21	G. J. S. Hodgkinson ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Nov. 20, 1874 ...	Nov. 19, 1876
22	G. Toynbee ...	Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa.	March 8, 1875 ...	March 7, 1877
23	J. Scobell Armstrong ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Nov. 23, 1874 ...	Nov. 22, 1876
24	W. B. Oldham ...	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	March 29, 1875 ...	March 28, 1877
25	R. M. Waller ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	May 11, 1874 ...	July 10, 1876
26	A. A. Wace ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga.	March 24, 1875 ...	June 23, 1876
27	W. H. Page ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	May 18, 1875 ...	Nov. 17, 1876
28	H. G. Cooke ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Oct. 26, 1872 ...	April 25, 1876
29	E. M. Money ...	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Dec. 30, 1875 ...	Dec. 29, 1876
		SPECIAL LEAVE.		
		Nil.		

NOTE.—Total absent 29

Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces 238

Percentage of absentees ... ... 12·1

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 771.—*Fort William, the* 10*th February* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, unless in any case it may be specially ordered otherwise, a personal allowance to a public servant shall be diminished by any amount by which his salary may be increased, and shall cease when his salary is increased by an amount equal to his personal allowance.

No. 846.—*The* 11*th February* 1876.—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that a Commissioned Medical Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, shall receive the difference between his civil and his military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointed for public reasons to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, and that, whenever a commissioned Medical or other Military Officer holding a civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

No. 867.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Clause (*b*) of Section 16 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code :—

(*b*). A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the form given in the Appendix to this Supplement, and should accompany each establishment pay bill.

And that the following be added as Appendix to Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code :—

APPENDIX TO SUPPLEMENT F REFERRED TO IN SECTION 16 (*b*).

FORM.

Name of absentee.	Post held by absentee.	Pay of absentee.	NATURE AND TERM OF LEAVE GRANTED.										ACTUAL DATE OF				Excess of pay over leave allowance of for days actual absence in month.	Name of every person acting in higher post by reason of absence herein noted.	Acting allowance of each acting officer.	Total consequent on each absence	Excess charge.	REMARKS.
			Sick, Section 3.		Private affairs, Section 5.		Furlough, Section 7.		Privilege, Section 12.		Other leave, Section 9, 10 or 13.		Departure.		Return.							
			M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	M.	D.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.						

Certified that all leaves granted to any person in superior service on this establishment, and the total absence on such leave, or without leave during the month, and temporary appointments and promotions consequent on such absence, are detailed in the above statement; that no leave has been granted until, by reference to the applicant's service book and to the Civil Leave Code, I had satisfied myself that it was admissible; and further, that all grants of leave, and departures on, and returns from, leave, and all appointments and promotions, temporary or permanent, have been recorded in the service book of the persons concerned under my initials.

N. B.—When leave is granted under section 9, 10, or 13, the particular section should be noted across the other columns.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 116.—*Fort William, the 8th February* 1876.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgeon William Harvey, of the Medical Department,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, Rule IX, Note I.

* * * * *

No. 132.—*The 9th February* 1876.—The following extract from List No. 1, dated the 14th January 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

* * * * *

Granted extensions of leave.

Surgeon-Major T. Duka,—six months, medical certificate.

* * * * *

No. 134.—*The 10th February* 1876.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen Partridge, of the Medical Department, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, and *ex officio* First Surgeon to the College Hospital,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking after the 20th March 1876.

No. 142.—*The 11th February* 1876.—Supernumerary Surgeons-Major James John Durant, Ferdinand Odevaine, and George Grant, M.B., of the Medical Department, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

No. 143.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Captain William Hopkinson, of the General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge, Small Cause Court, Barrackpore,—for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Bogra will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 1st day of March 1876 for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Name and number of mehal.	Name of proprietor.	Government revenue.	Arrears up to kist, December 1875.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
176-177.—Mehal Sukurmoyi and others, pergunnah Apail ...	Krishna Kanta Ray	1,621 5 4	592 0 0

MADHAV CHANDRA MOITRA, *Depy. Collr., for Offg. Collr. in camp.*

BOGRA COLLECTORATE, the 19th day of January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Maldah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 16th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Choitro 1282, B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on toujee.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3	1	Taraf Amarak, Pergunnah Chandlye.	Khosal Mundle and Deanatullah Biswas	1,772 9 0	676 0 0	To be sold for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH, *Asst. Collector, in charge.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 11, Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, and Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

NOABAD.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mouzah Zilwangza, Thana Ramu.

No. 26.—Taluk Gouri Shunkur Bodyanath Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Ram Mohun Sen and Ali Hossen; sudder jumma, Rs. 938. The entire taluk will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of February 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 26th day of December 1875.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 54.—Taraf Annaudiram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Annundomoyee and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 849-6-9. The share of Ram Shoonder Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 111-10-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1238.—Taraf Inos Jop; recorded proprietors Adhoo Khan and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate, Rs. 2,272-7-6. The share of Bishamber Shah, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 381-8-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1469.—Taraf Komor Koolli; recorded proprietors Golam Zans and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,015-13-0. The entire estate will be sold.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 1894.—Taraf Magan Ghoneshan; recorded proprietors Bhoirub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 560-5-0. The shares of Bhoirub Chunder and Mahomed Dowlut, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 424-13-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ramvodro Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Bhurub Chunder and others; sudder jumma of Rs. 918-15-7. The shares of Ramshoonder Sen, Ram Mohan Sen, Petember Canoongoe, Gobinda Chunder Roy, Pranhurry Lala, Harihur Vottacharjee, Hurrihur Vottacharjee, Boninian Bibi, Bhoirub Churn, Chundichurn, Kaleechurn, Nosurullah Moonshee, Rajchundra, Ram Dass, Tareenee Shunkur Canongoe, Ram Shunder Sen, Pranhurry Lala, Tripura Churn, Annoda Churn Roy, Nityanundo Sen, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn Nundy, Chundi Churn, Chundi Churn Dhur, Shusty Churn, Abdulla Oojir Ali, *alias* Potan, Bisheshory, Ooma Churn, Gooroo Dass Roy, Debi Churn, *alias* Dehoo Mohajun, Ram Dass Shikdar, Dayamohun Sen, Rajchunder Chowdhry, Harinath Poorohit, Ram Kinkur Poorohit, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Aukhil Chunder Sen, Eshan Chunder Chowdry, Srimote Shama Shoondoree, Modhooram, Ram Rutton Surma, Gopal Krishna Surma, Ram Rutton Surma, Ram Dhun Borniek, and Ram Dhun Borniek, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 319-13-6, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 2566.—Kismut Ramdulal; recorded proprietors Abul Hossen and others; sudder jumma Rs. 823-4-10. The shares of Brindabun, Bhoirub Chunder, Ally Hossen, Goloke Chunder, Kali Kinkur Bhutto, Lolita, Mohesh Chunder Sen, Mritunjoy, Nobokishore, Dustidar, Naimut Ali, Ramlochun, Ramjoy Chund, Bakshallee, Ram Dass, Ram Gotee, Ram Dass, Shomshere Ali, Oodhoy Nath Dey, Ramkinoo, Ojodya Proshad Tewaree, and Shib Chunder Bhuttacharjee, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 120-6-7, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 3125.—Taraf Srimontoram Canoongoe; recorded proprietors Abdullah Khan and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,737-12-0. The shares of Abdullah Khan, Bodyanath Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Anonda Mohun Naha, Srimoti Asakhatun, Jan Ali Chowdry, Bodyanath Sen, Sham Shoonder Sen, and Ram Kishore Sen, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 843-13-9, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

For arrears of revenue.—Compromised estate.

No. 3935.—Taraf Radhamadhub, recorded proprietors Balak Dass Mohunt and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,810-0-4. The share of Prankishoree, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 539-15-0, will be sold, the remaining proprietors having opened separate accounts under Act XI of 1859.

FOR ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Mehal Lakhiraj resumed, Mouzah Meetaserra, Thana Ramoo.

No. 20175.—Taluk Mohamed Kaloo Konur Ali; recorded proprietor Sheikh Mokbool Ali; sudder jumma Rs. 518-5-6. The entire estate will be sold.

J. M. KIRKWOOD, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeeguree; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Debee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Debee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantra, kismut Dantra, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6¼. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,144-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 211-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, corresponding with 19th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
137	1st class...	Lot Kautari, pergunnah Zoynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7	Mr. A. Hume Smith, manager of the estate of minor, Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Sebaet of the Hindu god Radhaballabh Tagore, Sheikh Beder Bukht, Benimadhab Chuckerbutty, Gopiballabh Chuckerbutty, Bhekari Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Sheikh Jasimuddin, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jumma for the entire lot, Rs. 1,486-11; that is, exclusive of the separate share of Baboo Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty, Rs. 659-1-10, Rs. 827-9-2.	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estates, except those of the persons mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, the 27th January 1876. R. D. HIME, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur patoji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedactullah and others	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9¾
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5½ 0 0 0	28 12 9¾
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532 8 6½	221 3 6½ 0 0 0	18 14 7¾
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1¼	722 1 1¼ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ...	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5¼	524 3 5¾ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0¾	1,281 1 0¾ 0 0 0	6 9 11¼
8	1074	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	39 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7¼ 0 0 0	18 14 4¼
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,669 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2334	Jaitherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2¼	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6¾
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah... ...	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0¾	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5¼
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Rotubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	831 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8¾
14	2450	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ...	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 0 0 0 0	2 4 8¼
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jobraj Sing, Benipershad, and others ...	1,815 13 9¼	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2618	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ...	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	5 15 11
17	2618	Ditto ditto ...	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others... ...	12,485 1 3¼	1,948 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11¾
19	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0¾	691 3 3¾ 0 0 0	20 14 3
20	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Chotru Lal	7,301 11 0¾	2 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2984	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10¾ 0 0 0	27 2 3¼

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khettor Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto ...	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Haradhoneo Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshadhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ...	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hetazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hetazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	393	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Solaram Chunder Doss	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

F. McLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on Tuesday, the 29th February 1876, corresponding with 20th Falgoon 1283 F.S., and 18th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 181.—Mehal Gangee, pergunnah Soorjapoor, recorded proprietors Golam Ashgar, Khajah Torabali, Maniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sadut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussamuts Bhuttun, Bhinki, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeerali, Belawat Hossain, Bibi Saifun, Golam Mahomad, Syed Enaet Hossain, Mahomad Zamah, Amanatullah, Aghory, Buksh, Rezaullah, Meajan, Meer Meghoo, Mussamut Mumjam, Mussamut Sahadmun, Golab Chand Ram, Mahomad Khalil, Mahomad Hyder, Abdool Sutter, self and guardian of Abdul Jubbur and Sahdatullah, minor sons of Sheik Jubbur Bux, Mussamut Khosman, wife of Peermahomad, guardian of Hossain Bux, &c.—Sudder jumma is Rs. 791-3-5.

No. 300.—Mehal Duhagaon, pergunnah Futtehpore Singhea, recorded proprietors Mussamut Meharzan, Sheik Basarat Ali, Sher Mahomad, Dost Mahomad, and Mahant Omrow Bharti.—Sudder jumma Rs. 825-0-4.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Covd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Durbhangah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Cheyet, 1283 Fasilee, Tuesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Consecutive number.	Number of the revenue roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	35	Janapore Roodur, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nath Singh and Domie Lall.	2,891 5 7	31 3 4	In this mehal the share of other maliks have been separated under Act XI of 1859, and separate accounts opened, the Government jumma of which has been paid in full; only Rs. 31-3-4 out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 180-12-7 on account of the share of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
2	35	Ditto ...	Rai Nundipat Mahtha Bahadoor, Baij Nauth Sahai, and others.	2,891 5 7	22 14 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 22-14-8 out of a sudder jumma of Rs. 382-1-6½ on account of joint shares of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
3	48	Mathour Mohabulpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Jhukri Singh, Udit Narayan Singh, Bhagut Dyal Singh, Takoor Dyal Singh, Shewram Chowdhory, Ramapoch Chowdhory, and Ram Senahi Chowdhory.	1,738 14 8	1 3 10½	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 1-3-10½ out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 251-8-4½ on account of joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
4	53	Mohanpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	6 8 9	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 6-8-9 out of the total jumma of Rs. 281-4-9 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
5	53	Ditto ...	Gujraj Singh Chowdhory, Byjoo Singh, Ramdyal Chowdhory, Debipershad Chowdhory, Behit Singh, Baboo Gooroopershad Singh, Baboo Rambharosee Singh, Baboo Bhoop Narayan Singh, Ram Rucha Singh, Bhikoo Singh, and Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	65 0 11	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 65-0-11 out of the total jumma of Rs. 359-13-5 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
6	55	Mullkullypore Boozoorg, pergunnah Balagutch.	Rajcoomar Singh, Baboo Simbhoo Singh, Baboo Kassi Singh, Baboo Ram Lall Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh.	3,437 5 4	10 13 8	Ditto ditto: only Rs. 10-13-8 out of sudder jumma of Rs. 241-11-2 on account of the joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.

E. S. MOSELEY, *Offg. Collector.*

DURBHANGAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 4 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 7	14 Galvanized Sheets, H in a block, or no mark ...	Order ..	Dorunda.
" 7	6 Bars Angle Iron, C, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	66 Bars Round Iron, X in white, or no mark ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Case, no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 7	1 Sample Parcel, Mrs. Sharp	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 7	2 Casks, W. H. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 12	91 Packages, B T C in a diamond, N below ...	Ditto ...	S. S. Flamingo.
" 12	1 Case, B T C in a diamond, B below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, C G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	9 Cases, D E or J T M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, I C S in a diamond, or I G S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Cask, J T with E below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	5 Casks, M C D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	4 Cases, M C R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Cask, no mark, or 678 in a block, R B outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	50 Bottles Quicksilver, 322 in a block, R B top, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	4 Casks, 678 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	10 Cases, W S L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, D E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 849 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Gun, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 8	11 Casks, D W with S L below	Ditto ...	S. S. Pleiadis.
" 8	25 Cases, broad arrow, with I S D below in a semicircle, Medical Department	Addressed ...	County of Sutherland.
" 12	12 Cases, 121 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, A. C. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	5 Cases, 82 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	4 Cases, 27 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 217 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 428 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	4 Casks, B D in a diamond, F M below... ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, 197 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	400 Kegs, B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	10 Cases, B D in a diamond, F M below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	8 Packages, C and C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, C C D and B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, C. A. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	3 Cases, 306 in a diamond, C. & Co. top... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Bales, C with C and H below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	81 Packages, D N with F G below in a circle ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Casks, D D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, E O K in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Cask, E in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	17 Packages, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, F. M. J. B. & Co. outside of a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, G D K	Ditto ...	
" 12	56 Packages, G. F. K. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, 65 in a diamond, G C S S outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, G G, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, G C with N below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, G N G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Cask, G M D with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	7 Cases, H M S in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	44 Cases, broad arrow, with I S D below in a semicircle, Medical Department	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 12	7 Cases, 734 in a diamond, J. O. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 12	4 Packages, 729 in a diamond, J. O. & Co. outside...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, J P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, T H C in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	2 Cases, K M G in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	13 Cases, L M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	1 Case, M S and M R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 12	6 Cases, M S	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 12	2 Cases, M S S	Order ...	County of Sutherland.
„ 12	1 Case, M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	12 Cases, 33rd in a diamond, M P M N I outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Cask, M in a diamond, S. F. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	124 Packages, Murree Club	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 12	5 Cases, N F F G separated by a cross ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 12	2 Cases, N. C. D. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Case, no mark, or B D in a diamond, F M below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	3 Casks, N F in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 12	12 Kegs, no mark, or C R in a triangle, M M top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Case, R. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 12	45 Packages, 28 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Case, S K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	10 Packages, T in a diamond, or no mark ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	4 Cases, V. D. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	27 Packages, W. L. A. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Truss, M. C. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Truss, K. Bullen & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Parcel, T in a diamond, Y C outside, or T E with Y. & Co. below	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Parcel, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Parcel, A W in a diamond, C top, or A. Wright & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 12	1 Sample Case, Lion	Order ...	Ditto.

The 14th February 1876. (588—1)

D. SCOTT,
Offg. Vice-Chairman.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Weekly Return of receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 10th February 1876.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 5 weeks ending 3rd February 1876	2,089 8 6	1,932 10 3	2,438 3 9	2,066 0 9	8,526 7 3	
For the week ending 10th February 1876	436 11 3	411 6 6	477 12 3	402 7 9	1,728 5 9	
Total ...	2,526 3 9	2,344 0 9	2,916 0 0	2,468 8 6	10,254 13 0	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 14th February 1876. (586—1)

G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	3,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,02,905 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 1,11,10,202 8 5; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 1,95,93,051 3 1	3,07,03,253 11 6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,69,36,982 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,02,153 2 7
Sundries	4,77,127 9 3
Total ...	8,27,22,422 10 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,66,40,940 13 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	69,32,608 8 2
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	34,26,737 3 5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,61,94,570 11 4
Dead Stock	10,68,160 9 9
Stamps	12,869 6 0
Balances with other banks	6,73,213 13 0
Sundries	4,79,683 0 4
Bullion	23,387 12 7
	4,54,52,170 12 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,19,14,560 14 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 2,53,55,690 15 9	3,72,70,251 13 9
Total ...	8,27,22,422 10 4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th February 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*
(584—1)

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

At a Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund, held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 26th January 1876.

PRESENT:—The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier; The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, V.C.; The Hon'ble H. Bell; R. Taylor, Esq.; T. J. C. Grant, Esq.; A. P. Howell, Esq.; D. Fitzpatrick, Esq.; J. O'Kinealy, Esq.; A. Mackenzie, Esq.; W. H. Grimley, Esq.; W. M. Souttar, Esq.; W. H. Verner, Esq.; A. P. MacDonnell, Esq.; J. G. Charles, Esq.; C. J. Lyall, Esq.; H. J. S. Cotton, Esq.; and J. A. Bourdillon, Esq.

The Hon'ble W. F. McDonell, in the chair.

Read the following report submitted by the Managers:—

REPORT.

I. The Managers submit their Proceedings for the past half-year for the consideration and sanction of the Meeting. Subject to the approval of subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families:—

Mrs. Wauchope ... £ 300 Two daughters ... " 200 £ 500		The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, who died in England on the 23rd July last.
Mrs. Young ... £ 300 Two children ... " 200 £ 500		The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Mr. William Gordon Young (an annuitant of 1869), who died on the 22nd August last.
Mrs. Montagu ... £ 300 Less ⅙ under Rule 7 ... " 50 £ 250		The widow of the late Mr. E. Montagu, who died at Allygurh on the 31st August last.
Lady Currie ... £ 300 Two children ... " 200 £ 500		The widow and two children (one daughter and one son) of the late Sir F. Currie (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 10th September last.
Mrs. Brown ... ... £ 300		The widow of the late Mr. S. S. Brown (an annuitant of 1854), who died by falling overboard on a night passage to Boulogne on the 19th October last.
Mrs. Tucker ... ... £ 300 Three daughters ... " 300 £ 600		The widow and three daughters of the late Mr. H. C. Tucker (an annuitant of 1861), who died in England on the 9th November last.
Mrs. Money ... ... £ 300 Two daughters ... " 200 £ 500		The widow and two daughters of the late Mr. W. J. H. Money (an annuitant of 1853), who died in England on the 6th December last.

II. The Managers also submit to this Meeting the following statement in connection with the application of Mrs. Belli for pension:—Mr. Belli was a subscriber to the Fund under the old Rules, and at the time of his decease, 29th July last, left property worth £21,727, out of which he was bound, under Article 26 of the old Rules, to make a proper provision for his wife. That Article is as follows:—

"In case it shall be proved to the conviction of a General Meeting of Subscribers that a deceased member of this Fund has during his life-time, whether in immediate anticipation of his death or otherwise, made such a disposition of any part of his property, real or personal, as but for this rule would throw the entire or partial support of his widow or offspring upon the Fund, who would not have been so supported by the Fund had such part of his property not been so disposed of, with the intention thereby of benefiting any party at the expense of the Fund, then the widow or offspring of such a member or both shall forfeit all right to any part of the support which would have been claimable if no such disposition had been made. * * * * * * *

"It is hereby declared that a General Meeting of the latter (*i. e.*, subscribers), duly held according to the Rules of the institution, shall have full power to reject the application for aid from the Fund in any instance in which it may appear that a subscriber having property at his death, and having the power to dispose of it, has made no due provision for his family."

The Managers in administering the affairs of the Fund have invariably considered all private income left by a subscriber at death as available for the support of his family without reference to appropriations by testament or otherwise. In the present case Mr. Belli made such a disposition of his property in his life-time, namely, a trust in favour of his children by his first wife, that but for Article 26 his widow would be chargeable on the Fund. Under these circumstances the Managers consider the widow not entitled to the Fund allowance, and they now submit the case to the General Meeting, and recommend that Mrs. Belli's application be disallowed.

III. The Managers, in accordance with Mr. Trafford's request, submit, for the consideration of this Meeting, his reasons for not reporting the birth of his daughter within the month prescribed in Article 5 of the Rules. He says that the reason why the birth of the child at Dalhousie was not reported earlier was that on a former occasion he was told to communicate the child's name, and that in the present instance, the child, though born on the 29th July 1875, was not baptized till the 8th September and till then he was not able to give the name. As he was misled by a former letter of the Secretary and by anxiety to conform to his instruction, he hopes that the fine of Rs. 50 will not be imposed. The Managers think that there was no good reason for Mr. Trafford being misled. In the previous case the Secretary in acknowledging the report of the child's birth asked in the usual way for the Christian name. They would recommend that the fine be not remitted.

IV. The Managers have notified that the case of Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, will be brought forward for discussion at this Meeting. Mrs. Morris, on applying to the Managers to be allowed to bequeath £ 50 per annum to her sole surviving daughter by her husband, the late Mr. Drew, without entailing a reduction in the pension of £ 100 allowed to her daughter from the Fund, a special ground for the application being her daughter's unsoundness of mind, was informed that under the old Rules Article 24 was a bar to her request being granted; but that if a satisfactory medical certificate of her daughter's mental infirmity were supplied, the Managers, under the special circumstances of the case, would be prepared to recommend her petition to a General Meeting. Mrs. Morris has submitted the certificate of the family medical attendant, showing that her daughter was placed 30 years ago in an asylum, and has since that time and until recently been under restraint; that she is still suffering from mental infirmity, which renders her unable to maintain herself; and that the expense of her care and maintenance are necessarily great.

V. The Managers have received the following answer to their letter addressed to the Secretary, Home Department, regarding the admission of natives in India to appointments hitherto held by subscribers to the Fund:—

No. 1238.

FROM

T. J. CHICHELE PLOWDEN, ESQ.,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department,

To

THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Simla, the 27th July 1875.

SIR,

With reference to your letter dated the 9th ultimo, No. 213, I am directed to forward the papers marginally noted for the information of the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund.

Letter from Messrs J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, dated 12th March 1875, and enclosed memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 68, dated 27th May 1875.
Letter to Messrs. J. O'Kinealy, W. M. Souttar and W. Verner, No. 1162, dated 14th July 1875.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) T. C. PLOWDEN,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 68.

India Office, London A, 27th May 1875.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 25th of March, No. 19 of 1875, transmitting a memorial by certain Members of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of the proposed admission, under Section 6 of the 33 Vic., Chapter 3, of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. On this memorial I have to observe that when the pleasure of Parliament has once been declared on a matter of Indian administration, the action of the Indian Government in both its branches becomes simply ministerial, and thus an imperative duty has been thrown on the Secretary of State in Council and on the Government of India to frame rules under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3; at the same time I have no reason whatever to suppose, and I should myself be sorry to think, that Parliament intended by these provisions to inflict any material injury on the interests of the distinguished Service to which the memorialists belong. On the contrary, the enactment to which they call my attention may have the effect of putting an end to much cavil and complaint.

3. The memorialists must be aware that great and remarkable as have been the service rendered to the State by the privileged body of which they are Members, yet there has always existed a feeling that the position of that body was in some degree antagonistic to what many regarded as the just claims of natives of proved merit. I trust that they will, on reflection, consider that the measure passed by Parliament was as little hostile to their interests as a due appreciation of conflicting claims could permit, and that in effect their position will be strengthened by its enactment. The Rules which have received my sanction secure that position by sufficient safe-guards, and I believe the practical result will be that the admission of natives to the Covenanted Civil Service, otherwise than by competition, will not affect in any material degree the interests of the existing Members of the Bengal Civil Service. The interests of future Members may be further guarded by a proper adjustment of the number of appointments thrown open to public competition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

VI. The Managers have received a communication No. 4377, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India, Financial Department, and with it a despatch No. 391, dated 28th October 1875, from the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

It will be seen—

First.—That the Government announce they have only undertaken to subsidise, or, in other words, to grant a favorable rate of interest to that portion of the assets which is said to represent the liabilities of the original Fund.

Second.—That a favorable rate of exchange will be given to the privileged branch of the Fund only.

Third.—That the support of Government to the Fund is during pleasure.

In reply, the Managers have addressed the Government of India, and requested that the Secretary of State's final decision on the despatch of Government be deferred so as to allow the Managers to forward an expression of their views on the subject. The correspondence has been circulated to the Service.

VII. Having regard to the notification which appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 19th November last, No. 2519, exempting travelling allowance generally from deduction towards annuity, the Managers desire to exempt the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day from contribution to the Civil Fund.

VIII. The Managers have heard from the Agents that the first portion of the statistical tables prepared by the Actuary has been despatched, and that the second instalment will speedily follow, and after that the report. They will, on receipt of the whole, cause printed copies to be sent to all subscribers.

IX. The accounts of the past year 1874-75 are submitted.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Bengal Civil Fund for 1874-75.

	Bearing interest at 8 per cent.			Bearing interest at 5 per cent.		
UNAPPROPRIATED FUNDS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
By Balance, 1st April 1874	30,27,805	10	9	28,93,765	5	9
„ Interest	2,75,312	15	1	1,50,594	1	11
„ Subscriptions during the year	2,65,603	11	7	2,07,365	4	10
„ Payment by an Annuitant in India to complete subscription balance to Rs. 12,500	226	6	4	......		
„ Ditto ditto in England ditto ditto ditto	3,991	0	8	......		
„ Composition payment by three Annuitants in India	4,047	14	8	1,164	10	2
„ Ditto ditto by four in England	......			2,258	0	8
„ Contributions by Annuitants in India	7,787	15	10	7,515	0	5
„ Ditto paid in England and by absentees on furlough	11,738	1	5	9,969	5	11
„ Fine from 10 Subscribers including 6 for unequal age at marriage	......			3,256	7	0
„ Transfer from Appropriated Funds of deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850	15	7	4,752	13	6
„ Amount granted by Government for the payment of pensions of families of those Subscribers who were killed in the Mutiny	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
„ Transfer from Annuity Fund	1,404	0	0	396	0	0
„ Donation from the Government paid in England	25,000	0	0	......		
	36,67,982	4	7	32,88,994	12	10
DEDUCT—						
To Transfer to Appropriated Funds —						
„ Value of pensions of Mrs. B. Taylor, widow and one daughter of B. Taylor (Annuitant)	23,912	7	4	8,242	9	4
„ Ditto of four daughters and one son of F. J. Alexander ...	34,998	2	1	12,877	5	2
„ Ditto of Mrs. H. LeP. Wynne and one daughter	28,971	8	8	11,211	11	8
„ Ditto of Mrs. W. J. Rivett-Carnac and two sons	31,458	0	5	11,120	15	4
„ Ditto of Mrs. D. J. McNeile, one daughter and two sons ..	40,922	3	8	15,419	9	5
„ Ditto of Mrs. C. H. Lushington, widow, four daughters and one son of C. H. Lushington (Annuitant)	53,526	5	3	18,984	4	2
„ Ditto of Mrs. J. Ward and one daughter	30,925	7	0	11,774	0	5
„ Ditto of Mrs. E Macnaghten, two daughters and three sons ...	52,010	5	2	18,745	8	3
„ Interest thereon...	13,091	12	2	2,994	13	7
„ Transfer to Appropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
„ Refund of overpaid subscriptions	2,244	14	9	1,627	8	2
„ Establishment, &c.	8,337	10	8	2,351	9	7
„ Printing charges	512	13	7	144	10	5
	3,49,125	3	5	1,23,482	4	2
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	33,18,857	1	2	31,65,512	8	8
APPROPIATED FUNDS.						
By Balance, 1st April 1874	46,49,095	3	6	12,61,758	1	0
„ Interest	3,59,047	4	4	63,281	4	0
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds, values of pensions granted to the above eight families within the year	2,96,724	7	7	1,08,405	15	9
„ Interest thereon	13,091	12	2	2,994	13	7
„ Transfer from Unappropriated Funds on account of pensions payable by Government	28,213	8	8	7,957	10	8
	53,47,072	4	3	14,44,397	13	0
DEDUCT—						
To Pensions paid in England under old Rules	1,86,200	0	0	......		
„ Ditto ditto under new Rules	4,32,325	0	10	1,41,631	7	10
„ Ditto in India under new Rules	18,326	3	3	5,168	14	9
„ Transfer to Unappropriated Funds of the deduction of one-sixth from pensions under Rule 7	16,850	15	7	4,752	13	6
	6,53,702	3	8	1,51,553	4	1
Balance, 31st March 1875, Rs. ...	46,93,370	0	7	12,92,844	8	11
TOTAL BALANCE, 31ST MARCH 1865, Rs. ...	80,12,227	1	9	44,58,357	1	7

INVESTMENT OF THE ABOVE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Invested Treasury Notes at 8 per cent. ...	70,80,880	12	3
Uninvested at 8 per cent. (since invested) ...	9,31,346	5	6
Ditto at 5 per cent. ...	44,58,357	1	7
TOTAL Rs. ...	1,24,70,584	3	4

COMPARISON OF THE BALANCE.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance, 31st March 1874	1,18,32,424	5	0
Balance, 31st March 1875	1,24,70,584	3	4
INCREASE, Rs. ...	6,38,159	14	4

E. E.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE, 26th *January* 1876.

W. H. VERNER,
Offg. Secretary and Accountant.

Proposed by *Mr. R. Taylor,* seconded by *Mr. C. J. Lyall,* and carried "that the proceedings of the Managers in admitting to the benefits of the Fund the families of the late Mr. S. Wauchope, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. E. Montagu, Sir Frederick Currie, Mr. S. S. Brown, Mr. H. C. Tucker and Mr. W. J. H. Money, be confirmed."

Proposed by *Mr. D. Fitzpatrick,* seconded by *Mr. R. Taylor,* and carried "that the Managers' recommendation in the case of Mrs. Belli's application be approved."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie,* seconded by *Mr. H. Bell,* and carried "that the fine imposed upon Mr. Trafford be not remitted."

Proposed by *Mr. W. M. Souttar,* seconded by *Mr. A. P. MacDonnell,* and carried "that Mrs. Morris, formerly Mrs. Drew, be allowed on special ground to bequeath to her daughter £50 per annum without entailing a reduction in the pension allowed from the Fund."

Proposed by *Mr. H. J. S. Cotton,* seconded by *Mr. A. Mackenzie,* and carried "that the Managers be desired to prepare and circulate in a popular form, a complete note explaining the facts of the case under discussion, and showing how far the Managers differ from the opinions expressed by the Government of India in the despatch of the 28th October 1875, " and that at the time of circulation the Managers shall call a Special General Meeting to consider the plan of action to be adopted."

Proposed by *Mr. A. Mackenzie,* seconded by *Mr. W. H. Grimley,* and carried "that this meeting approve of the travelling allowance of Rs. 5 per day being exempted from contribution to the Civil Fund."

The accounts were approved.

The following gentlemen were appointed Managers for the ensuing year :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, Mr. C. T. Buckland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice McDonell, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and Mr. W. M. Souttar.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
The 26th January 1876.

W. F. McDONELL,
Chairman.

(590—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
332	L 77—38462	20	Kallynath Banerjee.
	L 43—70261	10	
335	L 68—10918	100	Mrs. B. L. Singh.
	" —10919	100	
336	L 70—03002	1,000	Esau Bin Curtas.
	" —03003	1,000	
337	L 61—35609	10	Hafez Haffazutoollah.
	" —35580	10	
338	L 70—05703	1,000	Bissonath Roy Shaha.
339	L 69—26229	100	Rakhal Cunder Roy Chowdury.
340	L 64—21134	20	J. Purcell.
341	L 63—03127	20	Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty.
	L 35—34796	10	
343	L 66—27050	50	Dwarka Prosad.
345	L 63—85754	20	Turton Smith.
347	L 69—48123	100	Jugger Nath Misser.
348	L 67—38520	50	Tarinoy Churn Chatterjee.
	" —38521	50	
	" —38522	50	
	" —38523	50	
	" —38524	50	
349	L 72—03662 to L 72—03671	10 each	Soonder Narain.
350	L 69—37489	100	Messrs. Bleckford.
351	L 69—42251	100	Haran Chunder Biswas.
	" —33311	100	
352	L 64—84543	20	Turton Smith.
	" —84546	20	
	L 65—28400	20	
353	L 69—48904	100	Radhika Nath Khan.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr Turruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Roghoonath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Prosono Coomer Sandal.
447	L 5—60103	10	Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	L 59—52085	10	The Post-Master-General, N. W. Provinces.
449	L 62—43703	10	Woomachurn Banerjee
	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55196	5	Modhusooden Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Bisto Churn Mittra.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzurah Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
	L 61—87923	10	
454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
	L 66—46949	50	
455	L 61—73907	10	D. A Pinto
	" —73909	10	
	" —73908	10	
	L 69—05248	100	
456	L 52—18780	500	The District Supdt. of Police, Barabanki.
457	L 63—02416	20	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	20	
458	L 68—85533	100	Shookhur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	L 43—73757	10	Nubee Bux.
460	L 60—33659	10	Khetter Nath Mookerjee.
	L 23—44133	5	
461	L 77—27167	20	Monendro Nath Bose.
462	L 64—65947	20	Kajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	5	
463	L 40—13312	10	Nillambor Dutt.
464	L 42—95955	10	Syed Ziaoolla.
465	L 33—09555	10	Monmohun Lal.
466	L 49—21364	50	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
467	L 69—15728	100	Gardhari Lall and Monohur Lall.
468	A 21—16135	10	Janoky Nath Paul.
	" —16136	10	
469	L 10—24285	5	William Thomas.
	" —24281	5	
470	L 44—61909	10	Dhonunjoy Jana
471	L 64—65592	20	Raj Coomer Mookerjee.
	" —60670	20	
	" —16217	20	
	" —42884	20	
	L 23—33826	5	
	" —33825	5	
472	A 27—83957	20	J. Maxwell.
	" —63458	20	
473	L 45—02153	20	G. T. Peppe.
474	L 46—73181	20	Mohendro Nath Bose.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
475	L 23—47915	5	Umes Chundra Ganguly.
476	L 43—88819	10	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	L 60—34341	10	
	L 42—39272	10	
	L 60—58208	10	
	" —15799	10	
	L 44—09179	10	
	L 5—78667	10	
	L 57—28211	10	
	L 6—78544	10	
	L 42—35718	10	
	L 59—67438	10	
	L 65—67577	20	
	" —58871	20	
	L 64—05706	20	
	L 43—41845	10	
	L 43—23112	10	
	L 61—23831	10	
477	L 44—39701	10	Ram Gopal Bagchi.
478	L 40—09311	10	Captain A. P. Garnett.
479	L 23—55463	5	Jotoo Singh.
211	L 48—26215	20	Messrs. Kerr Tarruck & Co.
	L 63—48142		
	L 39—73809	10	
	" —73808		
	A 80—79263	10	
	L 34—76919		
	A 96—65204	10	
	" —65208		
212	L 4—21873	10	Gooroodas Chuckorbutty.
	" —37916		
213	A 97—29552	10	Kesub Lall.
	L 1—97262		
	L 9—12287	5	
	" —35544		
214	L 63—09661	20	Mohendra Nath Shaha.
	" —09691		
215	L 10—07034	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
	" —07035		
216	L 10—30528	10	Jonoke Nath Banerjee.
	L 15—86470		
217	L 61—46392	10	H. L. Crossman.
	" —46391		
218	L 40—47410	10	Dhurm Narain, Hurruck Narain.
	L 43—45122		
219	L 45—70074	20	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	" —79627		
220	L 36—34141	20	Tarachund Ghonessam Doss.
	" —34142		
	L 61—51240	10	
	" —51239		
	L 63—69036	20	
	" —69039		
221	L 14—01195	20	Nundo Lall Goorjie.
	" —01443		
	A 98—65646	10	
	" —65645		
	L 11—00579	5	
	" —00576		
222	A 95—99873	10	Kader Nath Ganguly.
	" —99874		
	L 40—10676	10	
	" —10677		
223	L 2—56307	10	Bunseedhur Khettry.
	" —56309		
224	L 4—31746	10	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	" —31749		
	L 1—83825	10	
	L 4 88366		
	L 45—67963	20	
	" —67965		
	L 44—27046	10	
	" —27045		
	L 46—47407	20	
	" —47405		
	L 22—14737	5	
	" —14732		
	L 22—12246	5	
	" —12245		
	L 22—14665	5	
	" —14664		

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 15th February* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
5 Chairs, no mark	... Hydaspes.
42 Bundles Rattan, no mark	... Medusa.
1 Piece Sapan Wood, no mark	... Ditto.
1 Parcel, J H, Calcutta	... Tibre.
1 Chair, no mark	... Ditto.
2 Cases, [3], 120-121	... Assam.
1 Case, H H, 5718	... Ditto.
1 Box, P. W. Watts, 18th, the Royal Irish, Bareilly, N.-W. P., Bengal, India	... Ditto.
6 Chairs, no mark	... Ditto.
14 Cases, [E & M I] C B 1-14	... Malwah.
1 Box, P & O, 204	... Ditto.
1 Box, no mark	... Roderick Dhu.
1 Piece Iron and 23 Bars of Iron. } No mark	.. Ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 26th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 12th February 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the purchasers of the under-mentioned lots of waste land situated within the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, having failed to pay the balance of purchase-money and interest due on account thereof on the latest date, the 31st January 1876, the said lots will be put up to public sale on the 1st March 1876, in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Rangamatee, under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, Section 6, for recovery of the arrears in the manner prescribed in the said Act on account of and at the risk of the defaulters:—

(1.) No. of lot 26A. Area 1,900 acres.
Recorded proprietor, Mr. R. Blechynden.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	4,275	0	0
Interest due up to 15th May 1876 ...	3,812	14	7
Total	8,087	14	7

Boundaries.

North.—Ghagranullah for one mile and 800 yards of its length before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

South.—The Blick Chura for a distance of 1,100 yards before it crosses the western boundary of Hill Tracts.

East.—A line joining the extremities towards the east of the northern and southern boundaries above specified.

West.—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

(2.) No. of lot 44. Area 2,500 acres..
Recorded proprietor, Mr. J. C. Batchelor.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	5,625	0	0
Interest due up to the 15th May 1875...	5,061	6	4
Total ...	10,686	6	4

Boundaries.

North.—By the Joogni and Dubia Churra and a line joining their sources.

West and South.—By the boundary between the Hill Tracts and zillah Chittagong.

East.—By Hulda and Kalapania streams.

A. W. B. POWER, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Dearah Settlement work in this District. The salary is Rs. 50 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service Examination will be preferred.

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*
DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 4th February 1876.

REQUIRED for the District Engineer's Office of the Moorshedabad District Road Cess Committee an Accountant possessing the necessary qualifications. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. In covers superscribed "R. C. Appointment." Applications to be made on or before the 20th of February 1876.

F. MCLAUGHLIN, *for Chairman, Dist. Road Cess Committee, Moorshedabad.*
BERHAMPORE, the 29th January 1876.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 23rd February 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the amended Bill for consolidating the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

2. To confirm Proceedings of the General Committee, at a Meeting held on the 10th February 1876.

(591—1) ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secy. to the Justice.*

Notice.

Grant of Land registered in the Land Book of Dibroghur as Lot No. 64, consisting of 1805·05 acres.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public not to enter into any negotiations for the purchase of the grant of land known as Lot No. 64 in the district of Dibroghur, as the same belongs to the proprietors of the Tingri Tea Estates, and is situate in the middle of their property.

WILLIAMSON, MAJOR & Co., *Agents for the Tingri Tea Estates.*

(589—1)

Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Hurry Dass Dutt in the firm of Hurry Dass Dutt and Company, carrying on business as Merchants and Agents in New China Bazaar, ceased from the 30th October 1875. The firm will be carried on by the undersigned, the sole surviving partner.

(514—8) ROMA CANTO SEIN.

Ramgurh Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Strand, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

(585—2) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., *Agents.*

New Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited, held at the Office of the Company, 14, Old Court House Street, on Saturday, the 12th February 1876.

PRESENT:

S. H. Robinson, Esq., *in the Chair.*

George Yule, Esq.
W. Bonnaud, Esq.
John Cowie, Esq.
P. Bird, Esq.
A. R. McIntosh, Esq.
Baboo Baney Madub Sain.
Baboo Poolin Chunder Roy.

J. C. Marillier, Esq.
C. Geneste, Esq.
J. Pendlebury, Esq.
} By their Attorney A. R. McIntosh, Esq.

H. C. Erskine, Esq.
Mrs. M. Erskine.
Mrs. M. S. Atkinson.
Hon'ble E. G. Birch.
Colonel W. D. Dickson.
W. J. Money, Esq.
R. H. Snell, Esq.
Major-General A. Tucker.
T. D. K. Watts, Esq.
Hon'ble G. G. Morris.
C. W. Moore, Esq.
Major-General C. H. Blunt.
Sir Mordaunt Wells.
Estate of D. E. Farquharson, Esq.
} By their Attorney John Cowie, Esq.

The advertisement convening the Meeting having been read—

It was proposed by John Cowie, Esq.,
Seconded by Baboo Baney Madub Sain,
And carried unanimously—

That the contract, bearing date 29th January 1876, entered into by Messrs. Steel, McIntosh and Company, managing agents, by order of the Directors with the Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited, for the sale of certain of the Company's properties be hereby sanctioned and confirmed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting separated.

(587—1) S. H. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 20 (twenty rupees) per share on the contributory shares of the above Company will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on 15th February 1876.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., *Secretaries.*

No. 7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA,
27th January 1876. (565—3)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Tuesday, the 29th February, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, 28th January 1876. (566—4)

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note, No. 020013, of five half per cent. loan of 1859-60, of 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, standing in my name. Application is to be made for a duplicate. (572—3) MARY LALL SINGH.

Lost.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 008000, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of Juggoprosaud Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note, and the interest thereupon, have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

JUGGOPROSAUD MOOKERJEE,

(582—1) *Budderally, Zillah Hooghly.*

Lost.

IN the Subordinate Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan, five Government Securities, the property of the undernamed—

DIJO PROSUNNO SIRKER.

One Note, No. 033134 / 325379	of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May 1865.	for Rs. 2,000
One Note, No. 032989—	of ditto ditto.	„ 500
One Note, No. 035850 / 3105	of the 4 per cent loan of 1st February 1843.	„ 500
One Note, No. 035851 / 13612	of ditto ditto	„ 1,000
One Note, No. 029381 / 27855	of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854.	„ 1,000

(581—3)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of James Church, late of No 9, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, in England, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 11th day of January 1876, to Alfred Edmund Harris, Esq., of Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law, and one of the constituted attornies of Sarah Church, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the Will of the said James Church, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of Messieurs Orr and Harriss, No. 6, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 4th day of April next; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said James Church, deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said administrator then has notice; and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of February 1876. ORR AND HARRISS,

(573—3) *Attorneys for the Administrator.*

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday, as usual.

Estates.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per rupee.
*Beake, E. L., late a British subject .	Claims .	In full.
Benthall, C. E., Captain, late in the General List of Cavalry	1st Dividend	At 3 as. 3¼ pie.
*Campbell, W. F., late Agent to the Rajah of Hill Tipperah	Claims ...	In full.
*Curran, R. H., Dr., late a Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment	Ditto .	Ditto.
*Carr, F., late of Calcutta, carrying on business as a tailor	Ditto ..	Ditto.
*Morland, G. W., Captain, late in the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment of Foot	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Norton George, late of Garden Reach, in the Suburbs of Calcutta	1st Dividend	At 2¼ pie.
Sydenham, John, late carrying on business of a tailor at Murree and Rawul Pindee	2nd Dividend	At 1 anna 2¾ pie.
Westropp, G. D., late a Pleader of the Chief Court of the Punjab	Ditto ..	At 1 anna 4¾ pie.

N.B.—The surplus of the estates marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the Registry Certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, the 15th Feby. 1876. (592 -1)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866,
and
In the matter of the Corinthian Theatre Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Mr. Justice Phear has fixed Monday, the 21st day of February instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-houses, as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and for proceeding with the winding up of the said Company, and to fix a day for the proof of debts and for bringing in the list of contributaries. Dated this 11th day of February 1876.

(583—) R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of LAURA BOAZ COCKBURN, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. C. Chick, *Attorney.*

In the matter of LAURA BOAZ COCKBURN, lately of No. 21, Royd Street, in the Town of Calcutta, but at present residing at No. 2, Moonshi Allam Ollah's Lane, in Calcutta, lately carrying on business in giving private instructions in riding and dancing and holding public classes for dancing and public balls, called the "Alma Balls," in the said premises, No 21, Royd Street, in Calcatta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chapter XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 8th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. C. Chick, *Attorney.*

In the matter of THOMAS O'NIELL, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of THOMAS O'NIELL, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 22nd day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

R. H. Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM NASH, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. B. Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM NASH, of Church Lane, in Calcutta, an employé in the Military Department, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 9th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

E. B. Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM NASH, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 22nd day of February instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

E. B. Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of ASCURAN SOORANA, an Insolvent,
and
In the matter of MOOLOOK CHUND and others, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 11th day of January last, it was ordered that the petition filed by the said Insolvent Ascuran Soorana, seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be withdrawn and the orders of adjudication made on the 2nd and 9th days of September last be, and the same are, hereby rescinded and annulled, and the vesting orders be discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by the said Official Assignee or other person acting under his authority prior to this order shall be good and valid, and shall not be annulled or in anywise affected thereby, and also ordered that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvents all the estate and effects, monies, goods, books, and papers, now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee belonging to the estate and effects of the said Insolvents upon payment of his usual commission, and all costs, charges, and expenses lawfully incurred by him.

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

In the matter of EDWIN CUNNINGHAM FRANCIS, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the said Insolvent do, on or before the 15th day of March next, and of each and every succeeding month, until the Court day in the month of February 1877, or until the further order of this Court, pay to the Official Assignee of this Court, for the benefit of the estate of the said Insolvent, the sum of Rs. 25 per

mensem out of his salary of Rs. 75 per mensem; and also ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent, which has been fixed for the 7th day of March next, do stand adjourned until the said Court day in February 1877, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of him, the said Insolvent, from arrest to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said Court day in the month of February 1877, provided the said Insolvent shall, in the meantime, make due payment of the said sum of Rs. 25 at the times and in manner aforesaid, but in default of payment of any instalment hereinbefore directed to be paid, or any part thereof at due date, the *ad interim* protection hereby given shall cease, and that the said insolvent do then attend to be examined.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 2nd day of February instant, it is ordered that the said Insolvent do, on or before the 15th day of March next, and of each and every succeeding month, until the Court day in the month of February 1877, or until the further order of this Court, pay to the Official Assignee of this Court, for the benefit of the estate of the said Insolvent, the sum of Rs. 25 per mensem out of his salary of Rs. 100 per mensem; and also ordered that the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent do stand adjourned until the said Court day in February 1877; and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said Court day in February 1877, provided the said Insolvent do in the meantime make due payment of the said sum of Rs. 25 at the times and in manner aforesaid; but in default of payment of any instalment, or any part thereof at due date, the said *ad interim* protection hereby enlarged shall cease, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of February 1876.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Calcutta.

In the matter of Mohabeer Persad, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th day of March next, an application will be made to this Court on behalf of the Insolvent above named for an order that he may have liberty to withdraw his petition for Insolvency on the ground that he has settled with all his creditors. Dated this 4th day of February 1876.

(575—2) GREESH CHUNDER GHOSE, *Insolvent's Attorney.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ...	7 P.M.	16th Feb.	*Rajpootana.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) ...	7 "	19th "	From Bombay.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 "	14th "	*A. Apcar and Venice.*
Akyab ...	7 "	20th "	*Busheer.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 "	20th "	*Abyssinia.*
Port Blair and Camarta ...	7 "	22nd "	*Scotia.*
Persian Gulf ..	7 "	22nd "	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon ..	7 "	23rd "	*Australia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 18th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Reunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 17th instant.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M. and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th February 1876.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd, ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts .. .	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery	8 A.M.
2nd ditto	12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto	4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery	at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto	at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 15th February 1876.

Agent, Mofussil Trading Agency.
Allpress, Mrs.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arthur, Messrs. & Co.
Arton.
Aston, H. F.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baines, Capt. J.
Baines, Cap. J. E.
Baker, Miss.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. O.
Barrett, M.
Bedmiles, H. S.
Beilby, Miss.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Berkely, W.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blackwell, J. W.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bolton, H.
Bowles, C. D.
Brown, B. T.
Burrage, Mrs. Anne.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Creper, W.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Douglas, Captain.
Duke, Oliver.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Fagan, Rev. C. C. T.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Henderson, A. C.
Hewertt, W.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Hoskins, Mrs. M
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Captn. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacob, M. J.
Johns, Miss.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg. Major W. H.
Jordan, J. C.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lewin, Harrison and Co.
Liddell, Mrs.
Liddle, Mrs.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Marsden, Osgood.
Mawson, W. P.
McEven, A. N.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Mohun Ch. Roychowdry.
Monty, Charles.
Montriou, Mrs. (Capt.) T. A.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Murray, Major A. H.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Norville, Geo.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Price & Young, Messrs.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, J. R.
Scott, Surgeon-Major J. A.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Shouldham Miss.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiggles, J. H.
Storks, Sidney.
Sykes, Mrs.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Townsend, E. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Wells, H. L.
Welsh, J. W.
Westley, Richards and Co.
White, C. Æ.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Byrnes, J.
Calvert, Mrs.
Carpenter, W. J.
Carter, Bonham.
Cottam, Henry.
Danison, Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Field, Miss Clara.
Field, Rev. H. M. (D.D.)
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hastings, Lord.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henderson, Dr.
Henty, G. A.
Hoare, H. E.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
"Issabel."
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Macbean, J.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Martin, M. M.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J..
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Shadwell, W. E.
Snow, J. T.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Wardle, J. L.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Wheeler, C.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Crown Supernumerary Coy.
Dawson, R.
Johnson, F. J. (late 11th Hussars.)
Mooney, L. H.
Shadwell, W. E.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Wardle, T. L.

Papers.

Aubinash Chundra Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de. Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Money, Miss F.
Tincoory Roy.
Wardle, T. L.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Cacutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 11th February 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	3
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles* ...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	9
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed.	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed.	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	Closed.	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 14th February 1876, above zero, 1 feet 8½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Nuddea Rivers Division.*

BERHAMPORE, the 14th February 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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Just published.

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The Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is appended the Civil Service Gradation List, the War Services of Officers, &c., corrected up to 1st January 1876. *Price, Rs.* 4; *packing and postage* 8 *annas.*

Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

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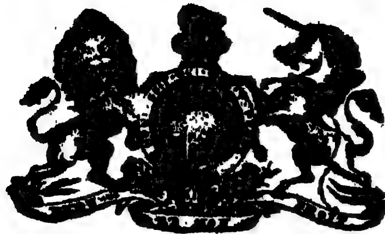
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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 28th August 1875, and having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 5th February 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1876.

An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, *Act XXI of* 1856, *and Act IV* (*B.C.*) *of* 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (*for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta*), Act XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 (*for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta, &c.*)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Local extent and commencement.

1. This Act shall take effect in all the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the date on which it may be published with the assent of the Governor-General.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

PART II.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XI OF 1849.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XI of 1849.

3. Act XI of 1849 shall be read as if, for sections four, eight, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-three, and thirty-four of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Prohibition of unlicensed manufacture or sale of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"4.—Every person who shall manufacture, or sell by retail any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs specified in this Act, within the Town of Calcutta, without a license from the Collector of Calcutta, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such sale; but this enactment shall not apply to the sale by wholesale dealers of such small quantities of beer, wines, or spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect the arrangements under which taree is supplied to retail vendors, or the sale of such article, or any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses."

Licensees to execute a counterpart engagement.

"8.—Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs

as aforesaid, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

"16.—Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, all the materials and implements used, or intended to be used in the manufacture of the same, and all the liquors or drugs so manufactured, and all such liquors and drugs found in the possession of any offender contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be seized and confiscated; and the vessels, packages, and coverings in which such liquors and drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation."

Additional penalties for illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"19.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer may stop, detain, or arrest any person in whose possession may be found any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs not covered by such a pass as is required by this Act, or otherwise liable to confiscation, and may seize the liquors and drugs, with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which the liquors or drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances (if any) used in carrying them."

Power to arrest persons in possession of contraband liquors or drugs, and to seize the same.

"20.—Whenever the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any person, which shall be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge or from the proceedings in any case,

Powers of search, seizure, and arrest vested in Abkaree Officers, under the authority of the Collector, in cases of illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs are being unlawfully manufactured or sold in any place, or

that any such liquors or drugs which are liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any place,

the Collector may, by warrant under his hand, empower any Abkaree officer, above the rank of jemadar, by day or by night, but always in the presence of an officer of police not being under the grade of a head constable, to enter into any such place, and to seize and carry away all such liquors or drugs, and all the implements or materials used in the manufacture thereof, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure, or removal as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful manufacture or sale, or in the unlawfully keeping or concealing of such liquors or drugs, whom he shall find on the premises:

provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquors or drugs are unlawfully concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William."

"25.—Any Abkaree Officer, who shall delay carrying to the Collector, and any Police Officer, who shall delay carrying to a Magistrate of Police, any person arrested or any illicit articles seized under this Act, and any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree and Police Officer delaying to carry person arrested or articles seized to Collector or Magistrate.

"26.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree or Police Officer vexatiously seizing goods or arresting any person.

"33.—All articles confiscated under this Act except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"34.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase, or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of the fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Abkaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police Officers.

one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section."

Powers of seizure, &c., exercised by Abkaree officers may be conferred upon certain Police officers.

4. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree officers by section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall also be exercised by any Police officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police for such purpose; and the powers which are conferred upon the Collector by the said section, as regards the issue of warrants directed to Abkaree officers, shall also be vested in the Commissioner of Police, in respect of the issue of warrants directed to Police officers, selected in the manner aforesaid;

provided that, under the said section, it shall not be competent to the Collector to issue a warrant directed to a Police officer, nor shall it be competent to the Commissioner of Police to issue a warrant directed to an Abkaree officer.

Police officer to carry the person arrested and the articles seized to the Magistrate of Police, and to report to the Commissioner of Police.

5. Whenever any Police officer, under the provisions of section nineteen or of section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, he shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit articles seized, or both, as the case may be, with all convenient despatch, to a Magistrate of Police, and shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full reprot to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Police shall at once inform the Collector of the fact of the arrest or seizure, and of the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate of Police shall proceed to adjudicate the case according to law.

Commissioner to inform Collector.

Commissioner of Revenue to have the powers of the Commissioner of Abkaree.

6. The Commissioner of Revenue of the division within which the Town of Calcutta is or may be situated shall possess the powers and perform the duties vested by Act XI of 1849 in the Commissioner of Abkaree.

Penalty on chemist, etc., allowing liquors to be drunk on the premises.

7. Any chemist, druggist, apothecary, or keeper of a dispensary, within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall, between sunset and sunrise, allow spirituous or fermented liquors, which have not been *bonâ fide* medicated, to be drunk on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, and any such person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, drink such liquors on such premises, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this or any other Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer above the rank of peon or chuprassee, who may have reason to believe that the provisions of this section are being infringed, may enter upon such premises and seize and carry away such liquors, and, in case of resistance, break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry or seizure, and arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the said premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in such unlawful drinking; and upon such seizure or arrest as aforesaid, the Abkaree Officer and Collector shall deal with such liquors or persons as provided in section twenty-two of Act XI of 1849, and the Police Officer and a Magistrate of Police shall deal with them as provided in section five of this Act.

Abkaree or Police Officer may arrest persons drinking and seize liquors.

Petty debts for liquors and drugs not recoverable by action.

8. No person shall be entitled to maintain any action or suit for, or recover in any court of law, any sum or sums of money, debt, or demand whatsoever, for or on account of any spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drug not supplied for medicinal purposes, sold within the Town or the Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, unless such debt shall have been *bonâ fide* contracted at one time, to the amount of ten rupees or upwards; and no item in any account or demand in any such suit for such articles of drink or such drug shall be allowed or maintained in any court of law as aforesaid, where the said articles delivered at one time, and mentioned in such item, shall not amount to the value of at least ten rupees, and that without fraud or collusion;

provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought to recover any sums for such spirituous or fermented liquors sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises in quantities not less at any one time than a reputed quart;

provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought by a hotel-keeper to recover any sums for any articles of drink consumed by persons who were, at the time when such articles were supplied, residing on the premises.

Prohibition to take articles in pledge for liquor or drugs.

9. Any person (whether holding a license or otherwise) selling spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs for other than medicinal purposes, within the said Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall take a pledge from any person by way of security for the payment of any sum of money owing by such person for such liquor or such drugs, shall be liable, upon conviction, to

a fine not exceeding twenty rupees; and the person to whom such pledge belongs, shall have the same remedy for recovering the same as if it had never been pledged.

PART III.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XXI OF 1856.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XXI of 1856.

10. Act XXI of 1856 shall be read as if, for sections thirty-three, fifty, seventy-four, seventy-five and seventy-six of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors, and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

"33.—The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

for regulating the mode in which fermented liquors shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for subjecting the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, and the preparation of the said drugs, to such restrictions and supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said plants or drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and when so published, shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who refuses, or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule issued and sanctioned under the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Provisions of the two last preceding sections not to apply to the sale or possession of taree used in making sugar; nor to the sale or possession of intoxicating drugs by licensed cultivators.

"50.—The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, do not apply to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, do not apply to the sale or possession of such drugs by any person duly authorized under this Act to cultivate the plants which produce these drugs;

Penalty for sale or transfer by cultivators to unlicensed person, or for failure to account for stock of plant in possession.

provided that every such cultivator selling or parting with any such plant, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or failing to account for any quantity of such plant, or of any preparation thereof, which shall have been in his possession, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

"74.—Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any fine levied under this Act, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree officer is required by section seventy-one of this Act, may be confined either in the civil or in the criminal jail."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"75.—All articles confiscated under this Act, except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police officers.

"76.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Akbaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that, if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds, to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section."

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

11. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwai, shall apply to any fermented liquor other than those specified in the said Act.

Provisions relating to puchwai applicable to fermented liquors not mentioned in the Act.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may within any specified district or tract of country exempt any fermented liquor from the provisions of the said Act.

PART IV.

AMENDMENT OF ACT IV (B.C.) OF 1866.

12. Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 shall be read as if, for section forty of the said Act, the following section were substituted :—

Amendment of section 40 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

"40.—Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions which, in accordance with section thirty-seven of this Act, are included in a license granted under the said Act XI of 1849, or of any of the conditions subject to which a license is given under section thirty-nine of this Act, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been caused by the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Penalty for breach of conditions of license.

PART V.

GENERAL.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person within the territories to which this Act applies, to cultivate plants, from which intoxicating drugs are produced, without a license from the Collector of the district in which such plants are cultivated; and any person who shall so cultivate, or in any way cause, encourage, or promote such illegal cultivation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the plant so cultivated shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Prohibition of unlicensed cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, and of abetment of the same.

14. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856, or under this Act, the Magistrate shall follow the provisions of sections sixty-seven sixty-eight, sixty-nine, and seventy of the Indian Penal Code, in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any such fine or forfeiture shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

15. Notwithstanding anything in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, withholding, and withdrawal of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality within the limits of their respective jurisdictions under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions of this section.

Lieutenant-Governor may assign to any Municipality the granting of licenses.

Provided that such functions and powers shall not be assigned as aforesaid without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned:

Provided also that no such conditions or rules shall be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor after such assignment has taken place without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned.

SCHEDULE.

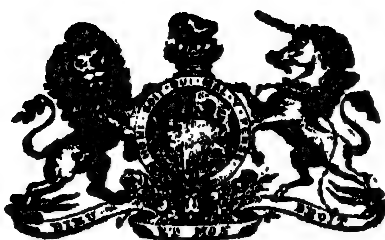
(*See Section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
Act III of 1856	To amend Act XI of 1849, &c.	The whole.
Act XXIII of 1860.	To amend Act XXI of 1856	So much as has not been repealed.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, together with the Bill as discussed in Council, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

WE, the undersigned, to whom the Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands was referred, have the honor to make the following report.

From Commissioner of the Presidency Division, dated 24th January 1876.
From Commissioner of Burdwan, dated 29th January 1876.
From Collector of Burdwan, dated 25th January 1876.
From Collector of Nuddea, dated 27th January 1876.
From Collector of Midnapore, dated 27th January 1876.
From Collector of Gya, dated 24th January 1876.
From Officiating Collector of Dacca, dated 29th January 1876.
From Collector of Cuttack, dated 29th January 1876.
From Collector of Patna, dated 31st January 1876.
From Collector of Shahabad, dated 3rd February 1876.

We have considered the communications noted in the margin.

We have made alterations in the definitions of "estate" and "manager," and have added a definition of "extent of interest."

We have omitted as unnecessary for the purposes of the Bill the clause which required the existence of tenures secured against Government or against purchasers at sales to be entered in the registers under this Bill, and which required particulars of the origin of each estate to be so entered.

Instead of the provision that the first registers under the Bill shall be prepared within five years, we have left it to the Board to direc when such registers shall be prepared, the registers now in use, as prescribed by previous Acts, which the Bill repeals, being in the meanwhile deemed to be the registers prescribed by this Bill.

We have omitted as unnecessary the provisions as to the numbering of the pages ofthe registers the attestation of such pages by the Collector, the mode of making corrections in entries which are found to be erroneous or incomplete, and the deposit of copies of the registers in the Board's office.

On account of the practical difficulty which has been experienced in working similar provisions in an effective and useful manner, we have omitted the provisions requiring the Civil Courts, and the Registrars and Sub-Registrars of Assurances to furnish copies of certain decrees to Collectors.

We have made an important change in Chapter IV of the Bill relating to the registration and mutation of names of proprietors and managers, having imposed on proprietors and managers the obligation to register, not only the fact of their being in possession as proprietors and managers, but also the extent of the interest of which each is in such possession.

In order to prevent the influx of business which would overwhelm the revenue offices if the proprietors of all estates and revenue-free properties in a district were required to register their names and the extent of their interests before one fixed date, we have empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to fix different dates for different classes of estates and properties.

We have empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to exempt proprietors and managers of small estates and properties from the obligation to register their names.

In cases in which an applicant's possession of, succession to, or acquisition by transfer of a certain extent of interest in an estate or property is not disputed, and is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, we have provided that the Collector may admit his name to registration in respect of such extent of interest, although it may be necessary, at the same time, to refer for the decision of the Civil Court a dispute regarding any further extent of interest in respect of which the applicant has applied to be registered.

We have omitted as unnecessary the provision imposing a disability to sue on any proprietor who has failed to apply for registration as required by the Bill.

We have provided that the parties shall pay the costs of enquiries under the Bill.

We have made other verbal alterations and changes in the arrangement of the Bill.

We recommend that the Bill, as now presented, be published for general information, and that, if necessary, it be referred back to this Committee to make in it any additions or modifications which may be suggested and may appear worthy of adoption.

H. L. Dampier.
V. H. Schalch.
G. C. Paul.
H. Bell.
Kristodas Pal.

The 11th February 1876.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to provide for the Registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers in possession thereof.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the preparation and maintenance of Registers of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, to require every person who is in possession of any such estate or lands, or of any interest therein, as proprietor or manager thereof, and every person who may hereafter succeed to or acquire such possession, to register his name and the extent of his interest in the office of the Collector of Revenue, and to enable every mortgagee of a revenue-paying estate, or of any interest therein, to register his name and the extent of his interest in the office of the Collector of Revenue: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the "Land Registration Act 1876," and it shall come into force on the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Regulations repealed.

2. The Regulations mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Civil Court."

(1) "Civil Court" means any Civil Court which is competent to hear and determine the matter with respect to which the words are used:

"Estate."

(2) "Estate" includes

(a) any land subject to the payment of land revenue, either immediately or prospectively, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been entered into with Government:

(b) any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with land revenue (whether the amount of such assessment be payable immediately or prospectively), although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole:

(c) any land being the property of Government which the Board shall have directed to be entered as a separate estate on the General Register hereinafter mentioned.

"Extent of interest."

(3) "Extent of interest" means the share or interest in an estate or revenue-free property of which the person with respect to whom the words are used is in possession as proprietor or manager.

"Lieutenant-Governor."

(4) "Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity:

"Local Division."

(5) "Local division" means a sub-division, parganah, thanah, police division of jurisdiction, or other local district according to which the Mouzahwar Register of the district is arranged:

"Manager."

(6) "Manager" means every person who is appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court to manage any estate or revenue-free property or any part thereof, and every person who is in charge of an estate or revenue-free property or any part thereof on behalf of a minor, idiot, or lunatic:

"Mouzah."

(7) "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet tolah, and sub-division of an estate, by whatever name such sub-division may be known:

"Proprietor."

(8) "Proprietor" means every person being in possession of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest in an estate or revenue-free property, as proprietor thereof; and includes every farmer and lessee who holds an estate or revenue-free property directly from or under the Collector:

(9) "Revenue-free property" means any land not subject to the payment of land revenue, which is included under one entry in any part of the General Register of revenue-free lands:

"Revenue-free property."

(10) "Section" means a section of this Act:

"Section."

(11) "The Board" means the Board of Revenue of the Provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

"The Board."

(12) "The Collector" means the Collector of the District to which a register relates, and any Assistant Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collector to whom the Collector may delegate (as he is hereby empowered to do) the performance of any duty imposed on the Collector by this Act:

"The Collector."

(13) "The District" means the District to which a Register relates.

"The District."

PART II.

OF THE REGISTERS TO BE KEPT UP BY THE COLLECTOR.

Collector to keep Registers.

4. The Collector of every district shall prepare and keep up the following Registers:—

A.—A General Register of revenue-paying lands.
B.—A General Register of revenue-free lands.
C.—A Mouzahwar Register of all lands revenue-paying and revenue-free.
D.—An Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Forms, language, character, and arrangement of registers.

5. The Registers shall be written in such forms, language, and character, and shall be arranged in such manner, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Board from time to time may direct for each district.

The General Register of revenue-paying lands.

6. The General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be kept for the purpose of showing all lands appertaining to estates which are borne on the revenue-roll of the District, all lands within the District appertaining to estates which are borne on the revenue-rolls of other districts, and the proprietors and managers of such estates. It shall consist of two Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Book of estates borne on the revenue-roll of the District.
Part II.—Book of lands situated in the District, appertaining to estates borne on the revenue-rolls of other districts.

The entries in each Part of the General Register shall be numbered in one consecutive series for the whole District, and shall follow one alphabetical arrangement, running from the beginning to the end of the Part.

Part I of the General Register.

7. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the name of every estate which is borne on the revenue-roll of the District, and the following particulars relating to every such estate:—

(a) name of the estate;
(b) number of the estate on the revenue-roll of the District, and the annual amount of revenue for which it is liable;
(c) name of every local division in which any lands of the estate are situated, whether in the district, or in any other district, with specification under each local division of
   (i) the number of mouzahs containing such lands,
   (ii) the name of each mouzah,
   (iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register, and
   (iv) the area of land appertaining to the estate which the mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement;
(d) names of the proprietors, managers, and mortgagees of the estate, with the extent of the interest of each proprietor, manager, and mortgagee;
(e) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Part II of the General Register.

8. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the name of every estate which comprises lands situated in the district, but which is borne on the revenue-roll of some other district, and the following particulars relating to every such estate:—

(a) name of the estate;
(b) name of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate is borne, with the number which the estate bears on that roll, the annual amount of revenue for which it is liable, and the number which the estate bears in Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands for its own district;
(c) name of every local division of the district to which the Register relates, in which any lands of the estate are situated, with a specification under each local division of
   (i) the number of mouzahs containing such lands,
   (ii) the name of each mouzah,
   (iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register, and
   (iv) the area of land appertaining to the estate which the mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement;
(d) names of the proprietors, managers, or mortgagees of the estate, with the extent of the interest of each proprietor, manager, and mortgagee;
(e) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

General Register of revenue-free lands.

9. The General Register of revenue-free lands shall be kept up for the purpose of showing all lands situated in the District which are not borne on the General Register of revenue-paying lands. It shall consist of three Parts—

Part I.—Book of lands held exempt from revenue in perpetuity.

Part II.—Book of lands occupied for public purposes without payment of revenue.

Part III.—Book of unassessed waste lands and other lands not included in Part I or Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

10. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands held under badshahi, hukami, and other lakhiraj grants which have been declared to be valid by competent authority,

all lands in which the Government has conferred a proprietary title free in perpetuity from any demand on account of land revenue, in consideration of the payment of a capitalized sum, or for any other reason,

and any lands of which the Board, on a full report of the circumstances of the case, shall have sanctioned the entry in this part of such Register.

Part I of such Register shall, as far as possible, contain the following particulars in respect of each entry:—

(*a*) name of the revenue-free property with the character of the tenure, whether jaghir, altumgah, devatter, bishanpirit, purchased revenue-free, redeemed, or otherwise;

(*b*) date of the grant or title being conferred;

(*c*) nominal area granted;

(*d*) names of the grantor and original grantee;

(*e*) reference to any decree or other order of competent authority declaring or recognizing the grant to be valid;

(*f*) reference to entries in earlier Registers relating to the property or any part thereof;

(*g*) name of every local division in which any land appertaining to the property is situated, whether in the District or in any other district, with specification under each local division of,

(i) the number of mouzahs containing such land,

(ii) the name of each mouzah,

(iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register, and

(iv) the area of land appertaining to the revenue-free property which the mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement;

(*h*) names of the proprietors and managers of the revenue-free property, with the extent of the interest of each proprietor and manager;

(*i*) reference to entries made in any Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

11. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands which are occupied by the Government or by any public body, for public purposes, and on account of which no land revenue is demanded. It shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) area of the land comprised in each entry;

(*b*) names of the local divisions and mouzahs in which the lands are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register of the local division;

(*c*) name of the department of Government or of the public body by which the land is occupied;

(*d*) the purpose for which it is occupied;

(*e*) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Part III of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

12. In Part III of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all waste and other lands (not being included in any other part of the General Register) which are not assessed to land revenue. It shall contain the following particulars:—

(*a*) name and number of the lot, or other particulars identifying the property;

(*b*) area comprised in each entry;

(*c*) name of every local division and mouzah in which lands of the property are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered under the local division on the Mouzahwar Register;

(*d*) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Board may direct that three last sections shall not apply to any district.

13. If it shall appear to the Board that the circumstances of any District are such that it is not desirable or practicable to prepare the Register of revenue-free lands in the manner described in the three last preceding sections, the Board may direct that the said sections shall not apply to such District, and may lay down any rules it may think proper for the registration of revenue-free lands and the proprietors thereof, provided that such rules shall require the registration of the name of one or more persons as liable for the discharge of the duties and obligations referred to in section 61, in respect of all lands which under such rules may be registered as separate revenue-free properties.

Such rules, when they shall have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and otherwise locally as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, shall, from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, have the same force as if they were included in this Act.

Purpose of the Mouzahwar Register.

14. The Mouzahwar Register shall be kept up for the purpose of showing, in a connected form, the mouzahs situated in each local division, and the lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, of which each mouzah consists.

Mouzahwar Register to be arranged according to local divisions.

15. The Mouzahwar Register shall be arranged and divided according to subdivisions, parganahs, thanahs, police jurisdictions, or such other local divisions of the district as the Board may from time to time direct for each district; the entries of mouzahs shall have a separate series of consecutive numbers, and a separate alphabetical arrangement for each local division.

The Mouzahwar Register shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the mouzah ;

(b) total area of mouzah, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement, with a reference to the authority for the entry ;

(c) name of every estate or revenue-free property to which any of the lands of the mouzah appertain, with a reference to the entry of each on the General Register, and a specification of the portion of the area of land in the mouzah which appertains to each, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement, with a reference to the authority for such entry ;

(d) gross rental of the portion of area of the mouzah which appertains to each estate or property, if such rental has been ascertained during management of the lands by the Collector or by other authentic means, with a reference to the authority for the entry ;

(e) reference to entries made in Intermediate Registers after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register.

Intermediate Registers.

16. Intermediate Registers shall be kept up for the purpose of recording therein from time to time changes affecting the entries which stand in the General and Mouzahwar Registers, so that by a reference to them in connection with those Registers correct information up to date on the points recorded may be obtained at any time; also for the purpose of keeping together, as far as possible, in a convenient form, the information which will eventually be required for re-writing the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Division of the Intermediate Register.

17. The Intermediate Register shall consist of two Parts, as follows :—

PART I.—Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-paying lands.

PART II.—Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-free lands.

Particulars of Part I of the Intermediate Register.

18. In Part I of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded in a convenient form all changes in the names of proprietors, managers, and mortgagees, and in the extent of the interest of each proprietor, manager and mortgagee, and such other changes affecting any entries standing in the General Register of revenue-paying lands, or any entries in the Mouzahwar Register relating to revenue-paying lands, as cannot conveniently be entered against the estate in the General Register. It shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the estate affected, with references to the number it bears on the General Register of revenue-paying lands, the number it bears on the revenue-roll, and the amount of revenue for which it is liable ;

(b) references to previous entries in the Intermediate Register relating to the estate ;

(c) particulars of the change, with a reference to the authority under which it is made ;

(d) the numbers borne by the entries in each Part of the General Register of revenue-paying lands, and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register, which are affected by the change here recorded.

Particulars of Part II of the Intermediate Register.

19. In Part II of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded all changes in the names of proprietors and managers of revenue-free properties, and in the extent of interest of each proprietor and manager, and such other changes affecting any entry standing in the General Register of revenue-free lands, or any entry relating to revenue-free lands in the Mouzahwar Register, as cannot conveniently be entered against the estate in the General Register. It shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name and character of the revenue-free property to which the lands appertain, and number which it bears in any part of the Register of revenue-free lands ;

(b) reference to previous entries in the Intermediate Register relating to the property ;

(c) particulars of the change, with a reference to the authority under which it is made ;

(d) the numbers borne by the entries in the General Register and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register which are affected by the change here recorded.

PART III.

OF THE PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REGISTERS.

Old Registers to be in force till new Registers prepared.

20. Until the Registers by this Act directed to be prepared are so prepared, the old Registers now kept up in the office of every Collector shall be deemed to be the Registers kept up under this Act, that is to say—

The General Register of revenue-paying estates shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-paying lands ;

The Parganah Register (Part II) of revenue-free lands shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-free lands, and the Mouzahwar Register in respect of revenue-free lands.

The Parganah Register (Part I) of revenue-paying lands shall be deemed to be the Mouzahwar Register in respect of revenue-paying lands.

The Register of Intermediate Mutations shall be deemed to be the Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers ;

And all the provisions of this Act shall, as far as possible, be deemed to be applicable to such Registers.

How Registers to be prepared.

21. The first General Registers and the first Mouzahwar Register under this Act, shall be prepared for each district at such time as the Board may direct from the entries in the old Registers mentioned in the last preceding section, and from any other authentic information available to the Collector.

Board may order new Registers to be prepared.

22. The Board may order new Registers to be prepared whenever it may think fit, and such Registers shall be prepared from the preceding Registers, and from the entries of subsequent changes in the Intermediate Registers,

and from any other authentic information available to the Collector; and such additions to, omissions from, and alterations in, the entries as they appeared in the previous Registers shall be made as subsequent changes have made necessary; and the authority for every change shall be expressly referred to in the proceedings of the Collector.

Entry of estate on any part of a General Register.

23. Whenever, after the preparation of the General Registers, it may be necessary to bring any estate or revenue-free property on to any Part of such Registers on which such estate or property is not already borne, such estate or property shall be at once brought on to such Part under a new number, in continuation of the last number already borne on such part; and a note referring to such entry shall be made in the place in the General Register in which such estate or property would have appeared according to the alphabetical arrangement mentioned in section 6.

Entry of mouzah under local division of Mouzahwar Register.

24. Whenever, after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register, it shall be necessary to enter any mouzah under any local division of such Register under which it is not already borne, such mouzah shall be at once brought under the proper local division with a new number, in continuation of the number borne by the last entry under such local division; and a note referring to such entry shall be made in the place in the Mouzahwar Register in which such estate or property would have appeared according to the alphabetical arrangement mentioned in section 15.

Entries made under two preceding sections to be in chronological order.

25. All new entries made in the General and Mouzahwar Registers after their preparation, as prescribed in the two last preceding sections, shall be made in chronological order.

Note to be made on General Register.

26. After the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall have been prepared, a note shall from time to time be made on such Register against the estate affected

of every alteration which may be ordered by competent authority, in the amount of revenue assessed on any estate;

of every partition of an estate into two or more estates;

of every change involving the removal of an estate from the part of the register on which it is borne;

of the redemption of every mortgage in respect of which the name of the mortgagee shall have been entered on the Register;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand in the Register may be recorded in Part I of the Intermediate Register as provided in section 18.

Note on General Register of revenue-free lands.

27. After the General Register of revenue-free lands shall have been prepared, a note shall from time to time be made on such Register against the property affected

of every case in which lands entered as revenue-free may be declared liable to assessment, and assessed by competent authority;

of every partition of a revenue-free property into two or more properties;

of every change involving the removal of a revenue-free property from the Part of the Register on which it is borne;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand on the Register may be recorded in Part II of the Intermediate Register as provided in section 19.

Collector, after making enquiry, may make change in his Register.

28. Whenever it shall come to the notice of the Collector that any change has occurred which affects any entry in his Registers, and renders necessary any alteration therein, the Collector, after making such enquiry as may be necessary, shall make such alteration:

Provided that notice shall be given to the recorded proprietors and managers of any estate or revenue-free property before any change is made in any way affecting such estate or property, and to every person whose name the Collector is about to register as proprietor or manager of any estate or revenue-free property, before such registration is effected; and any objections which may be made to the proposed change or registration shall be duly considered by the Collector before he orders such change or registration to be made.

Information to be supplied to Collector.

29. To enable the Collector more effectually to make the necessary entries of all changes amongst the proprietors and managers of estates and revenue-free properties, and in the extent of the interest of each proprietor and manager, and of all changes affecting the area of any such estate or property, or of any other particulars which are entered, or are required to be entered, in the General and Mouzahwar Registers, the following means are provided, in addition to the obligations imposed on proprietors and managers of estates and revenue-free properties and others by Part IV.

(*a.*) Whenever any competent authority may direct that any estate be transferred from the revenue-roll of one district to that of another, the Collector of the district from the revenue-roll of which the estate is to be transferred, shall transmit to the Collector of the district to the revenue-roll of which the transfer is to be made, a copy of all entries in any of the registers relating to the estate to be so transferred, and entries taken from such copy shall be made in the proper registers of the district to which the transfer is made.

(*b.*) Whenever the Collector of any district shall make an entry, or any alteration of an entry, in his registers, which will affect any entry required to be made under this Act in any register of another district, such Collector shall transmit to the Collector of such other district copy of such entry as made or as altered, and the Collector to whom such copy is transmitted shall cause the necessary entries, or alteration of entries, to be made in the registers of his district.

(*c.*) Every proprietor and manager of an estate or revenue-free property in which any new village may be established, whether under the name of tolah, kismat, or any other designation, shall give notice of the same to the Collector immediately on the establishment of such new village.

(*d.*) Every proprietor and manager of an estate or revenue-free property, and any person holding any interest in land, or employed in the management of land, shall be bound, on the requisition of the Collector, to furnish any information required by the said Collector for the purpose of preparing, making, or correcting any entry of the particulars specified in sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, or 15. Such requisition shall be made by a notice to be served in the manner prescribed by section 47, requiring the production of such information before a date mentioned in such notice.

Collector may avail himself of any authentic information.

30. For the purpose of making such alterations as may from time to time be necessary in order to correct or add to the entries in his registers, the Collector shall also avail himself of any authentic information which may exist in his office.

When register may be altered on order of Civil Court.

31. Whenever any Civil Court passes a decree confirming any transfer of proprietary right which has already been made in any estate or revenue-free property, or gives effect to any decree transferring any such right, such Court may order the transfer to be registered in the register, and the Collector shall register such transfer accordingly.

Lands held without payment of rent deemed to be part of certain estates.

32. All lands which are held without payment of rent, not being a revenue-free property entered in the General Register of revenue-free lands, as prescribed in sections 10, 11, or 12, and not being a part of any such property, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a part of the estate within the local boundaries of which they are included; and if they are not included within the local boundaries of any one estate, then to be a part of such neighbouring estate as the Collector shall, by an order under his seal and signature, declare.

Collector may include any lands in an estate.

33. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any lands which are not included in any estate as entered in the existing General Register, should be included in any such estate for the purposes of this Act, the Collector shall cause a notice, addressed to the person who is believed to be in possession of such lands, to be served in the manner prescribed in section 47, and a general notice to be published as prescribed in section 46, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may think fit to allow; after the expiration of the said month or other period the Collector shall proceed to enquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may consider to be proper in respect to the inclusion of the said lands in the said estate for the purposes of this Act.

Collector may register lands as a revenue-free estate and call on proprietor to apply for registration.

34. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not entered on the General Register as a separate revenue-free property should be entered on the register as such property, he may cause a notice to be served in the manner prescribed in section 47 calling on the person in possession of such lands as proprietor or manager to show cause why such land should not be so registered as a revenue-free property, and if, after hearing any objections (which may be preferred within a month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may think fit to allow), and after making such further enquiry as may be necessary, the Collector shall be of opinion that the land should be so registered, he shall enter such land on the General Register as a revenue-free estate, and by a notice served as prescribed in section 47, and by a general notice published as prescribed in section 46, shall require every proprietor and manager of such revenue-free property to apply for registration of his name and of the extent of his interest as such proprietor, or manager, and thereupon every such proprietor and manager shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 61, to be a person who is required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name; and all the provisions of Part IV of this Act, so far as may be practicable, shall apply to every such person.

Provided that no such proprietor or manager shall be liable to any fine under section 60, until after the expiration of three months from the date on which the said notice shall have been served.

Provided also that no land shall be entered as a revenue-free property in Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands until the circumstances of the case shall have been reported to the Board, and until the Board shall have sanctioned such entry.

Board to decide what lands to be included in each revenue-free property.

35. The Board may decide what revenue-free lands shall be included in each revenue-free property to be registered as such under this Act, and may from time to time direct that lands which are borne on the Register as forming one revenue-free property shall be divided and entered on the Register as forming two or more such properties; and may similarly direct that revenue-free lands which are borne on the Register as forming two or more revenue-free properties shall be united, and entered as forming one revenue-free property.

Collectors may serve notice for inclusion of any lands in a revenue-free property.

36. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not included in any revenue-free property entered in the existing General Register, should be included in any such property for the purposes of this Act, the Collector may cause a notice to be served on the person believed to be in possession of such lands in the manner prescribed in section 47, and a general notice to be published as prescribed in section 46, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may allow; at the expiration of the said month or of such period the Collector shall proceed to inquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may consider to be proper in respect to the inclusion of the said lands in the said property for the purposes of this Act.

PART IV.

OF THE REGISTRATION AND MUTATION OF NAMES OF PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.

Proprietor and manager to register within specified time.

37. Every proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property or of any interest therein respectively;

every joint proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property who is in charge of such estate or property, or any interest therein respectively, on behalf of the other proprietors thereof;

and every manager of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest therein respectively, on behalf of a proprietor thereof;

shall, if his name and the extent of his interest have not already been registered, make application in the manner hereinafter provided for the registration of his name and of the extent of his interest as such proprietor, or manager, to the Collector of the district on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne, within such time as the Lieutenant-Governor may fix as hereinafter provided.

If the applicant as aforesaid be a manager, he shall in his application specify the name of the person on behalf of whom he is manager, and the extent of the interest of such person.

Lieutenant-Governor may fix date before which proprietor must apply for registration.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, within six months of the commencement of this Act, fix for each district the date or dates before which such proprietors and managers shall be required to apply to the Collector for registration of their names, and the extent of their interests, under this Act, and may at any time alter any date so fixed, provided that no date so fixed shall be later than three years after the said commencement.

Provided also that the Lieutenant-Governor may in any district exempt proprietors and managers of estates which are liable to pay less than one hundred rupees of land revenue, and proprietors and managers of revenue-free properties which consist of less than fifty acres of land, from the obligations imposed by this Act in respect of applying for registration of their names. and may at any future time withdraw such exemption and require such proprietors and managers to register their names.

Lieutenant-Governor may fix different dates in respect of different estates.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor may in any district, for the purposes of the last preceding section, fix different dates in respect of estates and revenue-free properties, or in respect of different classes of estates and revenue-free properties, or in respect of different portions of the district:

Provided that no person shall incur any penalty or disability under this Act for failure to apply for registration of his name as such proprietor or manager as aforesaid, until after the lapse of six months from the date on which the notice prescribed by the next succeeding section shall have been published in respect of his estate or property, or in respect of the class of estates or revenue-free properties within which such estate or property falls, or in respect of the portion of the district in which such estate or revenue-free property is situated.

Publication of date fixed by Lieutenant-Governor.

40. Every date fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of the three last preceding sections shall be published by a notice in the *Calcutta Gazette;*

and also by notices to be posted up

at the Court or office of the Judge, the Magistrate, and the Collector of the district, in respect of which such date is fixed;

at the Court or office of every Munsif, Sub-divisional Officer, and Sub-Registrar of Assurances in such district;

and at every Police Station in such district;

and by proclamation to be made by beat of drum at the head-quarters of such district, and in every place in which a sub-divisional office is situated, and in such other places as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

The officer in charge of every court, office, and police station at which a notice is required to be posted up under this section, shall certify to the Collector the date on which the notice was so posted up at his court, office, or police station, and the latest date so certified shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the notice for the purposes of the last preceding section.

Persons succeeding to proprietary right in or management of estates to give information within six months.

41. Every person succeeding to any proprietary right in any estate or revenue-free property, whether by purchase, inheritance, gift, or otherwise, after the commencement of this Act;

and every person assuming charge of any estate or revenue-free property as manager after such commencement, shall, within six months from the date of such succession or assumption of charge, make application in the manner hereinafter provided to the Collector of the district on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne, or to any other officer who may have been empowered by such Collector to receive such applications, for registration of his name and the extent of his interest as such proprietor or manager.

If the applicant as aforesaid be a manager, he shall in his application specify the name of the person on behalf of whom he is a manager, and the extent of the interest of such person.

Mortgagee may apply for registration.

42. Every person who holds a mortgage of any proprietary right in any estate may apply to the Collector for registration of his name as such mortgagee, and of the interest in respect of which he is such mortgagee; and in such application shall specify whether he or the mortgagor is in possession. On receipt of such application the Collector shall proceed, as far as possible, according to the manner hereinafter prescribed in respect of applications for registration as proprietor.

If application is for registration as manager, appointed by authority, Collector shall register name of applicant on proof of appointment.

43. If the application under section 37 or section 41 be for registration of the name of the applicant as manager appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court, the Collector shall register the name of the applicant, on proof being produced to his satisfaction that the applicant has been so appointed to be such manager.

Presentation of application.

44. Any application for registration under this Act may be presented by the applicant or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

Notice to objectors.

45. If the application be for registration otherwise than as manager appointed as aforesaid, and if it sets forth circumstances which would justify the Collector in registering the name of the person whose name is required to be registered, or if after further enquiry the Collector considers that such circumstances exist, he shall issue a notice requiring all persons who object to the registration of the name of the person whose name is required to be registered, or who dispute the extent of the interest in respect of which it is required to be registered, to give in a written statement of their objections, and to appear on a day to be therein specified, not being less than one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Publication of notice.

46. Such notice shall be published by affixing a copy of the same on or at all the following places:—

(*a*) the zamindari kutchery (if any) of the estate or other place at which the rents are ordinarily received;

(*b*) some conspicuous place in at least one village appertaining to the estate to which the application relates, and if the estate comprises lands situated in more than one local division then in at least one village in each local division containing such lands;

(*c*) the office or Court of every Collector, Sub-divisional Officer, Judge, and Munsif, within whose jurisdiction, and every police station within the jurisdiction of which any of the lands to which the application relates are known to be situated.

No fees or other costs shall be payable by the applicant in respect of the service and publication of the notice prescribed by this section.

Notice to transferor.

47. If the application alleges that the applicant has acquired possession of the interest in respect of which he applies to be registered by transfer from any living person, a copy of such notice shall be served on the alleged transferor by tendering to the person to whom it may be directed a copy thereof attested by the Collector, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person, or to some adult male member of his family; or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous part of the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Collector issuing such notice may direct.

Irregularity in publication or service of notice not to affect validity of proceedings.

48. No irregularity or omission in the publication or service of notices as required by the three last preceding sections shall affect the validity of any proceedings under this Act, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that some material injury was caused by such irregularity or omission.

Inquiry by Collector.

49. On the day fixed in the notice issued under section 45, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Collector shall consider any objections which may be advanced, and make such further inquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged possession of, succession to, or transfer of the estate, revenue-free property, or interest therein, in respect of which registration is applied for; and if it appears to the Collector that the possession exists,

or that the succession or transfer has taken place, and that the applicant has acquired possession in accordance with such succession or transfer, but not otherwise,

the Collector shall order the name of the possessor, successor, or transferee (as the case may be), to be entered in the proper Registers.

Provided that any person to whom any proprietary right in an estate has been mortgaged, may be registered as mortgagee, whether he be in actual possession or otherwise.

Summoning and attendance of witnesses.

50. For the purpose of the inquiry mentioned in the last preceding section, and of every inquiry held under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon, enforce the attendance of and examine witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (as far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Payment of costs.

51. All costs of any enquiry or proceeding held before the Collector under this Act shall, except as provided in section 46, be payable by the parties concerned, and the Collector may pass such orders as he shall think fit in respect of the payment of such costs.

Reference to Civil Court.

52. If the applicant's possession of, succession to, or acquisition by transfer of the extent of interest in respect of which he has applied to be registered, is disputed by or on behalf of any person making a conflicting claim in respect thereof, and if the possession of the applicant in accordance with his application is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector shall refer the matter in dispute to the principal Civil Court of the district for determination as hereinafter provided.

Provided that if the applicant's possession of any extent of interest in accordance with his application be not disputed, or if such possession be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector may register the said applicant's name in respect of such extent of interest, and may at the same time make a reference as hereinafter provided to the Civil Court for determination of any dispute as to any further extent of interest in respect of which the applicant has applied to be registered, but in respect of which the right of the applicant to be registered is disputed, and is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector.

Procedure on making a reference under last section.

53. In making a reference under the last preceding section, the Collector shall state for the information of the said Court in writing under his hand

(1) the name of the estate or revenue-free property to which the reference applies, together with the numbers which it bears on the General Register, and (if an estate), on the revenue-roll of the district;

(2) the names of all the persons who now stand registered on the General Register as proprietors, managers, or mortgagees of such estate or property;

(3) the name of the applicant for registry;
(4) the extent of the interest in dispute;
(5) the circumstances of the case as far as they are before the Collector, and the reasons which have led him to make the reference.

Procedure on receipt of reference.

54. On receipt of such reference the said Court may either proceed to determine the matter as hereinafter provided, or may transfer the matter for determination to any other Civil Court in the district. The said Court, or the Court to which the matter is transferred, shall cite the parties concerned, and give notice of the time at which the matter will be heard; and after expiration of the time so fixed, shall determine summarily the right to possession in respect of the interest in dispute (subject to regular suit), and shall deliver possession accordingly.

Judge may appoint curator.

55. If it shall appear to the Judge of the Court by which the matter is heard that danger is to be apprehended of the misappropriation or waste of the property before the summary suit can be determined, such Judge may appoint curators for the care of the property, and may exercise all or any of the powers mentioned in sections five to thirteen (both inclusive) of Act XIX of 1841.

Costs.

56. The said Court may make such order as it shall think fit with regard to the payment by the parties of the cost of the enquiry and proceedings.

Provided that no costs shall be recoverable from the parties on account of the issue of notices citing the parties and fixing a date for the first hearing of the case.

Summary decision of Court to be final.

57. The summary decision of the Court under section 54 shall have no other effect than that of settling the actual possession; but for this purpose it shall be final, not subject to any appeal or order for review.

Civil Court to certify its determination to Collector.

58. The Court shall certify to the Collector its determination as to the right of possession, and the Collector shall thereupon make the necessary entries in the proper Registers.

Fees for mutations and entries.

59. The Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe proper fees for changes or entries in the Registers; provided that no fee for a single change or entry shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favor the change or entry is made.

Any two or more persons may join in one application for the registration of their names under this Act in respect of one estate or revenue-free property; and such joint application shall, for the purpose of levying fees under this section, be deemed to be one application.

All fees levied under this section shall be expended in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit.

Penalty for omitting to comply with provisions of Act.

60. Whoever, being required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name and the extent of his interest in any estate or revenue-free property, voluntarily or negligently omits to make such application within the prescribed time, shall be liable to such fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding one hundred rupees for such omission, and to such further daily fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which such person shall omit to apply for such registration after a date to be fixed by the Collector in a notice requiring such person to apply for registration. Such notice shall be served in the manner prescribed in section 47, and the date before which such person is required to apply for registration shall not be less than one month after service of such notice.

The Collector may proceed from time to time to levy any amount which has become due in respect of any such fine, notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending.

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner of the Division, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the said Commissioner.

Liabilities of proprietors and managers.

61. All the registered proprietors and managers of an estate or revenue-free property, and all persons who are required by this Act to apply for registration, shall be deemed to be jointly and severally liable, from the date on which the obligation so to register is imposed on them respectively by this Act, for the discharge of any duties and obligations which are by any law for the time being in force imposed upon the proprietors of such estate or property.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector must furnish authenticated extract from Register.

62. If in any district any Register prescribed by this Act has not been prepared and kept up in the vernacular language and character of the district, the Collector shall be bound to furnish an authenticated extract from such Register, translated into the vernacular language and written in the vernacular character of the district, to any person who may apply for the same, on payment of the same fee as such person would be required to pay for such extract if made in the language and character in which the Register is prepared.

Every amount due deemed to be a demand under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

63. Every amount which may become due to the Collector under the provisions of this Act in respect of any expenses incurred, of any fees payable, of any notices served, of any costs payable by any party, or of any fines imposed, shall be deemed to be a demand under section 1 of Bengal Act VII of 1868 (*an Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue and Public Demands recoverable as arrears of Land Revenue*) and shall be leviable as such.

Collector may require proprietor to name estate.

64. The Collector may by a notice require the proprietor or manager of any estate or revenue-free property to name such estate or property by a distinctive name, and in case of failure of such proprietor or manager to comply with the requisition within the time fixed by the Collector, may name such estate or property.

65. Every order passed under this Act by any revenue officer below the rank of the Collector of the District (not being an officer specially vested with appellate powers as hereinafter mentioned) shall be appealable to the Collector of the district, or to any officer who may have been specially vested by the Government with special appellate powers in this behalf,

Appeal.

and there shall be no further appeal from any order so passed in appeal confirming the order appealed against, but an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division against every order so passed in appeal which modifies or reverses the order appealed against.

Every order passed by the Collector of the District, or by any officer specially vested with appellate powers as aforesaid, being passed otherwise than on appeal from the order of another officer, shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division.

Every appeal shall be presented within thirty days of the date of the order appealed against; and every appeal presented after the lapse of thirty days from such date may be summarily rejected, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of the appellate authority for admitting the appeal after the lapse of the time fixed by this section.

Every order passed by any officer subordinate to a Commissioner shall be subject at any time to revision and modification by such Commissioner;

and every order passed by any such officer or by such Commissioner shall be subject at any time to revision and modification by the Board.

66. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time vest any officer other than the Collector of the District with special appellate powers under this Act; and every officer so vested shall be competent to hear and decide any appeal which the Collector of the District is competent to hear and decide under this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with special appellate powers.

67. Within four months of the date on which this Act comes into force, the Board shall make general Rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

Board may make certain rules.

the form in which Registers under this Act are to be kept;

the procedure as to the presentation, admission, and verification of applications for registration under Part IV, and as to inquiries under section 49,

and generally for the purposes of this Act.

The Board may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

68. Nothing contained in this Act, and nothing done in accordance with this Act, shall be deemed to—

Saving clause.

(*a*) preclude any person from bringing a regular suit for possession of, or for a declaration of right to, any immoveable property to which he may deem himself entitled;

(*b*) render the entry of any land in the Registers under this Act as revenue-free an admission on the part of Government of the right of the person in whose name such land may be entered, or an admission of the validity of the title under which the said land is held revenue-free;

(*c*) affect the rights of the Government or of any person in respect of any immoveable property or of any interest, excep- as otherwise expressly provided herein.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS REPEALED.

See Section 2.

Number and year.	Subject or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
XIX of 1793	Non-badshahi lakhiraj grants...	Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-nine ot thirty-four; so much of section thirty-five as has not been repealed; sections thirty-six to forty-one; so much of sections forty-two and forty-three as has not been repealed, sections forty-four to forty-six, all inclusive.
XXXVII of 1793	Badshahi lakhiraj grants ...	Sections sixteen to eighteen, twenty-four, twenty to twenty-nine; so much of section thirty as has not been repealed, thirty-one to thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-six; so much of section thirty seven as has not been repealed, section thirty-eight, so much of section thirty-nine as has not been repealed, sections forty to forty-six one, all inclusive.
XLVIII of 1793	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795	Granting to the Collectors a commission on the jumma of certain lands.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797	Levying Fees, &c. ...	The whole.
VIII of 1800	Pergunnah Register ...	So much as has not been repealed, except section nineteen.
III of 1828	For the appointment of Special Commissioners, &c.	So much of section eleven as has not been repealed.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

WE, the undersigned, to whom the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities was referred, have the honor to make the following report.

From Officiating Commissioner of Bhagulpore, dated 21st May 1875.

From Chairman of the Municipality for the Suburbs of Calcutta, dated 28th May 1875, and enclosures.

From Secretary to the Howrah Municipality, dated 31st May 1875.

From Chairman of the Patna Municipality, dated 26th May 1875.

From Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca, dated May 1875 and enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Orissa Division, dated 29th May 1875.

From Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, dated 31st May 1875.

From Commissioner of Patna, dated 1st June 1875, and enclosures.

From Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, dated 1st June 1875.

From Commissioner of Burdwan, dated 11th June 1875.

From Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, dated 7th June 1875, and enclosures.

Extract from the Administration Report of the Howrah Municipality for 1874 75.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated 4th June 1875

From Commissioner of the Presidency Division, dated 7th July 1875, and enclosures.

From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 9th July 1875.

From Chairman of the City Moorshedabad Municipality, dated 15th July 1875.

From Commissioner of the Orissa Division, dated 13th July 1875.

From Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, dated 15th July 1875.

Extract from a resolution by the Government of Bengal, dated 21st August 1875, and enclosure.

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 7th September 1875, and enclosures.

We have considered the communications noted in the margin.

The principal additions which we have made to the Bill consist of a chapter on towns, a chapter on stations, and a number of conservancy regulations taken for the most part from the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

Act XX of 1856 provided for the raising of funds by taxation for the support of the chowkidars in what were known as Chowkidari Unions. The objects of the Act were extended by subsequent Acts, and the numerous sections relating to the Police were repealed by other subsequent Acts, which also applied to and amended other existing Municipal laws. In order to consolidate the existing law, we have repealed Act XX of 1856 and the subsequent modifying Acts; and have re-enacted the existing provisions, as far as they related to the old Chowkidari Unions, in Chapter III

For the same reasons we have repealed Act XXVI of 1850, and have re-enacted its provisions in Chapter IV.

We have divided the conservancy regulations into two heads. The first head comprises those simple regulations which are generally applicable to municipalities in the mofussil. But as some municipalities may not be sufficiently advanced even for all of these, we have provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, order that any of them do cease to be in force in any municipality. The second head includes provisions with respect to drains, obstructions on roads, building regulations, sanitation of blocks of huts, sale of food, drink, and drugs, offensive and dangerous trades, &c., which, although necessary in large and advanced municipalities, such as the suburbs of Calcutta, are certainly not required in most of the places affected by this Bill. None of these provisions, therefore, will apply to any municipality, until they have been expressly extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioners.

We have introduced a section prohibiting the extension of the Act to any cantonment without the consent of the Governor-General in Council.

We have altered the definitions of "carriage," "cart," and "Magistrate of the district," and have amplified the definitions of "holding," "Magistrate," and "owner."

We have provided that no tract of country shall be declared to be a second class Municipality unless it contains at least three thousand inhabitants and an average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of area. The requirements of the original Bill in this respect were only one thousand inhabitants and an average of five hundred to the square mile.

We have precisely defined the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor as to uniting places for the purpose of forming Municipalities, and have provided that no such places may be united which are not situated within one mile of the tract which forms the nucleus of the Municipality.

We have decided that the number of Commissioners be not less than seven, or more than thirty, in a first class municipality, and not less than four, or more than twenty, in a second class municipality.

We have empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to remove a Commissioner who has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct; and we have provided that a Commissioner who fails to attend six consecutive meetings, or who has been convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment, shall cease to be a Commissioner.

We have, in accordance with the opinion of a majority of the members of the Committee, omitted the clauses which required municipalities to contribute towards the expense of special establishments entertained by the Magistrates of districts and by Commissioners of divisions for work connected with municipalities.

We have made no change in the rate on the annual value of holdings, except in the case of the municipality of Dacca, where we have fixed the limit at 10 per cent., at which the limit is already fixed by the special Act applicable to that place.

We have provided that even in places in which the tax on persons occupying holdings according to their circumstances and property is in force, no such tax shall be levied in respect of the occupation of public buildings, but that such buildings shall pay a rate of 7½ per cent. on their annual value.

We have exempted hospitals, police stations, and buildings used for the purposes of the municipality, from municipal taxation.

We have introduced a section empowering the Commissioners to cancel the lease of a ferry, and make proper provision for the safety and convenience of the public, if the lessee of the ferry has failed to do so.

We have provided that the expenses incurred by a deputation of municipal police beyond the limits of a municipality shall be borne by the local Government and not by the municipality.

We have defined more clearly the powers of the Commissioners with respect to the recovery of expenses incurred by them on behalf of the owners and occupiers of land; and have provided that disputes in respect of the recovery of such expenses, and disputes in respect of the amount and apportionment of any compensation or damages payable by the Commissioners, may, in case of dispute, be settled by a reference to a civil court.

We have provided for the creation of a "Market Fund" distinct from the Municipal Fund, to which all sums received in respect of any market will be credited.

For the sake of convenience, we have distributed the sections relating to penalties, which were collected at the end, throughout the Bill. Every section imposing a penalty now follows the section which specifies the offence.

We have made considerable alterations in the form of the Bill. Thus Chapters XI to XII of the original Bill are now, with the exception of the Schedules, included in one chapter, which deals solely with municipalities. The two following chapters deal with towns and stations, while the last chapter contains some provisions which are applicable alike to municipalities, towns, and stations.

We have made many other minor alterations, and considerable changes in the arrangement of the Bill.

As the Bill is now arranged,

the first chapter is preliminary;

the second chapter relates exclusively to municipalities which may be said to take the place of municipalities under the District Municipalities' Improvement Act, and also of towns under the District Towns' Act, both of which are repealed by the Bill;

the third chapter relates solely to towns, which, as has been said, take the place of the Chowkidari Unions under Act XX of 1856 (now to be repealed);

the fourth chapter relates solely to stations, and takes the place of Act XXVI of 1850 (now to be repealed);

and the fifth chapter contains general provisions applicable alike to municipalities, towns, and stations.

We recommend that the Bill be passed as now presented by us.

H. L. DAMPIER.
STUART HOGG.
JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.

The 11th February 1876.

THE BENGAL MUNICIPAL BILL, 1876.

CONTENTS.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the "Bengal Municipal Act, 1876";

and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Enactments repealed.

2. On the commencement of this Act the enactments specified in the fifth schedule shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof; and the enactment specified in the sixth schedule shall cease to be in force in every Municipality under this Act to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

But this repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of anything done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules and bye-laws prescribed; assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made; powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment; and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references to any such enactment shall (so far as may be practicable) be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In reference to all the matters aforesaid,

the Commissioners under Chapter II shall, n respect of every Municipality, be substituted for the late Commissioners, or Town Committee (as the case may be);

and the panchait under Chapter III shal, in respect of every Town, be substituted for the panchait under Act XX of 1856;

and the Commissioners under Chapter IV shall, in respect of every Station, be substituted for the Commissioners under Act XXVI of 1850.

3. Unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct by a notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, every place in which the provisions of the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, shall have been in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, from the said commencement become a first class Municipality under Chapter II, and every place in which the provisions of the District Towns' Act, 1868, shall have been in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, from the said commencement, become a second class Municipality under the said Chapter;

First class and second class Municipalities.

and every place in which Act XX of 1856 shall have been in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, from the said commencement, become a Town under Chapter III;

and every place in which Act XXVI of 1850 shall have been in force immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall, from the said commencement, become a Station under Chapter IV.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section, this Act shall not take effect in any cantonment without the consent of the Governor-General in Council previously obtained, nor shall the Lieutenant-Governor extend this Act to any cantonment without such consent.

Act not to be extended to cantonments without consent of Governor-General.

5. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation.

"Carriage." (1.) "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings.

"Cart." (2.) "Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs, not included in the definition of "carriage."

"Chapter." (3.) "Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Holding." (4.) "Holding" includes any parcel of land, house, tank, or other immoveable property which has been separately valued for assessment, or in respect of which any person has been separately assessed, or which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be separately valued, or in respect of which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, any person should be separately assessed.

"House." (5.) "House" includes any hut, shop, warehouse, or building.

"Immoveable property" and "land." (6.) "Immoveable property" means land, benefits to arise out of land, houses, things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Land." (7.) "Land" means benefits to arise out of land, houses, things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property." (8.) "Moveable property" means property other than immoveable property.

"Lieutenant-Governor." (9.) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being or the person acting in that capacity.

"Magistrate of the district." (10.) "Magistrate of the district" means the chief Magistrate in a district.

"The Magistrate." (11.) "The Magistrate" includes the Magistrate of the district, the Magistrate in charge of a division of the district in which division a Municipality is constituted, and every Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the district to whom the Magistrate of the district may have made over any duties under this Act.

"Municipality." (12.) "Municipality" means any tract of country (not being a Station as defined in clause 21 or a Town as defined in clause 22 of this section) in which this Act, or any part thereof, is in force.

"Navigable channel." (13.) "Navigable channel" means any waterway, whether natural or artificial, through which a boat can pass.

"Offensive matter." (14.) "Offensive matter" means night-soil, sewage, and other contents of privies, drains, and cess-pools.

"Owner." (15.) "Owner" includes—

(*a*) every person who is entitled for the time being to receive any rent in respect of the land with regard to which the word is used, whether from the occupier or otherwise;

(*b*) a manager in charge of such land on behalf of any such person;

(*c*) an agent for any such person;

(*d*) a trustee for any such person;

Provided that no such manager, agent, or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such manager, agent, or trustee to do such thing.

"Part." (16.) "Part" means a, part of any chapter of, this Act.

"Road." (17.) "Road" means any road, street, square court, alley, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way.

"Rubbish." (18.) "Rubbish" means all dirt, dung, broken brick, mortar, broken glass, kitchen, or stable refuse, or refuse of any kind whatsoever, and filth of any kind not included in the term "offensive matter."

"Schedule." (19.) "Schedule" means a schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section." (20.) "Section" means a section of this Act.

"The Commissioners." (21.) "The Commissioners" means the persons for the time being appointed or elected to conduct the affairs of any Municipality or of any station (as the case may be) under this Act, and includes *ex-officio* Commissioners under this Act.

"Station." (22.) "Station" means any town or suburb in which the provisions of Chapter IV are in force.

(23.) "Town" means any city, town, station, suburb or bazaar in which the provisions of Chapter III are in force.

"Town."

(24.) "Year" means a year beginning on the first day of April, or on such other date as may hereafter be fixed for any Municipality by the Lieutenant-Governor by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

"Year."

CHAPTER II.

OF MUNICIPALITIES.

PART I.

Of the creation of Municipalities.

Tax on holdings and persons in first and second class municipalities.

6. In every place which, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, becomes a Municipality under this Chapter, every person who has been appointed or elected to be a Commissioner or a Member of a Town Committee for such place under any enactment hereby repealed, shall be deemed to be a Commissioner duly appointed for such Municipality; and in every such place which becomes a first class Municipality, it shall be deemed that a rate on the annual value of holdings under section 76, and in every such place which becomes a second class Municipality as aforesaid, it shall be deemed that a tax upon persons under the said section, has been duly imposed; and such rate or tax shall be levied accordingly until the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, shall otherwise direct;

and in every Municipality as aforesaid in which a tax on carriages and animals, or a fee upon the registration of carts, or tolls on roads or on ferries, may have been levied by the Municipal Commissioners or Town Committee before the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed that the said tax, fee or tolls have been duly imposed under the provisions of section 77, and such tax, fee, or tolls shall continue to be levied accordingly.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend Act.

7. Except as is hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, Chapters I, II, and V of this Act may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to any tract of country not being within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, from such date as may be specified in such notification, and save as is hereinafter otherwise provided, such chapters shall take effect in such tract of country on the date so specified.

Provided that at least six weeks before publishing any notification as aforesaid, the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause to be published in the villages of the tract concerned a notice of his intention to declare the said tract to be a Municipality, unless good reason to the contrary be shown within one month.

Any objections which may be made to the proposed measure shall be duly considered by the Lieutenant-Governor before he causes to be issued the notification declaring the tract to be a Municipality under this Act.

Municipalities.

8. From the date specified in any notification under the last preceding section, the tract of country mentioned in such notification shall be deemed to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act.

The notification shall—

(*a*) define the limits of the Municipality;

(*b*) declare whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first or second class Municipality.

Transfer of class and variation of limits.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by like notification, at any time, order that a municipality be transferred from one class to the other; and may vary the limits of any municipality or withdraw any tract of country from the operation of this Act.

Definition of first class Municipality.

10. No tract of country which does not contain at least fifteen thousand inhabitants, and which does not contain the average number of not less than two thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such tract, shall be declared to be a first class Municipality.

Definition of second cl Municipality.

11. No tract of country which does not contain at least three thousand inhabitants, and which does not contain the average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such tract, shall be declared to be a second class Municipality.

Class of persons of which a Municipality must consist.

12. No tract of country shall be declared a municipality under this Act unless a majority of the adult male population of such tract of country is chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural.

Lieutenant-Governor may unite places to a Municipality.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that any place in which a majority of the adult male population is chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural, shall be united with any tract of country as aforesaid for the purposes of forming a Municipality of the first or second class, as the case may be, provided that no such place shall be so united unless some part of such place be situated within the distance of one mile from some part of such tract.

Every such declaration shall specify the boundaries of every place so to be united.

Every tract of country with which any such place is united, and all places so declared to be united with any such tract shall be deemed, for purposes of taxation, and for all other purposes, to form part of one and the same Municipality.

Land between Municipality and place united to form part of Municipality.

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 12, whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare any place or places as aforesaid to be united with any tract as aforesaid for the purpose of forming one Municipality, the Lieutenant-Governor may similarly declare that any land by which any such place is separated from the tract with which it is united, and any land by

which any such place is separated from any other such place which is united with the said tract, shall be deemed to form part of the Municipality for all purposes other than those of taxation.

And such declaration shall specify the exterior boundaries of the entire Municipality as constituted under this and the last preceding section.

PART II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Of the Constitution of the Municipality.

Appointment of Commissioners.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time appoint, in every Municipality, proper persons to be Commissioners for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

Provided that the total number of Commissioners holding office in any first class Municipality shall not at any time be less than seven or more than thirty, and in any second class Municipality shall not be less than four or more than twenty;

Provided also that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners so appointed shall be persons holding in the judicial, police, or revenue departments of the Government service salaried offices of which the functions are exercised within the district in which the Municipality is situated, unless such persons be elected Commissioners under the next succeeding section.

In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number, which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided.

Election of Commissioners.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time direct that the whole or any number of the Commissioners to be appointed under the last preceding section shall be elected, and may lay down such rules as he shall think fit, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the qualifications required to entitle any person to stand as a candidate for such election, and to entitle any person to vote for any such candidate, and in respect of the mode of election; and the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time cancel any rule made by him under this section.

Ex-officio Commissioners.

17. In addition to the Commissioners appointed or elected as hereinbefore provided, the Magistrate of the district, the Magistrate of the division, and the medical officer in charge of the district shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions; and the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that the persons for the time being exercising the functions of the offices to be named in such notification shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners for any or every Municipality to which the official functions of the offices held by the persons so appointed may extend.

Ad-interim Vice-Chairman and Commissioners.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoin any persons to be *ad-interim* Vice-Chairman and Commissioners pending the election of Commissioners under section 16.

Qualification of Commissioner and Member of Ward Committee.

19. No person who is not an owner or an occupier of land in the Municipality shall be appointed or elected a Commissioner, or a member of a Ward Committee in such Municipality, but this section shall not apply to any person whom the Lieutenant-Governor may direct to be an *ex-officio* Commissioner under section 17.

Resignation of Commissioner or Member of Ward Committee.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act.

Removal of Commissioner or Member of Ward Committee.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act, if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct.

Commissioner who neglects to attend meetings, or is convicted of certain offences, to cease to be Commissioner.

22. Any Commissioner who, without having obtained permission from the Commissioners, shall have omitted to attend six consecutive meetings of the Commissioners,

and any Commissioner who shall have been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment,

shall cease to be a Commissioner.

Tenure of office of Commissioners.

23. Except as hereinafter provided, every Commissioner shall vacate his office at the end of three years from the first day of the year next following the date of his appointment or election as such Commissioner.

Rotation of Commissioners.

24. When Commissioners are for the first time appointed or elected in any place, one-third of the whole number of which the body may consist on the first day of the year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners, shall retire at the end of one year, and another third at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners.

In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number, which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided.

The Commissioners who shall retire at the end of the first and second years respectively shall be selected by lot.

Application of rule of rotation separately to appointed and elected Commissioners.

25. When any Commissioners have been elected under section 16, the rule of rotation in the above section shall be applied separately to the Commissioners who have been appointed, and separately to the Commissioners who have been elected.

Calculation of number of the Commissioners.

26. In calculating the whole number of Commissioners for the purposes of section 24 all *ex-officio* Commissioners shall be excluded; and such *ex-officio* Commissioners

shall remain Commissioners so long as they continue to hold the respective offices in virtue of which they are respectively Commissioners.

Retirement of Commissioners by rotation.

27. When this Act first takes effect in any place in which persons appointed or elected under any enactment hereby repealed remain in office as Commissioners under this Act, one-third of the whole number of which the body may consist on the date when this Act so takes effect shall retire at the end of one year, and another third at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the year next following the date on which this Act shall have taken effect in such place.

In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below the whole number which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided.

The Commissioners who shall retire at the end of the first and second year respectively shall be selected by lot out of those who have held office for more than three years at the end of such years respectively; and should the number of persons who have held office for three years fall short of one-third of the whole number of Commissioners, the number required to make up the one-third shall be selected by lot out of those Commissioners who have held office for less than three years.

When Commissioner may be re-appointed or re-elected.

28. Any person who has resigned the office of Commissioner, or has retired therefrom under sections 23, 24, or 27, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of his failure to attend meetings as provided in section 22, may be at any time re-appointed or re-elected a Commissioner; but no person removed by the Lieutenant-Governor from his office under section 21, or who has ceased to be a Commissioner in consequence of his being convicted of an offence which is punishable with imprisonment as provided in section 22, may be elected or re-elected a Commissioner without the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Chairman of Commissioners.

29. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint any other person to be such Chairman, the Magistrate of the district, if the Municipality be within the sudder division, and the Magistrate in charge of the division of the district, if the Municipality be situated within any other than the sudder division, shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Commissioners of uch Municipality.

The Magistrate of the district may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, delegate to any Magistrate subordinate to him at a sudder station any of the powers vested by this Act in him as the Chairman of the Commissioners of any Municipality, and may withdraw such powers.

In the absence of the Magistrate of a division of the district, the Magistrate of the district may appoint any Magistrate subordinate to him to officiate as Chairman of the Commissioners within such division.

Election of Vice-Chairman.

30. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor; he shall hold office for one year from the beginning of the year next following his election, and shall be eligible for re-election for the following year.

Such Vice-Chairman, on election or re-election, shall be held to be appointed a Commissioner under this Act during his term of office.

Such Vice-Chairman may at any time be removed from the office of Vice-Chairman by a resolution of the Commissioners, in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners shall have given their votes either personally or in writing:

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may sanction the election permanently, or for a term of years, of a salaried Vice-Chairman, if proposed by the Commissioners.

Provided also that the present salaried Vice-Chairman of any Municipality who has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of any enactment hereby repealed shall continue to hold the office until he resigns or is removed with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Commissioners incorporated.

31. The Commissioners shall, in the name of their Chairman, by the description of "The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of ," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and in such name shall sue and be sued

Such common seal shall have the name of the Municipality engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular of the district.

Of the Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

All property and rights of action of Municipal Commissioners or Punchait vested in Commissioners appointed under this Act.

32. All property, moveable and immoveable, of any kind whatsoever, derived under any of the enactments specified in the fifth schedule, or otherwise, and vested in, or held in trust for the late Commissioners, or Committee, (being the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said enactments), for any tract of country which has been declared to be included in a Municipality, shall become vested in the Commissioners of such Municipality and their successors.

Public roads, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

33. All roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, ghâts, wells, and drains in any Municipality (not being private property), now existing or which shall hereafter be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided therefor, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners of such Municipality.

But the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by notification, exclude any road, bridge, embankment, or drain from the operation of this Act, and may cancel such notification wholly or in part, provided that if the cost of the construction of the work shall have been paid from the Municipal Fund, such work shall not be excluded from the operation of this Act without the consent of the Commissioners.

34. The Commissioners at a meeting may agree with the person in whom the property in any road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghât, well or drain is vested to take over the property therein, and after such agreement may declare, by notice in writing put up thereon or near thereto that such road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghât, well or drain has been transferred to the Commissioners;

Commissioners may, with consent of owners, take over and repair certain roads.

Thereupon the property therein shall vest in the Commissioners, and such road, bridge, embankment, tank, ghât, well or drain shall thenceforth be repaired and maintained out of the Municipal Fund.

35. Every hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, and market, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being such property, which at and after the commencement of this Act shall be found within any Municipality, may, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, duly published on the spot, be vested in the Commissioners of such Municipality, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging thereto shall be transferred to, and vested in, such Commissioners as trustees for the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer:

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., may be vested in the Commissioners.

Provided that no such order shall be published until one month after notice of the intention to transfer such property shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and within the Municipality in the vernacular language of the district.

36. If the Commissioners at a meeting shall, after publication of a notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, object to the transfer to themselves of any hospital, dispensary, school, rest-house, ghât, or market, on the ground that their funds cannot bear the charge, then such transfer shall not be made save under such conditions as the Commissioners at a meeting may agree to accept.

Transfer to be conditional in certain cases.

37. The Commissioners at a meeting may purchase or take on lease any land for the purposes of this Act, and may sell, let, or otherwise dispose of any land not required for such purposes.

Power to purchase, lease, and sell lands.

38. The Lieutenant-Governor, on the application of the Commissioners that any land be acquired for the purposes of this Act, may, on being satisfied that the Commissioners are in a position to pay for such land either at once or in such instalments as the Lieutenant-Governor may think proper, notify under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any similar Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes, that such land is required for a public purpose; and may cause such land to be acquired under the provisions of such Act; and on payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be taken up under Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

39. The Commissioners shall be bound to pay to the Government the cost of any land which may be acquired for them on their application under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Commissioners to pay cost of such land.

40. The Commissioners may enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of executing contracts.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in a first class Municipality in respect of any sum exceeding three hundred rupees, or which shall involve a value exceeding three hundred rupees, and every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in a second class Municipality in respect of any sum exceeding one hundred rupees, or which shall involve a value exceeding one hundred rupees, shall be in writing, and signed by at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed, such contract shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

Of the Mode of transacting the Business of the Municipality.

41. The Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of business (if there be any business to be transacted) at their office, or at some other convenient place, at least once in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman, or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman.

Commissioners to meet ordinarily once a month.

If there shall be no business to be laid before the meeting at any monthly meeting, the Chairman shall, instead of calling the meeting, give notice of the same to each Commissioner three days before the date which is appointed for the monthly meeting.

42. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall call a special meeting on a requisition signed by not less than three of the Commissioners.

And at other times on special requisition.

43. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every meeting, and, in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

44. All questions which may come before the Commissioners at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes.

Questions to be decided by majority.

In case of equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

Casting vote.

45. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Commissioners unless such meeting has been called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and unless a quorum shall be present.

Quorum.

A quorum shall be, in any Municipality in which the Commissioners are more than fifteen, five;

in any other Municipality a number being not less than one-third of the entire number of Commissioners:

Provided that it shall require two members at least to form a quorum.

46. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings of the Commissioners shall be entered in a book to be kept for the purpose, and shall be signed by the President of the meeting, and such book shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers.

Minutes of proceedings.

47. The Chairman shall, for the transaction of the business connected with this Act, or for the purpose of making any order authorized thereby, exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners:

Powers of Chairman.

Provided that the Chairman shall not act in opposition to, or in contravention of, any order of the Commissioners at a meeting, or exercise any power which is directed to be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting.

48. The Chairman may, by a written order, delegate to the Vice-Chairman all or any of the duties or powers of a Chairman as defined in this Act, subject to such restrictions as may seem fit to him, and may at any time by a written order withdraw the same.

Chairman may delegate his duties to Vice-Chairman.

Provided that nothing done by the Vice-Chairman which might have been done under the authority of a written order from the Chairman shall be invalid for want of or defect of such written order, if it be done with the express or implied consent of the Chairman.

49. The Commissioners at a meeting shall from time to time decide whether a paid Secretary is required or not, and what number of overseers, clerks, registrars, subordinate officers, servants, and collectors of taxes or tolls, may be necessary for the Municipality, and shall from time to time fix the salaries to be paid to such persons respectively out of the Municipal Fund, and the allowances to be granted to such persons during absence on leave.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

Subject to the scale of establishment decided upon by the Commissioners under this section, the Chairman shall have power to appoint such persons as he may think fit, and from time to time to remove such persons and appoint others in their places.

50. The Commissioners shall take from every collector of municipal taxes or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as they may think proper.

Security to be taken from Collector of taxes or tolls.

Of Ward Committees.

51. The Commissioners may at a meeting divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon appoint, or cause to be elected, for each ward, not less than three proper persons, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be Members of the Ward Committee, and the Commissioners at a meeting may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

52. The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, lay down rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the qualifications required to entitle any person other than a Commissioner, to stand as a candidate for such election, and to entitle any person to vote for any candidate, and in respect of the mode of election; and the Commissioners may at any time cancel any rule made by them under this section for such election.

Commissioners may lay down rules for election.

53. Each Ward Committee may, for each year if they see fit, elect their own Chairman and Vice-Chairman (if necessary) from among their own number, provided that if one or more Commissioners are members of the Ward Committee, the Chairman of the Ward Committee shall be a Commissioner.

Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Ward Committee.

54. The Commissioners at a meeting may delegate to a Ward Committee such of the powers of Commissioners under this Act as to them may seem fit; and such Ward Committee, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Commissioners at a meeting, may exercise all or any of such powers, and shall be liable to all the obligations imposed by this Act on Commissioners in respect of such powers.

Commissioners may delegate powers to Ward Committee.

All acts done, orders issued, and assessments made by Ward Committees, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioners at a meeting, who may at any time withdraw all or any of such powers.

55. The provisions of sections 42 to 48 (both inclusive) shall, as far as possible, be applicable to the transaction of business by Ward Committees, and the Commissioners shall sanction the establishments of Ward Committees in accordance with the provisions of section 49.

Certain sections applicable to transaction of business by Ward Committees.

56. All questions regarding the removal, resignation, and appointment of Members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioners at a meeting.

Removal, resignation, and appointment of Members.

Liability of Commissioners and Ward Committees.

57. No Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred, by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Personal liability of Commissioner or Member of Ward Committee.

Every Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners to which he shall knowingly have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

58. Except with the consent of the Commissioners at a meeting, and with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division previously obtained, no Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee, or officer, or servant of the Commissioners or

Penalty on Commissioners and others interested in contracts.

Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, without such consent and sanction, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

And no person interested in a contract with the consent of the Commissioners and the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division as above provided, shall act as a Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to such contract.

On what questions Commissioners, &c., disqualified from voting.

59. No Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee shall vote on any question which regards exclusively the assessment of himself or the valuation of his property, or his liability to any tax.

PART III.

OF THE MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

60. All sums received by the Commissioners, and all fines paid or levied in any Municipality under this Act, and all other sums which, under the sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind whatsoever, which may become vested in the Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them in trust for the purposes of this Act.

The Municipal Fund shall be deemed to be the fund applicable to police purposes mentioned in sections 11 and 48 of Bengal Act No. II of 1866 (*to provide for the better regulation of the Police within the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta*).

Payment on account of police and establishment.

61. The Commissioners shall set apart and apply annually out of the Municipal Fund—

first, such sum as they are by this Act required to provide for the maintenance of the municipal police force;

secondly, such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any loan contracted by the Commissioners;

thirdly, such sum as they are by this Act required to provide for payment of their own establishment and the expenses of their office.

Purposes to which fund may be applied.

62. After the said sums have been set apart under the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall, as far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the roads, bridges, wharves, embankments, tanks, ghâts, channels and drains within the Municipality to be maintained and repaired, and the Municipality to be cleansed;

and may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, apply the Municipal Fund to any of the following purposes within the Municipality, that is to say—

(1) the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, wharves, embankments, tanks, ghâts, channels, and drains;

(2) the supply of water, and the lighting and watering of roads;

(3) other works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants:

provided that for every thousand inhabitants of any Municipality not more than two hundred rupees a year shall be expended on such other works of public utility, unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall, at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting, extend such limit for a special object;

(4) the construction and repair of school-houses, and the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid;

(5) the establishment and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries;

(6) the promotion of vaccination;

(7) and generally to carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Provided that no portion of the Municipal Fund shall be applied to the establishment and maintenance of any school, hospital, or dispensary, or to the promotion of vaccination, unless such application be sanctioned by the consent of a majority of the Commissioners, present at a meeting specially convened for considering such application, or held after special notice has been given that such application will be considered at such meeting.

The Commissioners may do all things, not being inconsistent with this Act, which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Contribution to other Municipalities.

63. With the consent of the majority of the Commissioners obtained in writing, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioners may contribute a portion of the Municipal Fund towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality, or elsewhere, for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section, and also towards the expenses of making, maintaining, and repairing any work for the improvement of a river or harbour (by whomsoever such work may be done):

but no contribution shall be made under this section to any work unless the same is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing Municipality.

Account books to be kept open and quarterly statement published.

64. The account books of the Municipality shall be open to the inspection of any tax-payer at the office of the Commissioners on a day to be fixed in each month.

An account showing the receipts and expenditure during the quarter, arranged under the proper heads and duly balanced, shall be prepared

immediately after the close of each quarter, and shall, with the account books, be open to the inspection of any tax-payer, and a copy of such account shall be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district.

A similar account shall be prepared for each year as soon as possible after its close, and shall be open to inspection as aforesaid, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district for submission to the Commissioner of the division.

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

65. The Commissioners, at a meeting held at least three months before the close of the year, shall prepare in detail estimates showing the probable receipts and expenditure during the ensuing year, and the objects in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure.

Estimates to be published.

66. Copies of the estimates and translations thereof in the vernacular of the district shall be lodged in the office of the Magistrate and in the municipal office or offices.

During fourteen days after the estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be locally published, the estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times by any tax-payer of such Municipality who may desire to inspect the same.

Any written suggestion which may be deposited in the office of the Commissioners shall be recorded and laid before them for consideration at the next meeting.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division.

67. After the expiration of the said fourteen days, and after such revision as may appear requisite, the Chairman shall transmit the estimates to the Magistrate of the district with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Commissioners at a meeting; and the Magistrate of the district shall forward them to the Commissioner of the division together with such remarks or objections, and his own opinion thereon.

Power of Commissioner of Division and Lieutenant-Governor as to estimates.

68. The Commissioner of the division may either sanction the estimate or may submit it for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor may either sanction the estimate as it stands, or sanction it after making such alterations therein as may seem to him fit, or may cause it to be returned to the Commissioners for such modifications as he may think necessary; and when such modifications have been made, the estimate shall be re-submitted to the Commissioner of the division and passed by him.

Estimate of expenditure may be revised.

69. The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time revise any estimate of expenditure with the view of providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the appropriation of the amount at their disposal, and such revised estimate shall be published and forwarded for sanction to the Commissioner of the division through the Magistrate of the district, as provided in section 67; and the Commissioner of the division and the Lieutenant-Governor may deal with such revised estimate in the manner provided by the last preceding section.

Disbursement of expenditure sanctioned in estimate.

70. After the estimates of the Municipality for the year shall have been sanctioned by the Commissioner of the division, the Commissioners may, from time to time, authorize the expenditure of any sum provided in such estimates, or any part of such sum, for the purpose to which it has been assigned in such estimate

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the Lieutenant Governor may lay down such rules as he may think fit limiting or regulating the powers of any Municipality in respect to the expenditure of money for purposes which are provided for in the budget estimates of the year.

Disbursement of excess expenditure.

71. It shall be illegal for the Commissioners to authorize the expenditure on any object during the year of a sum in excess of that which has been sanctioned in the estimate of the year, or in a revised estimate as mentioned in section 69, for such object; but if it be found necessary in the course of the year, the Commissioners may recommend to the Commissioner of the division that the allotments which have been made to the different heads of the estimate shall be modified by transfer of any amount from one head to another, and the Commissioner of the division may sanction such transfers of allotment.

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

72. The Commissioners shall, at such time and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish annually a report of their proceedings and statements of the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them.

The report and any orders which may be passed thereon by Government shall be open to the inspection of the tax-payers at the office of the Commissioners with the account books and the quarterly and annual accounts mentioned in section 64; and the Lieutenant-Governor may cause any such report to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Audit of accounts.

73. The municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, and the expense of such audit shall be paid from the Municipal Fund.

Custody of the Municipal Fund.

74. All sums received on account of the Municipal Fund shall be paid into a Government treasury, or, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, into any bank or branch bank, in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the account of the Municipality to which they belong:

Provided that the Commissioners may invest any moneys not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings' Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Orders for payment of money.

75. Unless the Lieutenant-Governor shall expressly extend (as he is hereby empowered to do on the recommendation of the Commissioners) the limit of the powers of the

Chairman or Vice-Chairman in this behalf, all orders for the payment of money from the Municipal Fund, if for a sum not above five hundred rupees in a first class Municipality, and not above two hundred rupees in a second class Municipality, shall be signed by the Chairman or Vice Chairman; and all orders for larger sums by both of the said officers, or by one of the said officers and another Commissioner.

PART IV.

OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Of the Power to impose Taxes and Tolls.

Alternative tax upon persons or holdings.

76. The Commissioners may, from time to time, at a meeting convened expressly for the purpose, of which due notice shall have been given, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, impose within the limits of the Municipality one or other, but not both, of the following taxes:—

(*a*) a tax upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property within the Municipality:

provided that the total sum to be raised by such tax in any year shall not exceed the sum which would be produced by an average rate of two rupees and four annas per annum for each holding, and that the amount assessed in respect of the occupation of any one holding shall not be more than eighty-four rupees per annum; or

(*b*) a rate on the annual value of all holdings situated within the Municipality:

provided that such rate shall not exceed seven and a half per cent. on the annual value of such holdings, except within the Municipality of Dacca, in which it shall not exceed ten per cent. on such annual value; and provided also that no rate shall be imposed on any holding of which the annual value is less than six rupees.

Additional taxes.

77. The Commissioners at a meeting held after due notice as above provided may, from time to time, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, order that the following tax, fee, and tolls, or any of them be levied within the limits of the Municipality in addition to either of the taxes mentioned in the last preceding section:—

(*a*) a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals named in the third schedule.
(*b*) a fee on the registration of carts.
(*c*) tolls on ferries and roads.

Of the Tax on Persons.

Assessment list to be prepared

78. When it has been determined that a tax shall be imposed on persons occupying holdings within the Municipality, according to their circumstances and property, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall cause to be prepared an assessment list which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include:—

(*a*) name of the street or road in which the holding occupied is situated;
(*b*) number of the holding on the register;
(*c*) name of person occupying the holding, whether such person be assessed or exempted from assessment;
(*d*) description of the holding, and of the property within the Municipality, with profession or business of the person assessed;
(*e*) amount of annual assessment;
(*f*) amount of quarterly instalment;
(*g*) if the occupier of the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The tax upon persons shall be payable in quarterly instalments by persons occupying holdings.

Duration of assessment.

79. Save as is herein otherwise provided, every assessment of the tax upon persons, after publication as provided in section 103, shall take effect from the beginning of the year next following that in which it is so published, and shall be valid for three years and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new assessment or valuation may be published, or until the assessment and valuation be revised and amended.

Provided that on the first introduction of this Act into any place the assessment may take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which it shall be published.

Provided also that whenever the tax on persons which was assessed under the District Towns' Act, 1868, remains in force in any second class Municipality and is levied therein under the provisions of section 6, the Commissioners may revise such assessment, or may make a new assessment, and may order that such revision or new assessment shall take effect from the beginning of the year next following the date on which such revision or such new assessment is published as required by section 101.

Assessment of public buildings.

80. In any Municipality in which the tax on persons is imposed, no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any holding which is the property of Government and used for the purposes of a public building, but a rate of seven and a half per cent. shall be assessed on the annual value of every such holding, to be ascertained in the manner provided by section 90, and such rate shall be payable by the Government.

Provided that no rate shall be assessed or levied on any building which is used exclusively as a place of worship, as a hospital, or Police Station, or for any purposes of the Municipality.

Power of exemption.

81. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any person who may by them be deemed too poor to pay the tax; but the name of the occupier of every holding shall be included in the assessment list, whether he be assessed or exempted from assessment.

82. Any person mentioned in the assessment list, who shall at any time after the publication thereof have ceased to occupy any holding in respect of the occupation of which he has been assessed, or whose means and property in respect of which he has been so assessed shall have been reduced, may apply to the Commissioners to exempt him from his assessment or to revise the same.

Power to apply for reduction of assessment in altered circumstances.

83. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the assessment list, as provided in section 103, assess any person who was without authority omitted therefrom, or whose liability to assessment has accrued thereafter, and may enhance any assessment which appears to them to be inadequate, and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud.

Power to alter assessment.

Any assessment or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which such assessment or enhancement is made.

84. The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the assessment list the name of any new occupier of the holding, and may assess the tax on such person, and such person shall be liable to pay such assessment from the date on which his occupation of the holding commenced.

Procedure on change of occupation.

85. If any holding shall become vacant in the course of the year, the assessment on account of the occupation of such holding shall cease to have effect from the first day of the quarter next following that in which it became vacant.

Assessment on vacant holdings when to cease.

Of the Rate on the value of Holdings.

86. When it has been determined that a rate shall be imposed on the annual value of holdings, the Commissioners, after making such enquiries as may be necessary, shall determine the valuation of all holdings within the Municipality as hereinafter provided.

Tax to be paid by quarterly instalments.

87. Save as is herein otherwise provided, such valuation shall be valid for three years from the date on which it first takes effect in the Municipality, and until the beginning of the year next after the date on which a new valuation may be made, or until the valuation be revised and amended.

Duration of assessment.

Provided that whenever the tax on the value of holdings which was imposed and assessed under the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, remains in force in any Municipality and is levied thereon under the provisions of section 6, the Commissioners may revise the valuation and rating according to which such tax is being levied, or may make a new valuation and rating, and may order that such revision or such new valuation and rating shall take effect from the beginning of the year next following the date on which such revised or new valuation and rating is published as required by section 101.

88. The rate on the value of holdings shall not be assessed or levied on any holding which is used exclusively as a place of worship, as a hospital, or Police Station, or for any purposes of the Municipality.

Buildings exempted from tax.

89. The Commissioners, in order to prepare the valuation list, may, whenever they think fit, by notice, require the owners or occupiers of all holdings to furnish them with returns of the rent or annual value thereof, and the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, at any time between sunrise and sunset, may enter, inspect, and measure, any such holding after having given forty-eight hours' previous notice of their intention to the occupier thereof.

What returns may be required for ascertaining annual value.

90. The gross annual rent at which any holding may be reasonably expected to let, shall be deemed to be the annual value thereof, and such value shall accordingly be determined by the Commissioners, and entered in the valuation list.

Annual value of holding how to be ascertained.

91. Subject to the provisions of section 76, the Commissioners, at a meeting to be held before the close of the year preceding the year to which the rate will apply, shall determine the percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate shall be levied, and the percentage so fixed shall remain in force until the order of the Commissioners determining such percentage shall be rescinded, and until the Commissioners at a meeting shall determine some other percentage on the valuation of holdings at which the rate will be levied from the beginning of the next year.

Determination of rate of tax on holdings.

Provided that on the first introduction of this Act into any place the rate may be levied from the beginning of the quarter next after that in which the percentage has been fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting.

92. As soon as possible after the percentage at which the rate is to be levied on the next year shall have been determined under the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and published a valuation and rating list, which shall contain the following particulars, and any others which the Commissioners may think proper to include:—

Publication of valuation and rating list.

(*a*) name of the street or road in which the holding is situated;
(*b*) number of the holding on the register;
(*c*) description of the holding;
(*d*) annual value of the holding, being the gross annual rent at which it might be expected to let;
(*e*) name of owner;
(*f*) amount of rate payable for the year;
(*g*) amount of quarterly instalment payable;
(*h*) if the holding is exempted from assessment, a note to that effect.

The rate upon holdings shall be payable in quarterly instalments by the owner of the holding.

93. If any house belongs to one owner, and the land on which it stands and the adjacent land which is usually occupied therewith, belong to another, the Commissioners may value such house and land together and may impose thereon one consolidated rate.

Power to assess upon a house consolidated tax for house and land on which it stands.

The total amount of the rates shall be payable by the owner of the house, who shall thereafter be entitled to deduct from the rent which he pays for the land such proportion of the rate so paid by him as is equal to the proportion which his rent bears to the annual value of the holding.

If the owner of the house and the owner of the land do not agree in respect of the proportion of the rate so deducted by the owner of the house, the Commissioners shall, on the application of either party, make an award declaring the amount payable by each, and such award shall be final.

94. If the sum due from the owner of any holding remains unpaid after the notice of demand has been duly served, and such owner be not resident within the Municipality, or the place of abode of such owner be unknown, the same may be recovered from the occupier for the time being of such holding, who may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by or recovered from him:

Tax due from non-resident owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any holding for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

95. Whenever, from the circumstances of the case, the levy of the rate on any holding at the rate in force in the Municipality would be productive of excessive hardship to the person liable to pay, the Commissioners at a meeting may reduce the amount payable on account of such holding, or may remit the same.

Power of Commissioners in cases of excessive hardship.

96. If, after the publication of any valuation the value of any holding shall be diminished from any cause beyond the control of the owner thereof, the owner thereof may apply for reduction of the valuation of the same.

Application for reduction of assessment.

97. The Commissioners may, at any time after the publication of the said valuation and rating list as required by section 101, value and rate any holding which was without authority omitted therefrom, or which has become liable to valuation and rating after the publication thereof, and may enhance the valuation and rating of any holding which may appear to have been insufficiently valued or rated through mistake or fraud; and may re-value and re-assess the rate on any holding the value of which has been increased by additions or alterations to any building thereon.

Power to revise valuation and assessment.

Any rate imposed or enhancement made under this section shall take effect from the beginning of the quarter next following that in which the rate shall be imposed or enhancement made.

98. The Commissioners may at any time substitute for any name mentioned in the said valuation and assessment list the name of any person to whom any holding mentioned therein shall have been transferred.

Power to revise assessment list.

Such person shall be liable to pay the rate payable on such holding from the first day of the quarter next after the date of the transfer.

99. When any holding has been vacant for sixty or more consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit, and, if the rate has been paid, shall refund, one-half of so much of the rate of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house has remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such holding, or his agent, has given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof.

Remission on account of vacant houses.

The amount of tax to be remitted or refunded shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

100. Whoever, being the owner of any house for which a remission or refund of the rate has been made under the last preceding section, fails to give notice of the re-occupation of such house within ten days of such re-occupation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of rate payable quarterly on such house.

Penalty.

Of general provisions relating to the tax on persons and the rate on holdings and to the recovery of the same.

101. The assessment list of the tax on persons mentioned in section 78, and the valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings mentioned in section 92, shall be signed by the Chairman, and shall be published with notices in form (A) or form (B) of the first schedule (as the case may be) in the manner required in section 348.

Publication of assessment lists.

102. Any person who is dissatisfied with the amount assessed upon him, or with the valuation or rating of any holding,

Application for review.

or who disputes his occupation of any holding, or his liability to be assessed, or rated,

may apply to the Commissioners to review the amount of assessment, valuation, or rating, or to exempt him from the assessment or rate.

103. Every application presented under the last preceding section shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, who shall be appointed on that behalf by the Chairman. The Commissioners so appointed, after making such inquiries as they may deem necessary, may pass such order as they shall think fit in respect of such application.

Procedure upon review.

The decision of such Commissioners, or of a majority thereof, in such cases shall be final.

104. Unless good cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of such Commissioners for extending the time allowed, and save as is otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no such application shall be received after the expiration

Limitation of time for application of review.

of one month from the date of publication of the list containing the assessment, valuation, or rating in respect of which the application is made, or after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of service of the first notice of demand for payment at the rate in respect of which the application is made, whichever period shall last expire.

Assessment to be questioned only under Act.

105. No objection shall be taken to any assessment or rating, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed or rated be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than in this Act is provided.

Office hours for payment of taxes.

106. By notification to be posted up in their office, the Commissioners shall declare at what hours of each day (not being a Sunday or other recognized holiday) the office shall be open for the receipt of money.

Tax payable in advance.

107. The amount due by any person on account of the tax on persons, or the rate on holdings, shall be deemed to be the amount entered in the lists published under section 101, unless the amount entered in such list is subsequently altered by the Commissioners as provided in this Act, in which case the amount to which the assessment or rating is so altered shall be deemed to be the amount due.

Every instalment of such tax or rate shall be deemed to be due on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such instalment is payable.

Receipts to be given.

108. For all sums paid on account of any tax or rate under this Act, a receipt stating the amount and the tax or rate on account of which it is paid shall be given, signed by the tax-collector or by some other officer authorized by the Commissioners to grant such receipts.

Bill and notice of demand to be presented after one month.

109. At any time within six months and not less than one month after any sum has become due on account of any tax or rate, the Commissioners shall cause to be served upon the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the said sum, which shall contain a statement of the period and of the tax or rate on account of which the charge is made.

Appended to such bill shall be a notice of demand in the form marked (A) in the second schedule.

Such notice of demand shall be signed by the Chairman or an officer authorized in that behalf, and shall be served by a person authorized to receive payment.

If not paid in fifteen days, process of distress may issue.

110. If any person, after service upon him of such bill and notice, shall not, within fifteen days thereafter or from the date of any order made on an application for review under section 103, pay the sum due, and a fee of two annas as costs of service, either to the Commissioners at their office, or to some person authorized by them to receive the money, or show to the Commissioners sufficient cause for not paying the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale shown in the table of fees marked (B) in the second schedule, may at any time within three months after the date of service of the said bill and notice, or of the order made on an application to review as aforesaid, be levied by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools or implements of trade or agriculture, wherever found, or of any such moveable property, which may be found within the holding in respect of which such defaulter is liable to such tax or rate.

If the said property or any part thereof belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner thereof for any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same.

Distress how to be made.

111. Every warrant of distress and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Commissioners, and shall be in the form marked (C) in the second schedule.

Distress shall be made by actual seizure of moveable property, and the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

Such officer shall make an inventory of all moveable property seized under the warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the Municipality or Ward in which the property is situated, and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the form marked (D) in the second schedule:

Provided that if the property is of a perishable nature, it may be sold, with the consent of the defaulter, at any time after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the seizure.

Officer may break open door.

112. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant may, under the special order of the Commissioners, between sunrise and sunset, break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, in order to make the distress, if he has reasonable ground for believing that such house contains any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, and if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Provided that he shall not enter or break open the door of any room appropriated for the zanáná, or residence of women, which by the usage of the country is considered private, except after three hours' notice and opportunity given for the retirement of the women.

Sale how to be conducted.

113. If the sum due be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold by auction, at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible, and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and costs; and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure; or if unclaimed for a period of twelve months, shall become vested in the Commissioners and be transferred to the Municipal Fund.

Return of sales.

The tax-collector or other officer authorized in that behalf shall make a return of all such sales to the Commissioners in the form marked (E) in the second schedule.

114. The Commissioners shall cause a regular account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the recovery of taxes under this Act.

Commissioners to keep account of distresses and sales.

115. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter, or being upon the premises in respect of which he is assessed or rated, can be found within the Municipality, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, issue his warrant to any officer of his Court for the distress and sale of any personal property or effects belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any personal property belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall endorse the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed, and the amount, if levied, to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant, who shall remit the same to the Commissioners.

Sale of property beyond limits of Municipality.

116. No distress or sale made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any error, defect, or want of form in the bill, notice, summons, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto.

Distress or sale not unlawful for want of form.

117. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize thereby the whole or any part of any tax, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may bring suit instead of distraining, or on failure of distress.

118. The Commissioners may order to be struck off the books the amount of any tax or rate which may appear to them to be irrecoverable.

Irrecoverable taxes.

Of the Tax on Carriages, Horses, and other Animals.

119. When it has been determined under section 77 that a tax on carriages, horses, and other animals named in the third schedule, kept within the Municipality shall be imposed, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make an order that every carriage, horse, and every other animal of the kind specified in the third schedule which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality, and habitually used within it, shall pay the tax, and shall cause such order to be published in the manner required by section 348.

Tax on carriages, horses, and other animals.

Such order shall be published at least one month before the beginning of the half-year in which such tax shall first take effect; and shall specify at what rates, not exceeding the rates given in the third schedule, such tax shall be levied.

But such tax shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) horses or ponies belonging to officers doing regimental duty, at the rate of one animal for each officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section 25 of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to Government, or to the Municipality, or for keeping which for the execution of their duty an allowance is made by the Government or by the Commissioners to any of their officers;

(*d*) animals used by, or exclusively for the purposes of, any regiment;

(*e*) horses or ponies used by police officers, at the rate of not more than one for each officer;

(*f*) carriages or animals kept for sale by any *bonâ fide* dealer in such carriages or animals, and not used for any other purpose.

120. Any order of the Commissioners imposing a tax under the last preceding section shall continue in force until rescinded, and the tax shall be levied at the rates specified in the order published as aforesaid, unless and until the Commissioners at a meeting, held not less than fifteen days before the end of the year, make and publish an order specifying any different rates at which the tax shall be payable for the ensuing year.

Rate so fixed to continue in force until altered.

121. In any Municipality in which a tax has been imposed under the last preceding section, the owner of every carriage, horse, and other animal mentioned in the third schedule shall, within the first month of each half-year, forward to the Commissioners a statement in writing, signed by him, containing a description of the carriages, horses, and other animals liable to the tax for which he is bound to take out a license.

Licenses how to be obtained.

Such owner shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the current half-year for the carriages, horses, and other animals specified in such statement, according to the rates specified in any order for the time being in force under the two last preceding sections.

122. If any person acquires possession at any time after the commencement of any half-year, of any carriage, horse, or other animal mentioned in the third schedule, in respect of which no license has been given for such half-year, he shall forward a statement as above required within one month of the date on which he may have acquired possession thereof, and shall pay such amount of the tax as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the unexpired portion of the half-year bears to the half-year; and such amount shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have acquired possession as aforesaid.

Proportionate tax on carriages, &c., acquired during half-year.

123. On receiving the amount of the tax due under this Part, the Commissioners, or some person authorised by them in that behalf, shall give to the person paying the same a license for the several carriages, horses, and other animals for the period in respect of which the amount is received.

On payment of tax, Commissioners to give a license.

Such license shall be for the current half-year and no longer.

124. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage, horse, or other animal without the license required by the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

125. Whenever the owner of any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to pay tax under this Part is not resident within the limits of the Municipality to the Commissioners of which the tax is due, the person in whose immediate possession the carriage, horse, or other animal is for the time being kept shall take out a license under this Part.

Carriage, &c., liable to the tax although the owner be absent.

126. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages or animals for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such person, in lieu of the tax at the rates specified in any order made by the Commissioners under sections 119 and 120.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

127. Whoever, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses to pay such sum on demand, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such composition, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

128. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered in a book, to be kept by them, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons to whom, during the then current half-year, a license has been given under this Part, and of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which they have paid the tax.

List of persons licensed to be prepared.

129. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage, horse, or other animal liable to the tax for which a license has not been duly taken out.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

And the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any such tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the carriages, horses, and other animals in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

130. On proof being given to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that a carriage, horse, or other animal for which a license has been taken out for any half-year has ceased to be kept or to be used within the Municipality during the course of such half-year, the Commissioners shall order a refund of so much of the tax for the half-year as shall bear the same proportion to the whole tax for the half-year as the period during which such carriage, horse, or other animal has not been kept or used in the Municipality bears to the half-year; but no such refund shall be allowed unless notice be given to the Commissioners within one month of the time when such use of such carriage, horse, or other animal ceased, and the Commissioners shall pass no order for refund until after the close of the half-year in respect of which the refund is claimed.

Refund of tax in certain cases.

Of the Registration of Carts.

131. The Commissioners at a meeting may make and publish an order that every cart, which is kept or habitually used within, or which is let for hire within or without the Municipality and habitually used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

Registration and number of hackeries, &c.

This section shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government or of the Municipality;

(*b*) which are kept without the limits of the Municipality, and are only temporarily and casually used within such limits.

132. The registration of carts under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned yearly or half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall from time to time fix and notify, not exceeding four rupees if the registration has effect for a year, and not exceeding two rupees if the registration has effect for half a year, shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

Any person becoming possessed of any cart which has not been registered for the then current period of registration, shall register the same within one month of the date on which he may have become possessed thereof, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case on payment of such amount of the fee as shall bear the same proportion to the whole fee for the current period of registration as the unexpired portion of the current period of registration bears to the whole of such period; and such fee shall be calculated from the date on which such person may have become possessed as aforesaid.

Proportionate payment of fee.

133. When the ownership of any registered cart is transferred within any period of registration, it shall be registered anew within one month of the transfer in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Transfer of ownership.

134. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the three last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix thereto the registration number as required by section 131, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Penalty.

135. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may seize and detain such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of seizure in the conveyance of any passengers or goods), together with the animals drawing the same; and all police officers are required, on the application of the Commissioners, or of any servant of the Commissioners duly authorized in that behalf, to assist in the said seizure.

Seizure and sale of unregistered cart.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that after the expiration of ten days they will sell such vehicle and animals by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any registration fee, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains unpaid for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for payment of the said fee, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Provided that if at any time before the sale is concluded the person whose cart has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or the person authorized by them to sell the cart, the amount of all the expenses incurred, and the registration fee payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the cart so seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of a cart seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any cart which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of Tolls on Ferries.

136. The Lieutenant-Governor may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing public ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by such Municipality until the Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct.

Existing public ferries.

Every ferry while so administered shall be deemed to be a municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part of the profits as the Lieutenant-Governor shall order, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

137. The Commissioners may also, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, declare that any other ferry within or adjacent to the limits of the Municipality is a municipal ferry, and the profits derivable therefrom shall thenceforward be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund:

Other ferries may be declared to be municipal.

provided that due compensation shall be made by the Municipality to any person for the loss which he may have sustained in consequence of such ferry being declared to be a municipal ferry.

The amount of compensation due in such cases shall be ascertained and awarded by the Magistrate under the provisions of section 4 of Bengal Act No. I of 1866 (*to amend certain provisions of Regulation VI of* 1819) or any similar law for the time being in force.

138. Every municipal ferry shall be maintained by the Commissioners, and they shall do all things necessary to provide for the safety and convenience of travellers, and the safety of property to be conveyed in such ferry.

Duties of Commissioners in regard to such ferries.

139. When it has been determined to impose tolls on municipal ferries, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order specifying the ferries, and, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Rate of tolls to be established and published.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

140. No person shall be liable to pay any toll for crossing any river or stream at or near a municipal ferry unless he avails himself of the means provided by the Commissioners for crossing such river or stream.

When persons crossing river not liable to toll.

141. Every lease of a ferry given by the Commissioners as hereinafter provided shall be liable to be cancelled at once, if it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that the lessee has failed to make due provision for the convenience or safety of the public within fifteen days after being required to do so by a notice in writing from the Commissioners.

Cancellation of ferry lease, &c.

On the cancelment of a lease, the Commissioners may take possession of all boats and other appliances which have been used by the lessee in the working of the ferry; and may either retain the same permanently on payment of a fair price to the proprietor, or may retain them for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding three months, until they can make arrangements for such other boats and appliances as may be necessary, in which case the Commissioners shall pay a fair price to the owners for the use of the said boats and appliances.

Provided that within a week of taking such possession the Commissioners shall be bound to give notice to the said lessee of the intention to retain the said boats and appliances permanently, or of the period during which they intend to retain them, as the case may be.

142. Any collector or lessee of tolls, or his agent, may refuse to convey any person or goods across a municipal ferry until the proper toll has been paid, and may require any person who refuses to pay the toll to leave the boat and to remove his goods from it.

Toll must be prepaid.

Any person who refuses to leave a municipal ferry-boat or to remove his goods therefrom when required to do so under this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

Penalty.

143. No person shall keep a ferry-boat for the purpose of plying for hire within a distance of two miles above or below any municipal ferry without the previous sanction

Penalty for keeping unauthorized ferry.

of the Commissioners if he plies within the limits of the Municipality,

of the Magistrate of the district if without such limits,

or of the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioners, if one of the two banks between which he plies is within, and the other bank is without, such limits.

Penalty.

144. Whoever keeps a ferry-boat contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Of Tolls on Roads.

Existing toll-bars.

145. The Lieutenant-Governor may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make over to the Commissioners any existing toll-bar within the limits of the Municipality, to be administered by such Municipality until the Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct; every toll-bar while so administered shall be deemed to be a municipal toll-bar, and the profits derivable from it, or such part thereof as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Other toll-bars may be established.

146. The Commissioners may also, under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, establish toll-bars upon any road or bridge within the limits of the Municipality for the purpose of levying tolls on vehicles and animals; and the profits derived therefrom shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Rates of tolls to be established and published.

147. When it has been determined that tolls shall be levied on any road or bridge, the Commissioners at a meeting shall make and publish an order, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, specifying the rates at which such tolls shall be levied.

Such rates may from time to time be varied with the like sanction.

Power of Collector or lessee in case of refusal to pay toll.

148. Any Collector or lessee of tolls may refuse to allow any person to pass through any municipal toll-bar, until the proper toll has been paid.

Penalty for refusing to pay or avoiding payment of toll.

149. Whoever, having driven any vehicle or animal (not exempted from toll) through a toll-gate, refuses to pay the toll, or with intent to evade payment of the toll fraudulently avoids passing through such toll-gate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

In case of non-payment of toll, vehicle, &c., may be seized and sold.

150. If the toll due on any vehicle or animal is not paid on demand, the person authorized to collect the same may seize such vehicle or animal, or any part of its burden, of sufficient value to defray the toll, and shall give immediate notice of such seizure to the Commissioners.

After such seizure the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that after the expiration of ten days they will sell the property seized by auction at such place as they may state in the notice; and if any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for ten days after the issue of such notice, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale.

Any balance that may remain out of the proceeds of the sale shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and if unclaimed after such period shall be credited to the Municipal Fund.

Provided that if, at any time before the sale has been concluded, the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or the officer appointed by them to sell the property, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the surplus of the sale proceeds of any property seized under this section may be devoted to the payment of any fine imposed under the last preceding section; and any property which has been seized under this section may be sold for the realization of any such fine.

Of general provisions relating to tolls on ferries and roads.

Lease of ferry or toll-bar.

151. The Commissioners may grant a lease of any municipal ferry or toll-bar for any period not exceeding three years.

Table of tolls to be hung up.

152. A table of tolls legibly written in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up

in some conspicuous position at each end of every municipal ferry,

and in some conspicuous position near every municipal toll-bar,

so as to be easily read by all persons required to pay the toll.

Penalty.

153. Whoever, being a toll-collector or lessee of a municipal ferry or toll-bar, neglects to hang up a table of tolls as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

Composition in respect of toll.

154. The Commissioners, or the lessee of any municipal ferry or toll-bar, may compound with any person for a certain sum to be paid by such person for himself, or for any vehicles or animals kept by him, in lieu of the ordinary toll payable.

Exemptions.

155. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on the march, or of animals or vehicles employed in the transport of such troops,

or of military or Government stores, or the persons in charge of them,

or of military or police officers, or of any public or municipal officer on duty, or of any person in their custody, or of any property belonging to them or in their custody, or of any vehicle or animal employed by such persons for the transport of such property,

or of conservancy carts or other vehicles, or animals belonging to the Commissioners, or of the persons in charge of them,

or of any animals whether belonging to Government or otherwise, which are attached to a regiment or a Military Department, and which pass through a toll-bar, provided that tolls shall be leviable for conveying such animals over a ferry;

and the Commissioners or their lessees shall not be bound to allow any person or thing not specified above to cross a ferry or to pass a toll-gate without payment of the prescribed toll,

the Commissioners at a meeting may exempt any other class of persons or things from payment of the said toll; and in granting a lease of any ferry or toll-bar may stipulate that any municipal servants and property and any other persons or things shall be allowed to pass without payment of the toll.

Police officers to assist.

156. In all cases of resistance to the person authorized to collect tolls, police officers shall assist when required, and for that purpose shall have the same powers as they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Penalty for taking unauthorized tolls.

157. Whoever, being authorized under this Act to collect tolls, demands or takes any higher tolls than the tolls authorized under this Act, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

Of Tolls on Navigable Channels.

Commissioners may be appointed to collect tolls in a navigable channel.

158. If the Lieutenant-Governor has declared that the provisions of the Canals' Act, 1864, or any other similar law for the time being in force, are applicable to any navigable channel, which passes through the limits of a Municipality, he may with the consent of the Commissioners appoint such Commissioners to collect tolls as provided in section 8 of the said Act, until the Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct, and the profits derivable therefrom, or such part thereof, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

In such case the Commissioners shall exercise all the powers vested by such Act in the Collector

PART V.

OF THE MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Police in Municipalities to be appointed under Act V of 1861.

159. All police officers appointed or employed in any Municipality shall be appointed under the provisions of Act V of 1861 *(for the Regulation of Police)* or of any other Act for the time being in force for the regulation of the police in the police district within which the said Municipality may be situated, and shall be deemed to be a portion of the police establishments under the Government of Bengal, and shall be subject to the provisions of any such Act, except as hereinafter provided.

Police paid under Act not to be employed beyond Municipality.

160. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the municipal police for which the estimate mentioned in section 162 may have been calculated, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality, except as provided in the next succeeding section.

Conditions under which Police may be deputed beyond Municipal limits.

161. Whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate or to the District Superintendent of Police that it is necessary for the peace and good management of the district in which any Municipality is situated or of any other district, that one or more members of the municipal Police force shall be specially deputed to any duty beyond the limits of such Municipality, not being a duty imposed on him or them by their employment as Police officers of such Municipality, the Magistrate or District Superintendent may depute such member or members to such duty, which they shall be bound to perform;

Provided that during such deputation the District Superintendent of Police shall make due provision for the efficient performance of police duties within the Municipality.

In case of and during such deputation the salaries of the members of the police so deputed, and all other expenses incurred by their deputation, shall be paid by the Local Government and not by the Commissioners.

Preparation of Police estimate.

162. From the commencement of this Act, every District Superintendent of Police shall prepare, in such form as may be directed by the Lieutenant-Governor, an estimate of the income and expense of the Police force in every Municipality within his district for the year next following the preparation of such estimate, and shall present the same to the Commissioners of such Municipality at least four months before the beginning of the year to which the estimate relates.

Contents of estimate.

163. The Police estimate shall show the number, constitution, and salaries of the Police force to be maintained in any such Municipality.

Estimate to be translated and considered by Commissioners.

164. After the receipt of the Police estimate, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be translated into the language usually spoken in such Municipality, and such translation shall be made available for inspection by any tax-payer. The estimate shall also be laid before the Commissioners at their next meeting for consideration.

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate and Commissioner of division.

165. After such meeting, the Commissioners shall transmit the Police estimate, together with any remarks or objections which the Commissioners at the meeting may record, to the Magistrate of the district for transmission to the Commissioner of the division and by him to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor to decide on estimate.

166. The Lieutenant-Governor shall consider the Police estimate so transmitted to him, and may approve, reject, or modify, and approve as modified, the same or any part thereof.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall also determine whether the whole or some, and what part of the expense of the police provided for in such estimate shall be borne by the Municipality to which the same refers:

provided that the expense so to be borne by any Municipality in which the tax on persons is in force shall not exceed, for a first class Municipality, the average rate of one rupee and eight annas in the year, and for a second class Municipality the average rate of one rupee and four annas in the year, for each holding in respect of the occupation of which the tax is imposed:

provided also that the expense so to be borne by any Municipality in which the tax on the value of holdings is in force shall not exceed five per centum on the total annual value of such holdings.

Amount of estimate to be deemed expense of Police Force.

167. So much of the Police estimate as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine to be borne by any Municipality shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the expense of the Police to be borne by such Municipality for the year for which the Police estimate shall have been presented.

The amount which may be finally settled shall be entered in the estimates of the Municipality as prepared under section 65.

Police to be paid monthly.

168. At the close of each month, the District Superintendent of Police shall cause to be prepared and laid before the Commissioners a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the month in the payment of the Police force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and, so far as the same is in accordance with the Police estimate, the Commissioners shall cause the amount, or the share thereof which is payable by them under the last preceding section, to be paid from the Municipal Fund.

Magistrate may be vested with functions of District Superintendent.

169. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time direct that the Magistrate in charge of any division of a district shall be deemed to be the District Superintendent of Police in respect of the Police of any Municipality within his division, or may direct that such Magistrate shall exercise any of the functions of District Superintendent of Police in regard to the Police of any such Municipality.

Saving of authority of Commissioner of Calcutta Police in suburbs.

170. Nothing in this Act shall deprive the Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta of any power or authority over the Police in the Suburbs of Calcutta vested in him by Bengal Act II of 1866 (*for the better regulation of the Police within the suburbs of the town of Calcutta*).

And the Inspector-General of Police is hereby precluded from exercising over the Police within the said suburbs any of the powers and authorities vested in him by the said Act V of 1861.

Deputy Commissioner of Police to perform duties of District Superintendent under this Act for suburbs.

171. The Deputy Commissioner of Police for the suburbs of Calcutta shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the District Superintendent of the said suburbs.

PART VI.

OF MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS WHICH SHALL BE GENERALLY IN FORCE IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES.

General.

Operation of this Part.

172. The provisions of this Part shall be in force in every Municipality, unless and until the Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct.

Lieutenant-Governor may order certain parts of this Chapter to be not in force in a Municipality.

173. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time make an order directing that all or any of the said provisions shall not be in force in any Municipality, or in any part thereof; and the provisions mentioned in such order shall cease to be in force in such Municipality or part thereof from the date specified in such order.

The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time cancel or modify any order made under this section.

Procedure when owners or occupiers required to execute works by Commissioners.

174. Whenever it is provided in this Part or in Part VII that the Commissioners may require the owners or the occupiers, or may require the owners and the occupiers, of any land or other property to execute any work or to do any thing within a specified time, such requisition shall be made, as far as possible, by a notice to be served as provided in sections 350 and 351 on every owner or occupier who is required to execute such work or to do such thing; but if there be any doubt as to the persons who are owners or occupiers, such requisition may be made by a notification to be posted up on or near the spot at which the work is required to be executed or the thing done, requiring the owners or the occupiers, or requiring the owners and occupiers to execute such work or to do such thing within a specified time; and in such notification it shall not be necessary to name the owners or occupiers.

Every requisition as aforesaid shall give notice to the persons to whom it is addressed that, if they fail to comply with the requisition, the Commissioners will enter upon the land and cause the required work to be executed or the required thing to be done; and that in such case the expenses incurred thereby will be recovered from the persons who are required in such requisition to execute such work or do such thing.

If the person or persons required to execute the work or to do the thing fail, within the time specified in such requisition as aforesaid, to begin to execute such work or to do such thing, and thereafter diligently to continue the same to the satisfaction of the Commissioners until it is completed, the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf may, after giving forty-eight hours' notice of their intention by a notification to be posted up on or near the spot, enter upon the land and perform all necessary acts for the execution of the work or doing of the thing required; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners or by the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners or to the occupiers respectively, and by the owners and the occupiers, if such requisition was addressed to the owners and the occupiers.

175. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners of any land as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one owner, apportion the said expenses among such owners in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Commissioners may apportion expenses among owners.

And whenever any such expenses are to be paid by the occupiers of any land, as provided in the last preceding section, the Commissioners may, if there be more than one occupier, apportion the said expenses among such occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

176. Whenever any expenses incurred by the Commissioners are to be paid by the owners and occupiers of any land, as provided in section 174, the Commissioners may apportion the said expenses among the said owners and occupiers in such manner as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Apportionment among owners and occupiers.

177. Any expenses incurred, or fee chargeable, by the Commissioners under this Part or Part VII, may be recovered from the person liable to pay the same as an arrear of tax under sections 109 to 117 (both inclusive).

Recovery of expenses incurred or fee chargeable.

The demand for such expenses or fee shall be made by notice at any time within three months from the date on which the amount thereof shall have been ascertained.

178. Whenever any works or any alterations and improvements of which the Commissioners are authorized by this Part or Part VII to require the execution, are executed by the occupier on the requisition of the Commissioners, or are executed by the Commissioners, and the cost thereof is recovered from the occupier, the cost thereof may, if the Commissioners shall certify that such cost ought to be borne by the owner, be deducted by such occupier from the next and following payments of his rent due or becoming due to such owner, or may be recovered by him in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Occupier may recover cost of works executed at his expense from owner.

179. Any owner or occupier of land who is made liable by the Commissioners to pay any expenses under sections 174, 175, and 176, may contest his liability to pay any expenses or fees under this Part or Part VII, or may contest the amount which he has been called upon to pay, in a civil court of competent jurisdiction; provided that the fact of such action having been instituted shall be no bar to the recovery of the sum demanded by the Commissioners as provided in section 177.

Liability to pay expenses or fees may be contested in civil court.

180. Where any damages or compensation are by this Chapter directed to be paid by the Commissioners, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by a civil court of competent jurisdiction.

Damages and compensation how to be determined.

181. In any case which is to be determined by such Court, such Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, such Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of such Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

182. If the amount of damages or compensation ascertained in the manner above described be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered under a warrant of such Court by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Recovery of damages by distress.

Of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, Privies, and Drains.

183. The Commissioners may provide all establishments, cattle, carts, and implements required for the removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

Establishments for removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

184. The Commissioners at a meeting may, from time to time, by an order published as prescribed in section 348, appoint the hours within which it shall be lawful to remove offensive matter and rubbish, and the manner in which the same shall be removed, and may provide places convenient for the deposit thereof, and may require the occupiers of houses to cause the same to be deposited daily, or at other stated intervals, in such places, and may remove the same at the expense of the occupier from any house if the occupier thereof fails to do so in accordance with this Act.

Hours and mode of removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

185. All drains, privies, and cesspools shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners.

Drains, privies, &c., under control of Commissioners.

186. The Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect all privies, drains, and cesspools at any time between sunrise and sunset, after six hours' notice in writing to the occupier of any premises in which such privies, drains, or cesspools are situated, and may, if necessary, cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from such privies, drains, or cesspools; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of such premises.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cesspools.

187. The Commissioners may provide and maintain, in sufficient numbers and in proper situations, common privies and urinals for the separate use of each sex, and shall cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be properly cleansed.

Common privies.

188. Whenever any land being private property, or within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners, by reason of thick or noxious vegetation or jungle, to afford facilities for the commis-

Power to require owners to clear noxious vegetation and to improve bad drainage.

sion of a nuisance, or by want of drainage to be in a state injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of such land, within eight days, to clear and remove such vegetation or drain such land.

Penalty.

189. Whoever, being an owner or occupier of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

All rubbish collected to be the property of Municipal Commissioners.

190. All rubbish and offensive matter collected by the Commissioners from roads, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools, and other places, shall be the property of the Commissioners, who shall have power to sell or otherwise dispose of the same; and the money arising from the sale thereof shall be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Sewers, drains, &c., under control of the Commissioners.

191. All existing public sewers, drains, and other conservancy works, shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners, who shall have power to construct any further works of that nature which they may consider necessary.

Of Bathing and Washing Places and Tanks.

All public streams, &c, to be under direction and control of the Commissioners

192. All streams, channels, water-courses, tanks, reservoirs, springs, and wells, not being private property, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be under the direction and control of the Commissioners.

Bathing places &c.

193. The Commissioners may, by order published at such places as they may think fit, set apart convenient tanks, or parts of rivers, streams or channels, not being private property, for the supply of water for drinking and for culinary purposes, and may prohibit therein all bathing, washing of clothes and animals, or other acts calculated to pollute the water set apart for the purposes aforesaid:

and may similarly set apart a sufficient number of the same for the purposes of bathing;

and a sufficient number for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, or comfort of the inhabitants.

Penalty.

194. Whoever disobeys an order passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained.

195. The Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of any land, within eight days, to cleanse any private tank or pool therein, and to drain off and remove any waste or stagnant water which may appear to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Penalty.

196. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools, &c.

197. The Commissioners may, from time to time, as they think fit, drain off and cleanse or fill up, or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, or tank, or excavation which shall appear to them to be likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments on Roads.

Power to close a road or part of a road for repairs or other public purpose.

198. The Commissioners may close temporarily any road or part of a road for the purpose of repairing such road, or for the purpose of constructing any sewer, drain, culvert, or bridge, or for any other public purpose.

Whenever, owing to such repairs or constructions, or from any other cause, any road or part of a road shall be in a state which is dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and shall cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

Penalty for erecting obstruction on road, drain, &c.

199. Whoever, without the permission of the Commissioners, builds any wall, or erects or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment in or on any road or open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Removal of future obstructions or encroachments in road.

200. The Commissioners may issue a notice requiring any person to remove any wall which he may have built, or any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, which he may have erected in or on any road or open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the date on which the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District Towns Act, 1868, as the case may be, took effect in the Municipality; or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto; and if such person shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person who erected the same.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any wall, fence, rail, post or other obstruction under this section.

Penalty.

201. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition of the Commissioners under the last preceding section, within the period specified in such requisition, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of such requisition until the wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment is removed.

202. If the person who built or erected the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment is not known or cannot be found, the Commissioners may cause a notice to be posted up in the neighbourhood of the said wall, fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, requiring any person interested in the same to remove it, and it shall not be necessary to name any person in such requisition; and if the said wall, fence, rail, post or other obstruction or encroachment be not removed in compliance with the requisition contained in such notice within eight days of the posting up of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such obstruction or encroachment be removed; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove any such obstruction or encroachment and may recover the cost of such removal by sale of the materials so removed.

Procedure when person who erected obstruction cannot be found.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall on demand be restored to the owners of such materials, and, if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of one year, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

203. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house requiring him to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction erected or placed against or in front of such house which may have been so erected or placed after the date on which the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District Towns' Act, 1868, as the case may be took effect in the Municipality, or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then after the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto, if the same overhangs the road, or juts into, or in any way projects or encroaches upon, or is an obstruction to the safe and convenient passage along, any road;

Projections from houses erected in future to be removed.

or obstructs or projects or encroaches into or upon any uncovered aqueduct, drain, or sewer in such road;

and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within eight days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order that such projection, encroachment, or obstruction be removed or altered, and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default.

No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of the removal of any projection, obstruction, or encroachment under this section.

204. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition of the Commissioners under the last preceding section, within the period specified in such requisition, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of such requisition until the projection, encroachment or obstruction is removed.

Penalties.

205. Every order made by the Magistrate under section 200, section 202, or section 203, shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act No. XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Effect of order made under sections 193, 195, 196.

206. Whenever any house, part of which projects beyond the regular line of a road, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, shall be burnt down or otherwise destroyed, or shall be taken down in order to be rebuilt or repaired, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to, or beyond the line of the road, or the line of the adjoining house, and shall make reasonable compensation to the owner of such house for any damage he may thereby sustain.

Houses projecting beyond line of road when taken down to be set back.

207. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any land, within three days, to trim or prune the hedges bordering on any road, and to cut and trim any trees overhanging any road and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto.

Power to trim hedges and trees bordering roads.

208. Whoever disobeys an order of the Commissioners given under either of the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which he fails to obey such order after he has been required to obey the same.

Penalty.

Of General Conservancy and Improvement.

209. If any well, tank, or other excavation, whether on public or private ground, be, for want of sufficient repairs or protection, dangerous to passengers, the Commissioners shall forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a temporary hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of the land on which such tank, well, or other excavation is situated forthwith properly to secure or protect such well, tank, or other excavation.

Wells, tanks, &c., to be secured.

210. Whoever fails to comply with any requisition under in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty

211. If any house, wall, structure, or anything affixed thereto, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or in any way dangerous, they shall forthwith, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of the land to which such house, wall, or structure is affixed, forthwith to cause such repairs to be made to such house, wall, or structure as they may consider necessary for the public safety, or to remove such house, wall, structure, or thing affixed thereto.

Houses, &c., in a ruinous or dangerous state.

212. Whoever fails to comply with a requisition of the Commissioners under the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day after the expiration of eight days from the issue of the requisition until the said house, wall, or structure is secured or taken down.

Penalty.

213. If the Commissioners shall have caused any repairs to be made to any house or other structure under the provisions of section 211, and if such house or other structure be unoccupied, the Commissioners may enter upon possession of the same, and may retain possession thereof until the sum expended by them on the repairs be paid to them.

Powers to enter upon possession of houses so repaired.

214. The materials of anything which shall have been pulled down or removed under the provisions of either of the two last preceding sections may be sold by the Commissioners, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied, so far as the same will extend, to the payment of the expenses incurred.

Sale of materials of houses, &c., pulled down.

Any surplus of such sale proceeds shall on demand be restored to the owner of such materials, and, if unclaimed, shall, after the lapse of one year, be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

215. The Commissioners, or the Magistrate of the district or of the division, may by published order appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs without collars, or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the roads or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs may be destroyed, and such dogs may be destroyed in accordance with such order.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods.

216. The Commissioners at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any road and to be affixed in such place as they may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to every house; and in like manner may from time to time cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Names of roads and numbers of houses.

Whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

PART VII.

OF CERTAIN MUNICIPAL REGULATIONS WHICH MAY BE EXTENDED TO ANY MUNICIPALITY BY EXPRESS ORDERS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

General.

217. No provision contained in this Part shall apply to any Municipality unless and until it has been expressly extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor in the manner provided by the next succeeding section.

Operation of this Part.

218. The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, order that all or any of the said provisions of this Part shall be in force in any Municipality; and may, on such recommendation, order that any place in a Municipality be excluded from the operation of the said provisions.

Lieutenant-Governor may order provisions of this Part to be in force.

Such order shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and the Commissioners shall, within fifteen days of such publication, cause a copy of the same, with a translation thereof into the vernacular, to be posted up at their office, with a notice of the date on which such order shall take effect, and shall cause the same to be published as provided in section 348;

Publication of order.

and the said provisions shall come into force in the Municipality from the date so fixed:

Provided that the date so fixed shall not be less than fifteen days after the publication under section 348, and shall not be more than three months after the publication of the order of the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time cancel or modify an order made under this section.

Of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, Privies, Drains, and Excavations.

219. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that an establishment shall be maintained for the purpose of daily removing offensive matter or rubbish from houses in their municipality, and may make suitable provision therefor. When such suitable provision shall have been made, the Commissioners may declare the same by a notice published as provided in section 348.

Establishment may be maintained for the purpose of removing offensive matter.

After such publication, it shall be lawful for the servants of the Commissioners from time to time to enter upon any house or land within the limits of a Municipality, and remove any offensive matter or rubbish which may be therein or thereupon; and the occupier of any house or land from which such offensive matter or rubbish is removed shall be liable to pay, in respect of such removal, such fees as may be imposed by the Commissioners at a meeting.

220. Whenever such a notice shall have been published, no mehter, nightman, or other servant of the Commissioners employed to remove the offensive matter or rubbish as aforesaid, shall withdraw from his duties without the permission of the Commissioners, unless he has given notice in writing not less than one month previously of his intention so to withdraw.

Mehters must give one month's notice if they leave the service of the Commissioners.

Any mehter, nightman, or other such person who after the said publication withdraws from his duties without giving such notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, and shall forfeit all salary which may be due to him.

221. The Commissioners may require the owners or occupiers, or the owners and occupiers of any land, within fifteen days, to repair and make efficient any drain, privy, or cesspool, or to close any cesspool which is situated on such premises.

Commissioners may require owner or occupier to repair drain, &c.

222. Whoever, without the permission of the Commissioners, throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

223. Every person constructing a privy shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and the Commissioners may require any owner or occupier of land on which a privy stands, to cause the same to be shut out from view as aforesaid within fifteen days.

Privies must be properly enclosed.

224. Any person constructing a privy and failing to have it shut out from view as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees; and any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for every day during which the offence is continued after the expiration of the time specified in the said notice.

Penalties.

225. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Unauthorised drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

226. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners previously obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorized drains leading into public sewers.

227. If any land within a Municipality and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers or drains, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may require the owner within fifteen days to construct or lay through or from such house or land, drains or pipes of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land.

Commissioners empowered to make drains from house which are not properly drained.

228. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer or public drain of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be recovered from the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

229. If any branch drain, privy or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds or unstops any branch drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool as they think fit, or may cause the same to be removed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cesspool was improperly constructed, rebuilt, or unstopped.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

230. Whoever constructs any such drain privy, or cess-pool, after the commencement of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners, or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, rebuilds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

231. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

The Commissioners may require any owner and occupier upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated exists or may hereafter be constructed, to remove the same within eight days.

232. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any road or drain. The Commissioners may require any owner or occupier upon whose land any such privy exists to remove the same within eight days.

Constructionof privy.

233. Any person constructing a latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house drain, or privy in contravention of the provisions of either of the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees; and any person failing to comply

Penalties.

with any requisition under the said sections shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been required by a notice in writing to desist from the offence.

Power to prohibit excavations.

234. The Commissioners at a meeting may by a general order prohibit the making of excavations within the Municipality without special permission previously obtained from them.

If any excavation is made after the issue and publication of such order without such special permission, the Commissioners may require the owners and occupiers of the land on which such excavation is made, within eight days, to fill up such excavation.

Penalty.

235. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any land within the limits of a Municipality, shall dig or make, or cause or suffer to be dug or made therein, any hole, pit, cesspool, pond, tank, drain, ditch, water-course, or other excavation, without the written permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence.

Of Obstructions and Encroachments on Roads.

Removal of existing projection from houses.

236. The Commissioners at a meeting may determine on the removal or alteration, as they shall think fit, of any projection, encroachment, or obstruction which may have been erected or placed against, or in front of, any house on any road within the limits of the Municipality, before the date on which the District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the District towns' Act, 1868, as the case may be, took effect in the Municipality, or in case neither of the said Acts was in force in the Municipality before the commencement of this Act, then before the date on which this Act may have been extended thereto.

Notice in writing shall be given to the owner or occupier of such house, requiring him to remove or alter the said projection, encroachment or obstruction; and if such owner or occupier shall fail to comply with such requisition within thirty days of the receipt of the same, the Magistrate may, on the application of the Commissioners, order such projection, encroachment or obstruction to be removed or altered; and thereupon the Commissioners may remove or alter such projection, encroachment or obstruction.

The Commissioners shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by any removal or alteration under this section.

In determining the amount of compensation, the value of the land shall not be taken into consideration.

Effect of order made under the last preceding section.

237. Every order made by the Magistrate under the last preceding section shall be deemed to be an order made by him in the discharge of his judicial duty, and the Commissioners shall be deemed to be persons bound to execute such orders of a Magistrate within the meaning of Act No. XVIII of 1850 (*for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Leave to deposit materials on, or to excavate or close a road.

238. The Commissioners may grant permission to any person to deposit any moveable property on any road, or to make an excavation in any road, or to enclose the whole or any part of any road, and may charge such fees as they may fix for such permission, provided that such person undertakes to erect sufficient fences to protect the public from injury, danger, or annoyance, and to light such fences from sunset to sunrise sufficiently for such purpose.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

239. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, whereby any public road will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the road, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoards or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

Penalty.

240. Every person who begins to build, or to take down or alter, or repair, any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while such hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same within eight days, when directed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Of building Regulations.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

241. The Commissioners at a meeting may direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by them, the external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings which are about to be erected, or the roofs or walls of which are about to be renewed or thoroughly repaired shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other inflammable materials.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

242. Before beginning, within the limits of any Municipality, to build or rebuild any house, the person intending to build or rebuild such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such

house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

243. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

244. If such building as is mentioned in section 242 be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in the said section, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners, within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may require the owner or occupier to cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

245. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or rebuild the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or rebuilding be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

246. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing at the commencement of this Act, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

247. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may require the owners of the land on which such huts and sheds are built, and the occupiers of such huts and sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary.

Penalty.

248. Whoever erects a hut, or any range or blocks of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section 246, and whoever fails to remove such hut, block of huts or shed, when required by the Commissioners to do so, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Of Sanitary Measures with regard to Blocks of Huts.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

249. Whenever the Commissioners at a meeting are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts within the Municipality is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two medical officers who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

250. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners at a meeting may require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report, or any portion thereof respectively.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

251. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that any expenses payable under section 174 in respect of any work done by them in consequence of the failure of the owners or occupiers to execute such work when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be recovered by instalments from the person liable to pay the same; or if it should appear to them that the said person is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same, or any portion thereof, to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Sale of huts.

252. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners, until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction for the payment of the same.

If Commissioners fail to act, Lieutenant-Governor may take steps.

253. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections 249 and 250, or in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor should fail

to give proper effect to the provisions thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor may cause any block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, who shall make a report in writing to the Lieutenant-Governor on the sanitary condition of the locality, and in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Lieutenant-Governor may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

254. On receipt of the said report the Lieutenant-Governor may order the Commissioners to require the owners or occupiers of the huts, or the owner of the land on which such huts are built, to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively, and a requisition made by the Commissioners in accordance with such order shall be deemed to be a requisition made under section 250.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Lieutenant-Governor may carry it out.

255. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such powers as the Commissioners, or the Commissioners at a meeting, might have exercised in respect of the execution of the required works, and in respect of the recovery of the expenses incurred thereby, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section 252, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall, subject to the provisions of section 251, be paid by the owner of the land.

Of the Regulation of the Sale of Food, Drink, and Drugs.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

256. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the limits of a Municipality, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place, shop, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Penalty.

257. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioner that such place or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day during which such default is continued after issue of the said notice.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

258. Any Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered, or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered, or exposed for sale, within the limits of a Municipality, as food or drink for man, may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Magistrate that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

259. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, buildings, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, butter, ghee or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Magistrate that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

No place to be kept for the sale of drugs unless registered.

260. No place shall be kept for the sale of drugs unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners.

Any keeper of such place failing to register the same within two months after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty.

261. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Inspection of drugs.

262. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt therefor, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Magistrate that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit.

If it shall appear to the said Magistrate that the drug so removed is not adulterated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Magistrate to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Magistrate, it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug.

Of Burial and Burning-Grounds.

263. Within three months from the commencement of this Act, every place which is used as a burial or burning ground for corpses shall be registered as such by the owner thereof in the office of the Commissioners, but no fee shall be charged for such registry.

Registration of existing burial and burning grounds.

264. No burial or burning-ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, or having lapsed into disuse, shall be again made use of as such otherwise than with the permission of the Commissioners, or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor.

No burial or burning place henceforth to be formed without leave of Government or of Commissioners.

265. If it shall appear to the Commissioners at a meeting that any public or private burial or burning-ground is dangerous to health or offensive to the tax-payers, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance, and is open and available to the inhabitants of the Municipality, the Commissioners shall give public notice of their intention to close such burial or burning-ground, and shall consider any objections which may be preferred within fifteen days of the publication of such notice; after considering such objections they may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division previously obtained, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning-ground.

Commissioners may order certain burial or burning grounds to be closed.

If any building is attached to and used in connection with a burning-ground closed under this section, the Commissioners shall, if the owner of such building make an application to them in that behalf, take over the same on payment of a fair price therefor.

266. After the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act, no corpse shall be buried or burnt otherwise than in a place which is borne on the register of the Commissioners as an open burial or burning-ground; but the Commissioners may grant special permission for a corpse to be buried or burnt elsewhere.

Prohibition to bury or burn in unregistered ground.

267. Whoever, after the expiration of the period mentioned in the last preceding section, knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

268. The Commissioners at a meeting may from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning-grounds.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning-grounds.

Of certain Offensive and Dangerous Trades or Occupations.

269. Within such local limits as may be fixed by the Commissioners at a meeting, no land shall be used without a license from the Commissioners, which shall be renewable annually, for any of the following purposes, namely,

Certain offensive and dangerous trades not to be established within limits to be fixed by the Commissioners without license.

melting tallow;
boiling offal or blood;
skinning or disembowelling animals;
as a soap house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing-house;
tannery, slaughter-house, or kiln for making bricks, pottery, tiles, or lime;
as a manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells may arise;
as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, wood, coal, charcoal, golpatta, bamboos, thatching-grass, jute, or other dangerously inflammable material;
as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha, or any inflammable oil, spirit, or explosive substance;
as a shop for the sale of meat or fish;
or as a serai.

Such license shall not be withheld unless the Commissioners have reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

The Commissioners may charge an annual fee, not exceeding two rupees, for such license, and may impose such conditions in respect of such license as they may think necessary.

This section shall not be applicable, until the expiration of one year from the date on which it comes into force as provided in section 218, to any land which may have been used for any such purpose before such date.

270. Whoever, without a license, uses any land for any of the aforesaid purposes within the limits of a Municipality after the expiration of the said time, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

271. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners at a meeting that any land licensed under section 269, or that the use of any land in respect of which the period of one year as mentioned in the said section has not expired, for any of the purposes aforesaid is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last preceding section, give notice to the occupier

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Penalty.

272. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

273. Within such limits as the Commissioners at a meeting may determine, no milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle for the purposes of trade or of business except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first and seventh month in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

Penalty.

274. Whoever being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within such limits without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

275. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section 273 breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Regarding pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

276. Within such limits as the Commissioners may direct, no person shall keep any pig-stye not being shut out from a road by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within such limits, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats, otherwise than with the written permission of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may charge an annual fee, not exceeding two rupees, for such permission, and may impose such conditions in respect of such permission as they may think necessary.

Penalty.

277. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be a liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

278. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to the use of any place for a purpose for which a license is required, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, any such license,

and the Commissioners upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

PART VIII.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration of births and deaths.

279. Every Municipality, when required by the Lieutenant-Governor to do so, shall provide for the registration of births and deaths within the limits of its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Act No. IV of 1873 (*for registering births and deaths*), or any other similar Act for the time being in force.

PART IX.

OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Operation of this Chapter.

280. This Part shall not apply to any Municipality until it has been expressly extended thereto by the Lieutenant-Governor by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Power to construct markets.

281. The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and not otherwise, provide land for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets; and may defray the cost of providing such land and of all expenses necessary for the establishment of such markets from the Municipal Fund;

and may, with such sanction, charge rent, tolls, and fees for the right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

All such rents, tolls, and fees may be recovered as arrears of tax under the provisions of sections 109 to 117 (both inclusive).

Market Fund.

282. All rents, tolls, fees, and other sums received in respect of any market shall be credited to a separate fund, distinct from the Municipal Fund, which shall be styled "the Market Fund," and all expenses incurred in respect of the market, shall be charged against such Fund;

Interest on sums expended from Municipal Fund on markets.

Every sum expended from the Municipal Fund under the provisions of this section on any market shall, until such sum be repaid, be treated as a book debt against the Market Fund, bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and such interest shall be charged against the Market Fund and credited to the Municipal Fund as soon as possible after the close of each year.

Definition of "Municipal Market."

283. No place shall be deemed to be a Municipal Market for which the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor is required under section 281, and no place shall be deemed to be a market to which the following sections apply, unless at least thirty shops, stalls, or standings are erected therein for the sale of goods.

Commissioners may prohibit use of unlicensed markets.

284. The Commissioners at a meeting may order that within such limits as they may fix, no land shall be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits,

vegetables and similar provisions otherwise than under a license to be granted by the Commissioners.

Power to grant licenses for markets.

285. When the Commissioners at a meeting shall have issued an order under the last preceding section, they may at a meeting grant a license for the use of any land as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid within the Municipality.

Duration of license and terms on which granted.

286. Every license granted under this Part shall be granted without fee, and shall be in force until the end of the year, and the Commissioners may grant such license, year by year, on the certificate in writing under the hand of the Chairman, annually renewed, that the land is fit to be used as a market for the sale of provisions as aforesaid.

Chairman bound to certify fit places.

287. The Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any land, shall grant such certificate, unless the land be defective for the purposes of a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways.

Existing markets.

288. The owners or lessees of all land used as markets for the sale of provisions as aforesaid at the time of the extension of this Part to the Municipality, shall be entitled to receive a license for the current year without the certificate required by section 286, but in subsequent years the license shall not be renewed without such certificate.

Licenses to be registered.

289. Every license under this Part shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioners in their office, in which shall be stated,

(*a*) the name of the owner of the land and market;
(*b*) the name of the lessee thereof, if any;
(*c*) the extent and boundary of the market; and
(*d*) the description of articles sold therein.

Transfers to be registered.

290. Every transfer of interest in any such market shall be registered within two months after the date of transfer.

Unregistered markets to be deemed unlicensed.

291. Any market, the license of which or the transfer of interest in which, shall not have been duly registered under the two last preceding sections, shall be deemed to be land used as a market without a license.

Penalty for using unlicensed market.

292. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any land, wilfully or negligently permits the same to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions without a license under section 285, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding forty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after conviction for such offence.

Power to close unlicensed places.

293. The Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners, may order any land, in respect of which a conviction shall have been obtained under the last preceding section, to be closed as a market place, and thereupon may appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such land being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, butter, ghee, fruits, vegetables or similar provisions on any land which shall have been so closed, shall be liable, for every such offence, to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

PART X.

OF BYE-LAWS AND MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Bye-laws in a first class Municipality.

294. The Commissioners of any Municipality may, from time to time at a meeting which has been convened expressly for the purpose, and of which due notice shall have been given, make bye-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Chapter for—

(*a*) regulating the conduct of business at their meetings;
(*b*) regulating the time and mode of collecting the taxes mentioned in this Chapter;
(*c*) regulating the conduct of persons employed by them;
(*d*) the prevention of the construction or opening of cesspools;
(*e*) regulating the disposal of offensive matter and rubbish;
(*f*) the regulation and management of privies;
(*g*) regulating or prohibiting of fire-balloons, fireworks, fire-arms, or other missiles in the vicinity of public roads;
(*h*) the registration of births and deaths;
(*i*) and generally for the purposes of this Chapter.

And the Commissioners of any Municipality to which Part VIII may have been extended may similarly make bye-laws for the regulation of the registration of births and deaths, and the Commissioners of any Municipality to which Part IX may have been extended may similarly make bye-laws for the regulation of markets.

The Commissioners may from time to time, at a meeting as aforesaid, repeal, alter, or add to such bye-laws.

Confirmation of bye-laws.

295. No bye-law and no repeal, alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and until the expiration of one month after the same has been published in the manner directed in section 348, and no bye-law, alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor otherwise than on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting.

Penalties for breach of bye-laws.

296. The Commissioners at a meeting may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any bye-law, and any person committing a breach of any bye-law shall be liable to the penalty so declared; provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any bye-law than a fine of fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine of ten rupees for each day during which the offence is continued after the offender has been required by a notice in writing to desist from such offence.

297. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties under this Chapter, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the same, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may direct prosecution for public nuisance.

298. No prosecution for an offence under this Chapter or any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, shall be instituted without the order or consent of the Commissioners, and no such prosecution shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence, unless the offence is continuous in its nature, in which case a prosecution may be instituted within three months of the date on which the commission or existence of the offence was first brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Commissioners.

No prosecution for an offence under this Act to be instituted without consent of Commissioners.

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Chapter shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

299. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to maintain, within the limits thereof, any road which without such limits is maintained by a District Committee under the Road Cess Act, 1871, or to pay for the municipal police, or if the Commissioner of the division shall have reason to believe that the Commissioners are failing to fulfil any obligation imposed upon them by this Chapter,

Procedure if Commissioners fail to maintain roads or pay for Police.

the Commissioner of the division in which such Municipality is situated may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, convene a committee consisting of

(a) the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate of the division of the district,
(b) the Executive Engineer of the division,
(c) the Civil Surgeon of the district,
(d) and two members, one of whom shall be nominated by the Commissioner of the division, and the other by the Commissioners at a meeting;

and such Committee shall inquire into and report on the state of the Municipality.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the report of such Committee, call upon the Commissioners by a requisition in writing forwarded to the Chairman, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Chapter;

And if the Commissioners neglect, for the period of three months from the date of such publication, to comply with such requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate of the district to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Chapter, and carry out the purposes thereof in respect of roads, police, and the cleansing of the municipality; and for such purposes the Magistrate of the district shall have all the powers and rights conferred on the Commissioners and the Commissioners at a meeting, by this Act, and shall exercise such powers and rights until the said Lieutenant-Governor shall otherwise direct.

CHAPTER III.

Of Towns.

300. In every place which, in accordance with the provisions of section 3 becomes a Town under this Chapter, every person who has been appointed to be a member of a panchait for such place under Act XX of 1856, shall be deemed to be a Member of the panchait duly appointed for such Town; and in every such Town any tax which may have been imposed and assessed under the provisions of the said Act shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Chapter, and may be levied as in this Chapter provided.

Extent and commencement of this Chapter.

301. The provisions of this Chapter may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to any city, town, suburb or bazar not being within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, from such date as may be specified therein; and shall thereupon come into force in such city, town, station, suburb or bazar on the date so specified.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend Chapter.

302. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by like notification, at any time vary the limits of any town, or withdraw any town from the operation of this Chapter.

Lieutenant-Governor may vary limits of town or withdraw it from operation of Chapter.

303. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification to be published in the said *Gazette*, unite into a town for the purposes of this Chapter any city, town, suburb, station, or bazar, or any part or parts of a city, town, suburb, station, or bazar with any other city, town, suburb, station or bazar, or part or parts of a city, town, suburb, station or bazar.

Unions may be formed.

304. For the purposes of this Chapter, the Lieutenant-Governor may define and declare the limits of any town, and all occupiers of houses within any such town shall be liable to be assessed according to the provisions of this Chapter for the purposes mentioned in the next succeeding section.

Government may define limits of towns, &c.

305. The Magistrate of every town shall, by ways and means in and by this Chapter provided, cause to be levied and raised in such town the amount of the expense of the police to be borne under the provisions of this chapter by such town, and the cost of raising such amount; and it shall be lawful for the Magistrate by the same ways and means to cause to be levied such further sum as to him shall seem meet, and apply the same in cleansing such town, or in lighting or otherwise improving the same:

Magistrate to raise amount of expense.

Provided that the aggregate amount to be raised under the provisions of this section shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house, and the amount assessed in respect of any one house shall not be more than the pay of a police officer of the lowest grade who is appointed to such town.

306. All sums raised, levied, or received by the Magistrate, and all fines paid or levied under this Chapter, and all other sums which the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, shall constitute a fund which shall be called the Town Fund of the town on account of which they are raised, levied, or received; and all expenditure authorized by this Chapter shall be made from such fund.

The Town Fund.

307. The Magistrate shall, before the close of each year, cause to be prepared in detail estimates showing the probable receipts and expenditure of the town during the ensuing year, and shall lay such estimates before the Commissioner of the division, who may accept, amend, or reject the same.

Magistrate may cause estimates to be prepared.

308. The tax to be levied in any town for the purposes of this Chapter shall be an assessment according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to the same.

Nature of the tax to be levied.

309. For the purposes hereinafter mentioned, the Magistrate shall constitute and appoint a panchait for each town, or, when he may see fit to divide any town into convenient wards, for each ward thereof; and shall issue a certificate of appointment, specifying the names, residence, business, or other description of the persons appointed, and the period for which the appointment is made.

Constitution of panchaits.

Every panchait shall consist of three or five respectable persons residing or carrying on business in or near to any such town, or in or near to any such division thereof:

Provided that instead of any one such person, the Magistrate may appoint any person whom he may think fit to be a member of the panchait notwithstanding such person may not reside or carry on business in or near to such town, or in or near to any such division thereof.

310. The panchait so appointed, or the majority of them, shall, once in every year, if required so to do by the Magistrate, prepare and make, in accordance with the rules laid down in the requisition, an assessment upon the several persons liable to be assessed in respect of their occupation of property within the town, or any ward thereof as aforesaid for which the panchait shall be appointed, and shall enter the same in a list which shall specify the names of the several occupiers of property within such town or ward thereof liable to be assessed under the provisions of this Chapter, the trade, business, or other description of such occupier, the property occupied, and the amount payable monthly by such occupier.

Duties of panchait.

311. The requisition of the Magistrate to the panchait to make out such list shall be in the form marked (A), set forth in the fourth schedule or to the like effect.

Form of Magistrate's requisition.

312. The panchait shall, if required by the Magistrate so to do, instead of making a new assessment, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Panchait may revise existing assessment.

313. When an assessment shall have been made or revised, as the case may be, the panchait shall forward to the Magistrate the list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall revise and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as revised by the panchait.

314. The Magistrate may, at his discretion, exempt from the assessment any occupier who may be unable from poverty to pay the same.

Magistrate may exempt occupiers unable to pay the assessment.

315. When the assessment shall have been settled, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification prepared according to the form (B) in the fourth schedule, or to the like effect, and written in the language which is ordinarily spoken in such town, to be deposited and published in the manner provided in section 348.

Assessment to be published.

316. Unless revised or corrected as hereinafter provided, every assessment made under this Chapter shall stand good for one whole year, and until a new one is made.

Assessment to stand good for one year.

In case the occupier of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment is made, the new occupier, instead of the former occupier thereof, shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the assessment which shall have become payable during his occupation; and, after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupier.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

Every assessment which shall be revised according to the provisions of section 312 shall be deemed a new assessment;

Revised assessment to be deemed a new one.

Provided that if no new assessment is made within the first three months of any year, the list of the previous year shall be republished as required by section 315, and shall thereupon be deemed to be the assessment for the current year, and shall be open to appeal under the next succeeding section.

317. Any person assessed who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to the Magistrate; and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he deems necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation, or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same.

Appeal from assessment.

In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may award costs against the appellant.

The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court;

Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the publication of the notification prescribed by section 315, or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under section 316, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Commissioner of division may direct revision of assessment.

318. The Commissioner of the division, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, may at any time direct the Magistrate to revise the assessment of any town, or ward thereof as aforesaid, specifying the reasons which, in his opinion, render such revision necessary, and the Magistrate shall, according to such direction, revise and, if necessary, amend the same.

Magistrate may direct revision of assessment at any time of the year for reasons to be stated.

319. The Magistrate may require the panchait to revise the assessment at any period during the year, but on every such occasion he shall address a written order to the panchait specifying the reasons which render such revision necessary, and requiring an amended return within a stated period.

Publication of assessment as revised under the two last sections.

320. Whenever any assessment is revised during the year as provided in the two last preceding sections, a revised list, together with a notification as prescribed in section 315 shall be prepared and published in the manner therein directed. And all objections to such revised assessment shall be made and dealt with in the manner prescribed in section 317.

Penalty for refusal to serve on panchait.

321. If any person appointed a member of a panchait refuse to undertake the office, or omit to perform the duties thereof, and do not, within fifteen days from the date of his appointment, show satisfactory grounds for his refusal or omission, or provide such a substitute as the Magistrate approves, the Magistrate may fine such person in a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

If panchait refuse or omit to act, Magistrate may assume their functions.

322. If the persons appointed a panchait, or a majority of them, refuse or omit, for a period of fifteen days after the receipt of an order from the Magistrate, to perform the duties required of them, the Magistrate may himself make or revise the assessment, and may enforce the same as if it had been made or revised in the first instance by the panchait:

Provided that the functions of the panchait shall not thereby absolutely cease and determine, but may be resumed at any time, only not so as to invalidate any act done by the Magistrate under this section.

Residents only bound to act on a panchait.

323. No person shall be bound to act on a panchait unless he shall reside or carry on business within the limits of the town or ward thereof for which the panchait is to be appointed.

Duration of panchait and limitation of service thereon.

324. Every panchait shall be appointed for the period of one year, and no person shall be compelled to serve on a panchait for more than one year at a time, or within less than three years after the expiry of previous service; but nothing in this section shall prevent any person from being appointed to serve on a panchait at any time whatsoever with his own consent.

Member of panchait removeable only on application of rate-payers.

325 If a majority of the persons assessed in any town or ward for which a panchait shall be appointed, not being in arrear, make application in writing to the Magistrate for the removal of any member of the panchait appointed for such district, the Magistrate, if he think it expedient, may remove such member from the panchait.

Vacancies in panchait how to be supplied.

326. If any vacancy shall occur among the members of a panchait, or if any member appointed shall refuse or decline or be unable to act, the Magistrate may, by a written communication to the person appointed, nominate and appoint another person to supply the vacancy or to be a member of the panchait.

Appointment and duty of sudder panchait

327. In cities and large towns containing three or more divisions or districts, the Magistrate may appoint a sudder panchait consisting of not less than five members, who may be selected either from the members of the local panchaits or from any other residents of the town.

It shall be the duty of the sudder panchait to assist the Magistrate, when required so to do, in carrying out generally the objects of this Chapter, and particularly in revising the assessment made by the panchaits of wards of the town, and enquiring into, and reporting on, appeals preferred against the same.

Appointment of Tax Collectors and other establishments.

328. Subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the division, the Magistrate may appoint one or more Tax Collectors and such other servants as may be necessary for preparing, or assisting the panchait in preparing, the assessment for copying the same, for collecting the tax, keeping the accounts and records, and otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Chapter. The Magistrate shall take from every Tax Collector such security for the due disposal of the sums collected by him as may be thought necessary.

Collection of assessment.

329. On such dates as may be fixed by the panchaits for payment of instalments of the tax, the Tax Collector shall proceed in person, or through some one of his office establishment, to collect the amount due for the current month from each person subject to the tax, and for all sums so collected, the Tax Collector shall grant a receipt.

Provided that, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division previously obtained, the collection may be made quarterly instead of monthly, and in such case the amount due for each quarter shall be collected in the last month of that quarter.

330. For the recovery of all sums which may not be paid to the Tax Collector on demand, the Magistrate shall proceed as far as possible in accordance with sections 109 to 117 (both inclusive).

Recovery of sums not paid to the Tax Collector.

331. The provisions of Part V of Chapter II shall, as far as possible, be applicable to towns. In so applying them, the sections of the said Part shall be read as if the word "town" were substituted for the word "municipality," and for the word "municipal," wherever such words occur;

Part V of Chapter II is applicable to towns.

and all functions assigned to the Commissioners of Municipalities by the said Part shall be performed by the panchaits of towns;

provided that the District Superintendent of Police shall present his estimate as mentioned in section 162 to the Magistrate, and not to the panchait;

provided also that the Magistrate shall cause such estimate to be translated, made available for inspection by any tax-payers, and laid before the panchaits in the manner provided in section 164, and that the District Superintendent of Police shall cause the bill mentioned in section 168 to be laid before the Magistrate and not before the panchait, and the Magistrate shall cause the amount to be paid as provided in the same section.

332. The Magistrate may cause a name to be given to any street and affixed in such place or places as he may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed ot every house for the purpose of identifying such house; and if any person shall wilfully remove, obliterate, or destroy such name or number, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for removing, &c., name of street or number of house.

333. The provisions of Chapters I and V shall apply to every town in which this Chapter is in force.

Chapters I and V made applicable.

CHAPTER IV.

OF STATIONS.

334. In every place which, in accordance with the provisions of section 3, becomes a station under this Chapter, every person who has been appointed to be a Commissioner for such place under Act XXVI of 1850, shall be deemed to be a Commissioner duly appointed for such station, and in every such station any tax which may have been imposed and assessed under the provisions of the said Act, shall be deemed to have been imposed and assessed under this Chapter, and may be levied as in this Chapter provided.

Operation of Chapter.

335. If it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor, from a requisition in writing signed by not less than two-thirds of the inhabitants of any town or suburb, not being within the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, that the inhabitants of such town or suburb are desirous of making better provision for making, repairing, cleaning, lighting, or watching any public streets, roads, drains, or tanks, or for the prevention of nuisances, or for improving the said town or suburb in any other manner, the Lieutenant-Governor may extend the provisions of this Chapter to such town or suburb.

Lieutenant-Governor may extend Chapter.

336. Whenever any application shall be made to the Government for putting this Chapter in force in any town or suburb, notice thereof shall be given in the *Calcutta Gazette* setting forth the purposes of the application, and giving reasonable time for all inhabitants of such town or suburb, who are minded to declare themselves for or against the adoption of this Chapter therein, for such purposes or any of them.

Notice to be given of application

Such notice shall also be published as provided in section 348.

337. The Lieutenant-Governor shall take all such declarations into due consideration, and after the time allowed for receiving the same, shall make a final order, which shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and also as provided in section 348, to the effect that the application appears, or does not appear, to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants, either wholly, or in respect to one or more of the purposes in respect of which it is made; and if the whole or any part of it shall appear to be according to the wishes of the inhabitants, then that this Chapter shall be thenceforth in force in such town or suburb, for such purposes only as shall be mentioned in the order.

Publication of final order.

338. Whenever any such order shall be made and published as aforesaid, this Chapter shall come into force within the said town or suburb, for such purposes as are mentioned in the order, and the making and publication of the said order shall be conclusive evidence that the provisions of this Chapter have been complied with, and that this Chapter is thenceforth in force within the said town or suburb, for such purposes as are mentioned in the order.

On publication of order, Chapter comes into force.

339. Whenever this Chapter shall come into force in any place, the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint the Magistrate and such number of the inhabitants thereof as to him shall appear necessary, to be Commissioners for putting the Chapter in force in the Station, and shall give authority to them to prepare rules for more effectually accomplishing the purposes for which they are appointed; which rules, when approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be of the same force within the Station, until altered or rescinded as hereinafter provided, as if they were inserted in this Chapter.

Appointment of Commissioners.

And the Lieutenant-Governor may remove any of the Commissioners and appoint others, and may fill up vacancies occurring among the Commissioners in such manner as may seem to him fit.

340. The rules to be prepared by the said Commissioners shall provide, among other things, for those following, that is to say:—

Rules.

(1) the appointment and management of all necessary officers and servants of the Commissioners, and the salaries to be allowed to them;

(2) the definition of the persons or property within the Station to be taxed for raising the monies necessary for the purposes of this Chapter, (whether by house assessment or town duties, or otherwise), the amount or rate of the taxes to be imposed, the manner of raising and collecting them, and ensuring the safety and due application of them when collected;

(3) the manner in which from time to time the rules in force are to be amended or rescinded, and new rules are to be made, with the approval in every case of the Lieutenant-Governor;

(4) the definition and prohibition of nuisances within the station;

(5) the imposition of reasonable penalties for breach of any rules made by the Commissioners, not exceeding fifty rupees, or in the case of continuing nuisance, not exceeding five rupees, for every day that such nuisance is continued.

Station Fund.

341. All sums realized under the provisions of this Chapter shall be paid into a separate fund to be styled "The Station Fund of ——," and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Commissioners, and all expenditure authorized by this Chapter shall be made from such fund.

Commissioners may make contracts.

342. The Commissioners appointed from time to time shall have full power to make all necessary contracts, for the purposes of this Chapter, and apply the taxes raised as aforesaid in the necessary works, and in payment of their officers and servants, and in the other expenses incident to the execution of this Chapter within the Station.

Liability of Commissioners.

343. No Commissioner shall be personally liable for any contract made by the Commissioners on behalf of the inhabitants of of the Station, but every Commissioner shall be liable for any misapplication of the monies collected, to which he shall have been knowingly party or privy, or which shall have happened through gross neglect of his duty, and shall be liable to be sued for the same as for money due to, and at the suit of, the Secretary of State in Council.

Recovery of taxes.

344. All sums due on account of any tax under this Chapter may be recovered in the manner provided by sections 109 to 117 (both inclusive), and the provision of those sections shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to the recovery of all such sums by the Commissioners under this Chapter.

Commissioners to send Lieutenant-Governor an annual account.

345. All Commissioners acting in execution of this Chapter shall, on or before the last day of every year, make up and send to the Lieutenant-Governor an account of all works executed by them, and of all sums received and spent by them in the foregoing year, in such form and with such vouchers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time order.

Lieutenant-Governor may suspend operation of Chapter.

346. The Lieutenant-Governor may, at any time, suspend the operation of this Chapter in any station, and appoint any person or persons to examine and report upon the behaviour of the Commissioners, or any of them or their officers, in the execution of the duties imposed on them by this Chapter.

Chapters I and V made applicable.

347. The provisions of Chapters I and V shall apply to every station in which this chapter is in force.

CHAPTER V.

OF GENERAL MATTERS RELATING TO MUNICIPALITIES, TOWNS, AND STATIONS.

Publication of bye-laws, orders, &c.

348. Every bye-law, order, list, notice or other document directed to be published, under Chapter II or Chapter IV, as the case may be, shall be written in or translated into the vernacular of the district, and deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and (under Chapter III) in the office of the Magistrate, and a copy shall be posted up in a conspicuous position at such office and at every police station or outpost in the Municipality, Ward, Town or Station to which it relates, and in any other public places which the Commissioners or the Magistrate, as the case may be, may think proper.

And a public proclamation shall be read throughout such Municipality, Ward, Town or Station by beat of drum, notifying that such copy has been so posted up, and that the original is open to inspection in the office of the Commissioners or of the Magistrate, as the case may be.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to post up the whole of any assessment, rating, or similar list at every police station or outpost, but only so much of such list as relates to the jurisdiction of such police station or outpost.

Levy of fines.

349. Fines under this Act may be imposed by a Magistrate on any person who is convicted of the offence to which the fine attaches, and may be levied under the provisions of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1872.

How notice, &c., may be served.

350. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode, with some adult male member or servant of his family;

or, if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode;

or of the land, building, or other thing in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owner or occupier of land.

351. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or to the occupier of any land, such notice, addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners or other authorities issuing the notice, they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any land to be served on such owner, or left with some adult male member or servant of his family;

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and such service shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the land in respect of which the notice is served.

352. No assessment or rating of tax on property shall be invalid for error or defect of form, and it shall be enough in any assessment, valuation or rating for the purpose of making such tax, if the property so assessed or valued is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Tax not invalid for want of form.

353. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the Commissioners, or other authority issuing the notice or by any person authorized by them in that behalf produce such license to the said Commissioners or other authority or to the person so authorized.

Holder of license to produce it when required.

Whoever fails to produce his license when required to produce the same by any person authorized under this section to demand the production thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

354. All costs and other monies which are due under the provisions of this Act to the Commissioners of any Municipality under Chapter II, to the Magistrate acting under Chapter III, or to the Commissioners of any Station under Chapter IV, may be recovered in the manner provided in sections 109 to 117 (both inclusive).

Costs how recoverable.

355. If money be due under this Act in respect of any holding from the owner thereof, on account of any tax, expenses, or charges, recoverable under this Act, and if the owner thereof is unknown or the ownership thereof is disputed, the Commissioners, or other authorities who are entitled to demand payment of such money, may publish twice, at an interval of three months, a notification of sale of such holding, and after the expiry of not less than three months from the date of the last publication, unless the amount recoverable be paid, may sell such holding to the highest bidder, who shall at the time of sale deposit the full amount of the purchase-money.

Power to sell unclaimed holdings for money due.

Any person may pay the amount due at any time before the completion of the sale, and may recover such amount by a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction from any person beneficially interested in such property.

After payment of the amount due to the Commissioners or other authorities as aforesaid, the surplus, if any, shall be paid on demand to any person who establishes his right to the satisfaction of such Commissioners or other such authorities, or in a court of competent jurisdiction, or, if unclaimed for a period of one year, shall be transferred to the Municipal Fund, Town Fund, or Station Fund, as the case may be.

356. The Commissioners under Chapter II, or the Magistrate acting under Chapter III, or the Commissioners under Chapter IV, respectively, may make compensation out of the Municipal, Town, or Stations Fund respectively, to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers conferred by this Act.

Power to make compensation out of the Municipal Fund.

357. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners of any Municipality, the Magistrate acting under Chapter III, or the Commissioners of any Station under Chapter IV, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of such Commissioners or Magistrate, and also (if the suit is intended to be brought against any officers of the said Commissioners or Magistrate, or any person acting under their directions) at the place of abode of the person against whom such suit is threatened to be brought, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff;

No action to be brought against the Commissioners or their officers until after one month's notice of cause of action.

And unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

If any such person to whom any such notice is given shall, before suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover

358. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

Saving clause.

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

359. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of the Municipality, the Magistrate of the town, or the Commissioner of the station, as the case may be, of any offence committed against this Act.

Police Officers to report offences to Justices, and to arrest unknown offenders.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or until he shall be brought up at once before a Magistrate.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—(*See Section* 101.)

Notice to be published with the list of assessment on persons.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1876.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas the assessment shown in the accompanying list has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the office appointed by the Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the tax-collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), or in default thereof any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or which may be found on the holding in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this day of

A. B.

Chairman of Commissioners.

FORM B.—(*See section* 101.)

Notice to be published with the valuation and rating list of holdings.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1876.

Section 101.

MUNICIPALITY OF

Whereas the accompanying valuation and rate has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, the several owners of the holdings included therein are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity at the office appointed by Commissioners for the receipt of the same, or to the tax-collector or other officer authorized to receive payment, the first payment to be made on the first day of ( ) and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of ( ), the first day of ( ), and the first day of ( ), and in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distress and sale of the moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or which may be found on the holding in respect of which the valuation is made and by such other proceedings as are allowed by law.

Dated this day of

A. B.

Chairman of Commissioners.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—(*See section* 109.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND UNDER SECTION 112, BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, 1876.

To of

Municipality of

Take notice that the sum of Rs. , being the amount due from you as shown in the accompanying bill, is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not within fifteen days pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice, to an officer authorized to receive payment, or into the office of the Municipal Commissioners, the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels, or otherwise as provided by law.

A. B.

Chairman of

[*The following note will be added at the foot of the above notice in those cases only in which the notice is to be addressed to a person who has not already paid one instalment of the tax at the rate at which the demand is made.*]

Note.—If you have any objection to make against this demand you may, instead of paying the amount which is hereby demanded, present a petition to the Commissioners praying for a review of the amount assessed (or rated). Such petition must be presented within fifteen days of the service of this notice, otherwise it will not be received. If you present such petition, no amount will be levied from you until the Commissioners shall have passed an order on your petition; but after fifteen days from such order, the amount due by you, with such further costs as the Commissioners may direct, will be levied, unless it has been previously paid.

B.

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE UPON DISTRAINTS UNDER THIS ACT.

FORM B.—(*See section* 110.)

Sums distrained for	Fee. Rs.	A.
Under 1 Rupee ...	0	4
1 and under 5 Rupees ...	0	8
5 „ 10 „ ...	1	0
10 „ 15 „ ...	1	8
15 „ 20 „ ...	2	0
20 „ 25 „ ...	2	8
25 „ 30 „ ...	3	0
30 „ 35 „ ...	3	8
35 „ 40 „ ...	4	0
40 „ 45 „ ...	4	8
45 „ 50 „ ...	5	0
50 „ 60 „ ...	6	0
60 „ 80 „ ...	7	8
80 „ 100 „ ...	9	0
Above 100 „ ...	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man. If the amount demanded be paid or the warrant discharged before the sale is held so that no sale is necessary, one-fourth of the fees specified in the above table shall be remitted.

C.—(*See section* 111.)

Distress Warrant.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT (*Section* 111.)

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant).

Whereas of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said ,and fifteen days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand. This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said wherever it may be found, within the Municipality except ploughs, plough-cattle, tools, or implements of trade or agriculture, or any other moveable property, which may be found within the holding specified in the margin to the amount of the said sum of and the further sum of to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such property; and if within ten

days next after such distress the said sum of shall not be paid, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such property, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall have found in possession of the said property, and if no demand be made, to pay the same to the Commissioners. If distress cannot be made of sufficient property of the said you are to certify the same to us in returning this warrant.

A. B.

Chairman of

D.—(*See section* 111.)

From of Inventory and Notice.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

(*Section* 111.)

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of due for the taxes (or rates) mentioned in the margin, and that unless you pay to me or into the office of the Commissioners of the said sum of and further the costs of this distraint as specified below, within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(*Signature of the officer executing the warrant of distress.*)

Date

E.—(*See section* 113.)

Register of distraints of property and sales held on account of arrears for the month of in

1. Name of defaulter.
2. Number on register and specification of the holding on account of which the arrear is due.
3. Amount of arrear due.
4. Amount of costs and penalty.
5. Total amount to be realized.
6. Inventory of property seized under distress.
7. Date of distress.
8. Date of sale.
9. Detail of articles sold.
10. Amount realized on each article.
11. Purchaser's name.
12. Total amount realized.
13. Amount paid in to the Commissioner's Office on account of the arrear due with date.
14. Amount paid in to the Commissioner's office on account of costs and penalties
15. Surplus proceeds of sale remaining after deducting the amount of arrears costs and penalties due.
16. How the surplus was disposed of with date of such disposal.
17. Balance of arrear still remaining unrealized, if any.
18. On what date such remaining balance was realized or written off by authority.
19. Remarks (explaining why the property seized was released without sale if not eventually sold &c., &c.)

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 77 *and* 119.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per quarter Rs.	A.
For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands .	3	0
For every 2-wheeled carriage ...	2	8
For every horse	2	0
For every pony under thirteen hands, and for every mule and donkey ...	0	12
For every elephant	6	0
For every camel	2	0

Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FORM A

Requisition to Panchait.

SEE CHAPTER III, SECTION (31)

(*Here insert the names, places of abode, business, or other description of the panchait.*)

I do hereby require you, the panchait appointed under Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, with all reasonable expedition, within (*Here insert a period to be fixed by the Magistrate*) from the date hereof, to make out and forward to me, the undersigned Magistrate of the District of , a fair and equitable assessment upon the several occupiers of houses, shops, and buildings in the town of for the purpose of raising the sum of rupees required for the maintenance of the police for the year commencing on and other expenses authorized by the said Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act. You shall regulate and determine the amount of assessment to be levied from every such occupier according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of each person. But the amount assessed in respect of any one house shall not exceed rupees (*Here insert the pay of a policeman of the lowest grade*) and the aggregate amount assessed shall not exceed the average rate of two annas per mensem for each house, shop, or building in the district.

If the occupier of any house in the said district shall be unable, on the ground of poverty, to pay the assessment to which he is liable under the said Chapter, you shall exempt him from the same, but the property occupied, together with the name and description of such occupier, shall be specified in the list, together with the ground of exemption.

If any house be let out in portions to different persons, or be let out to or occupied by lodgers or travellers, the person who shall so let the same, or who shall receive the rents or payments from such persons or lodgers, or travellers, shall be deemed the occupier of such house, and shall be assessed accordingly.

The assessment which you are hereby required to make shall specify the name of every occupier of property liable to be assessed, the name, trade,

or business or other description of the person assessed, the annual assessment and the quota payable monthly, and may be in the following form or to the like effect:—

Serial No.	Property occupied.	Name of occupier.	Profession or business or other description.	Amount of annual assessment.	Amount of monthly (or quarterly payment

FORM B.

NOTIFICATION OF ASSESSMENT.

(*See Section* 315.)

An assessment made for the Town of upon the several occupiers of houses and other property in the said district, pursuant to Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, for the purpose of maintaining the Police for such Town, for cleaning the Town, and for other purposes authorised by the said Act.

Serial No.	Property occupied.	Names of occupiers.	Profession or business.	Amount of monthly (or quarterly) assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the said Chapter III of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1876, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of , the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment, are hereby required to pay the monthly (or quarterly) contributions set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the tenth day of the month succeeding the date of this notification, and every subsequent payment on or before the tenth day of each succeeding month *(if the tax is to be collected quarterly, the months in which the payment is to be made must be specified,)* or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as are allowed by law.

dated this *day of*

Magistrate of

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

PART I.—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	*Subject.*	*Extent of repeal.*
XXVI of 1850 ..	Improvements in towns ...	The whole Act so far as it affects the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
XX of 1856 ...	Police chowkeedars in cities, &c., in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXI of 1857 ..	Order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.	Sections 7, 18 19, 27, 28, 29 30, 31, 32, 33 34, 36, 41, 42 44, 48, 49, 50
XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	The whole Act.

PART II.—ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNO OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	*Subject.*	*Extent of repe*
III of 1864 ...	District Municipal Improvement Act.	So much as has n been repealed.
VI of 1867 ...	Regulation of police in towns and Municipalities.	The whole Act.
VII of 1867 ..	Amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.	The whole Act
II of 1868 ...	Amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.	The whole Act
VI of 1868 ...	District Towns' Act ..	The whole Act
VII of 1870 ...	Sanitary condition of Dacca.	The whole Act
II of 1873 ...	Amending District Municipal Improvement and District Towns' Acts.	The whole Act
IV of 1873 ..	Registration of Births and Deaths.	Section eleven

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

Number and year.	*Subject.*	*Extent of rep*
Bengal Act IV of 1871.	Sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and regulation of Lodging-houses therein.	Sections 24 to both inclusi

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Departme

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION BILL, 1876.

CONTENTS.

THE following Bill, as provisionally settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876."

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the tenth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect to all the matters aforesaid, the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

"Animal." "Animal" means a horse, pony, mule, or bullock.

"Bazar." "Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage." "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings.

"Cart." "Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs not included in the definition of carriage.

"Chapter." "Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Chairman." "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta.

"Commissioner of Police." "Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes." "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"Drug." "Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"House." "House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immoveable property." "Land." "Immoveable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property." "Moveable property" means property of every description, except immoveable property.

"Local Government." "Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner." "Owner" includes—

(*a*) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;
(*b*) an agent of such person;
(*c*) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force." "Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Public Street." "Public Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway and drains attached to any street, public bridge (other than the Hooghly bridge) or causeway within the Town.

"Street." "Street" means any road, street, square, court alley, or passage, not included in the definition of public street.

"Railway." "Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule." "Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section." "Section" means section of this Act.

"Slaughter-house." "Slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cows, or bullocks, or sheep, or goats, or pigs, or kids, for the purpose of selling the same as meat.

"The Suburbs." "The Suburbs" mean the Suburbs of Calcutta as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under the provisions of Act III of 1874 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of any other Act for the time being in force.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the "Corporation of the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town." "The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

(*a*) Fort William;
(*b*) The Esplanade; or
(*c*) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund.*

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall consist of seventy-two members, to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

Constitution of Commissioners.

The aforesaid number of seventy-two shall not include the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners in the event of those two officers not being appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act, but in such case the said Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex officio* Commissioners.

The said seventy-two members shall be male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with all rights

Property to vest in Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Justices, shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Number of Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

6. Of the said seventy-two members twenty-four shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

Number of Commissioners to be elected by rate or tax-payers.

7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, by male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have severally paid, on their own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

The word "land" in this section does not include huts erected on land.

Qualification of elected Commissioners.

8. Every male person shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation who shall have severally paid, on his own behalf, and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than one hundred rupees.

Qualification of members of a joint family or firm.

9. Where the aggregate amount of rates or taxes paid by a joint undivided family, or by two or more partners in any trade or business, or by the joint occupiers of any house or land, under Chapter IV, or under Parts I and II of Chapter III, on the date and for the period aforesaid, is not less than one hundred rupees, any one member of such family, or any one of such partners or joint occupiers, may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for election as a member of the said Corporation.

The Chairman shall decide which of the said members, partners, or joint occupiers, is eligible for election, subject to an appeal under section fifteen.

For the purposes of election the city to be divided into wards.

10. For the purpose of the aforesaid election of Commissioners the Town shall be divided into eighteen wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the first schedule.

The first, second, third, fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth of the wards described in the said schedule, may each elect two Commissioners, and the remaining wards may each elect three Commissioners.

If ward fails to elect, Local Government may appoint.

11. If the rate or tax-payers of any ward shall fail to elect the number of Commissioners allotted to such ward under the last preceding section, the Local Government shall, in place of such election, appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Time and manner of election.

12. The first election shall take place at any time, not being less than two, or more than three months from the commencement of this Act; and until such election has taken place, and until the appointment of members by the Local Government takes effect under section six, this Act shall be read as if all the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta had been respectively appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act.

All subsequent elections, not being elections under section eighteen, shall take place on the expiration of three years from the date of the previous election.

Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers, and under such rules as the Local Government may, from time to time, make for the purpose of regulating such elections, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected.

13. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may, at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid. On receipt of such application the Chairman shall, if he is satisfied that such person is qualified to vote or to be elected as aforesaid, enter the name of such applicant in a list.

Publication of list.

14. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently from time to time on a date not less than one month before the election (not being an election under section eighteen) takes place, such list shall be printed and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police station of each of the wards, mentioned in section ten, or at some conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the Town, and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom.

Appeal from decision of Chairman.

15. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the list referred to in the last preceding section, may, in case the Chairman shall refuse to insert his name in such list, apply to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta within eight days after such refusal for an order to have his name inserted in such list, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name of the applicant as shall be just, and such order, if it directs the insertion of

the name of the applicant in such list, shall be forthwith obeyed by the Chairman. The order of such Magistrate made under this section shall not be appealable.

Erroneous omission or entry does not affect election.

16. No election shall be deemed to be invalid, or shall be in any way affected, by reason of the name of any person duly qualified as aforesaid being omitted from the said list, or by reason of the name of any person not duly qualified as aforesaid being inserted therein.

Term for which members to be appointed or elected.

17. The members of the said Corporation shall be appointed or elected respectively for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term for which the members of the said Corporation may be appointed or elected respectively, they shall cease to be members of the said Corporation, but shall be eligible to be again appointed or elected members of the said Corporation for a further term or terms.

Provided that the said term of three years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said three years and the date of the next subsequent election, not being an election under the next succeeding section.

Disqualification of members. Successors how appointed.

18. No person shall be qualified to be or to continue to be a member of the said Corporation who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who is absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, shall be qualified to continue to be such member.

In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner prescribed in sections ten, eleven, and twelve; and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of the term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed or elected.

Application of Municipal Property and Funds.

Application of Municipal property and funds.

19. All property vested in the Corporation, and all funds received or raised by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorised by this Act.

Objects to which Municipal property and funds shall be applicable.

20. The purposes expressly authorised by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Public Safety.

(1) Defraying the cost of the Police who may be employed for the security of life and property within the Town, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII.

(2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

Public Health.

(1) Defraying the cost of the construction and maintenance of Hospitals, and Dispensaries, and of the charges of Vaccination, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and taking a Census.

(2) Construction and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, depôts for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage-works, water-works, bathing-ghâts, drinking-fountains, tanks, wells, squares, and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(3) Cleansing and watering of streets, sewers, scavenging, removal of noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(4) Regulation of offensive trades, and burial and burning grounds, and the removal of and providing sites for the same.

Public Convenience.

(1) Construction, maintenance, and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts, and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees, and removal of obstructions and projections.

(2) Erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other buildings under the control of the Corporation, or required for municipal or police purposes.

(3) Survey of houses and preparation of plans.

And generally all objects connected with the public safety, health and convenience.

Funds to be provided by Commissioners for certain purposes.

21. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, and they are hereby required, to provide such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Police, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII, and for the purpose of making adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning, draining, and conservancy arrangements of the Town, and for maintaining a proper and sufficient water-supply.

Course to be adopted by Government upon complaint made of default in carrying out provisions of Act.

22. Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners appointed by and under the provisions of this Act have made default in performing the duties imposed upon them by the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied after due inquiry that the alleged default has been committed, shall make an order intimating a time for the performance of their duty by the Commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and such order shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting, and the Commissioners shall not have power to cancel or modify such order.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Justices.

23. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such Chairman shall be removeable from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the Commissioners shall have voted, but not otherwise.

24. The Commissioners, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint, for such period as they may think fit, a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

25. The Commissioners may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor for the Town, or may appoint a proper person to two or more of such appointments or to one.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall, in all things, be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Commissioners by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

All appointments under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

26. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment than those specified in this section.

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*): and may perform such other duties as the Local Government may from time to time assign to the Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

(*d*) The Vice-Chairman may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed to and may hold any other office in the employ of the Commissioners to which he may be appointed at a special general meeting.

27. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Commissioners be allowed):

(*b*) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

28. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

29. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

and may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable; Provided that the allowances of the offices filled by the said persons shall have been sanctioned in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

30. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections twenty-four and twenty-five, and may, if such officer be other than the Chairman, make such arrangements for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Commissioners to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Commissioners to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

31. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at the meeting shall have voted, with the sanction

Allowances during absence on leave.

of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Commissioners may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

32. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at such meeting shall have voted, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, in accordance with such rules for the time being in force, grant such pensions or gratuities to any of their officers or servants as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts made with the Commissioners.

33. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant of the Commissioners shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees, which may be recovered by suit brought by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Commissioners.

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorised fees.

34. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act;

or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Commissioners or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting Business and entering into Contracts.*

Commissioners to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

35. The Commissioners shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Commissioners;

and the proper Officer of the Commissioners shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Commissioners; and such report shall be entered in the said book, and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

36. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of general business.

The quarterly meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, or in any month to which the quarterly meetings first called for the months of January, April, July, and October may be adjourned; and the ordinary meetings at such dates as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Commissioners.

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

37. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such kind of business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

38. The Chairamn or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Commissioners, call a special or special general meeting of the Commissioners.

Previous to any such meeting, at least five days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town.

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

39. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business spcified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

Provided that any Commissioner may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two clear days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Commissioners.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

40. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting before which the matter may be brought.

41. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Who to preside at meetings.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

42. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Commissioners be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

What shall constitute quorum

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least six;
(b) At a special meeting at least nine;
(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least eighteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which should have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not;

Provided also that no business shall be brought before an adjourned special general or quarterly meeting, unless there are at least ten Commissioners present at such adjourned meeting.

43. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and minutes of each meeting shall be laid on the table at the next subsequent meeting, and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

44. At any special general or quarterly meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Commissioners, and at any special or ordinary meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Commissioners, a declaration by the President that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the Book of Proceedings of the Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against such resolution.

Declaration by President that a resolution has been carried.

45. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, the votes of all the Commissioners present who desire to vote shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Commissioners at such meeting.

Poll how to be taken.

46. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Commissioners for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners; and they may respectively exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Commissioners, or in executing any work sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Commissioners.

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Commissioners, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Commissioners in meeting.

47. The Commissioners may enter into and perform all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Commissioners.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in respect of any sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman (or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman), and two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and no such contract shall be made without inviting tenders thereon, and without the approval of a Committee of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty or damages incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Commissioners may seem proper.

48. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time appoint, from among the Commissioners, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Commissioners would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Commissioners may appoint Committees.

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting;

Provided also that in cases where the Chairman and the majority of the Committee differ on any matter, no action shall be taken in respect of such matter until it be disposed of by the Commissioners in meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and Audit.*

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Commissioners.

49. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Commissioners (not mentioned in Chapter VIII) for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly or special general meeting, direct.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

Budget of expenditure.

50. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall preclude the Commissioners in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided for in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

51. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at the meeting referred to in section forty-nine to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums, entered in the Budget.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

52. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Powers of auditors.

53. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Penalty.

54. If any such person neglect or refuse to make or sign such declaration, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Remuneration of auditors.

55. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time determine.

Ten days' notice of audit to be given.

56. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Commissioners at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

57. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a resolution passed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

If Commissioners fail to provide funds, Local Government may declare rates.

58. If it shall at any time appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to provide sufficient funds for the efficient performance of the duties imposed on them by section twenty-one, it shall be lawful for the Local Government by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to declare the rates at which the rates and taxes imposed by this Act, or any of them, shall be raised from the commencement of the next ensuing quarter, until the close of the current year, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such notification; and such notification shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, and the Commissioners shall not have power to alter the rates at which the rates and taxes are fixed by such notification.

CHAPTER III.

OF TAXES.

PART I.—*Of the Tax on Carriages and Animals.*

Tax on carriages and animals.

59. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the second schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;
(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;
(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to the Government or to the Commissioners;
(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;
(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;
(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;
(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police Force.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

60. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Commissioners, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals in his possession liable to the tax.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the second schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Commissioners a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the second schedule.

The Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year, remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

On payment of tax Commissioners to grant license.

61. Whenever any person shall pay to the Commissioners the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Commissioners shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July which shall occur next after the grant of such license, and no longer.

Penalty.

62. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage or animal without the license required by the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Commissioners may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

63. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Penalty.

64. Whoever, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such composition, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

65. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Commissioners or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by such person.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

66. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place, wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal liable to taxation; and the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections fifty-nine and sixty, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Penalty.

67. Whoever neglects or refuses to comply with a notice served under section sixty-five, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Commissioners or any person appointed by them, from or in entering or inspecting any stable, coach-house, or place, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

68. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section sixty-one, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

Refund of Police and Lighting rates when house ceases to be occupied.

88. Whenever any quarterly instalment of the Police and Lighting-rates shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such instalment shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No refund of rates unless application made within six months from vacancy.

89. No refund of rates shall be made under the two last preceding sections, unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for.

Rate payable for house or land becoming occupied.

90. Whenever any house or land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such house or land, such amount of the Water, Police, and Lighting-rates as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalments of the said rates for such house or land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter after such house or land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Person subletting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

91. Whenever any person holding any house or land at a rent from the person liable to pay the House-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house or land.

Occupier paying Water-rate to deduct one-fourth from rent due to owner.

92. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the owner of the house or land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may recover from the owner of such house or land one-fourth of the Water-rate so paid by deducting the same from the rent payable by him to such owner.

When house or land unoccupied, owner to pay one-fourth of Water-rate.

93. Whenever any house or land has been unoccupied during an entire quarter, the owner of the said house or land shall pay to the Commissioners one-fourth of the sum which would have been payable as Water-rate by the occupier if such house or land had been occupied.

The sum payable by the owner under this section shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

94. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees, the Commissioners may impose the Water, Police and Lighting-rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Owner to recover from occupier water-rate paid by owner.

95. If the Water-rate is paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the rate so paid by such owner;

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to recover from occupier police and lighting-rates paid by owner.

96 If the Police and Lighting-rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under section ninety-four, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner:

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to have same power for recovering rates as for recovering rent.

97. Every owner who, under the provisions of the two last preceding sections, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSES AND LAND.

Annual value of house or land how to be ascertained.

98. The estimated gross annual rent at which any house or land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such house or land.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

Provided that all the unoccupied land, roads, and slopes of the Port Commissioners shall be rated at the rent for which the said land, roads, or slopes might be reasonably expected to let, in the same manner as if the said land, roads, and slopes were used for other than public purposes, and belonged to persons other than a public body, save and except the road extending from the northern boundary of the premises occupied by the East India Railway Company at Armenian Ghât to the Chitpore canal, and the road extending from the Chitpore road to the river Hooghly at Coomartollah Ghat, for a width not exceeding seventy feet and sixty feet respectively, which shall be exempted from assessment of any rate under this Act.

99. All assessments made by the Commissioners prior to the passing of this Act shall remain in force during the period for which they were so made, and on the expiration of such assessments, the annual value at which any house or land is to be assessed shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such land shall be assessed upon the value so fixed for six years from the date on which it is so fixed.

Annual value to be assessed by the Commissioners; assessment to remain in force for six years.

100. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made to any such house or land, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though such period has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment.

When substantial improvement made, Commissioners may re-assess.

101. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in section ninety-nine, any such house or land shall receive substantial injury through fire, cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion, or suffers material depreciation from any cause proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been beyond the control of the owner or occupier thereof, the Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, on application being made to them in writing by the owner or occupier of such house or land, cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though the current period of assessment has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment;

When substantial injury done, Commissioners may re-assess.

Provided that if any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made, prior to the expiration of the said period of assessment, to the house or land which shall have been again assessed as aforesaid, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed as under section one hundred.

102. The annual value assessed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

Annual value assessed to be entered in a book.

(*a*) the name of the owner;
(*b*) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;
(*c*) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated;
(*d*) the amount of the rate assessed thereon; and
(*e*) the amount of the rate assessed on the house and on the land respectively, whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

103. The Commissioners shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all houses and land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

New valuation or measurement to be made.

104. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any house or land, to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between the hour of seven in the forenoon and sunset enter on, and inspect, survey, and measure such house or land, after giving a notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

105. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such house or land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

106. When the valuation or measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Commissioners, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book, or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the English daily newspapers, and in two vernacular newspapers, published within the Town, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of any house or land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

107. The Commissioners shall, in all cases in which any house or land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any house or land previously assessed is increased, give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same, and when the valuation is increased as aforesaid, the said notice shall state the grounds of such increase.

Notice when valuation made for first time or increased.

108. Appeals against any assessment made by the Commissioners under this Chapter shall lie

Appeals.

(*a*) to not less than three Commissioners, other than executive officers of the Commissioners;
(*b*) to the Court of Small Causes.

PART II.—*Of the Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.*

69. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or calling, specified in the third schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the third schedule mentioned.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

70. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

License to be granted by Commissioners and to specify particulars.

the date of the grant thereof,
the name of the person to whom the license is granted,
the profession, trade, or calling for which the license is granted,
and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof, and no longer.

71. Whoever exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section sixty-nine, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

72. The Chairman, or some other officer authorized by him in that behalf, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the third schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed, and may in his discretion remit the payment of license tax either in whole or in part to any person classified under Classes 5 or 6 of the third schedule.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

73. Any person may, within fourteen days of the date of his being informed of the class under which he has been assessed as determined in the last preceding section, appeal against such assessment by delivering at the office of the Commissioners an application in writing stating the grounds of appeal; and such appeal shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners other than Executive Officers of the Commissioners.

Appeals against assessment of licenses.

No such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the license assessed as aforesaid has been deposited with the Commissioners.

If no appeal be made within the time limited as aforesaid, the decision of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be final.

74. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Commissioners may require list of persons in any house.

75. Whoever being the occupier of any house, fails to forward such list when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding hundred rupees.

Penalty.

76. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections sixty-nine and seventy which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;
the class under which he is assessed;
and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;
and such list shall be kept in the office of the Commissioners and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

PART III.—*Of the Registration of Carts.*

77. Every cart kept or used within the Town, or the Suburbs, or Howrah, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

78. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Penalties.

79. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

One-sixth of the total net proceeds of the fees half-yearly received by the Commissioners for the registration of carts, after deducting charges incurred in and about such registration, shall be paid half-yearly by the Commissioners to the municipality of the Suburbs, and one-twelfth of such proceeds to the municipality of Howrah.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, from time to time, to alter the proportion of the said proceeds required by this section to be paid by the Commissioners to

the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah respectively, and to prescribe such other proportions as to it shall seem proper.

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

80. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government,

(*b*) which are the property of the Commissioners, the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, or of Howrah.

(*c*) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used within the Town, the Suburbs, or Howrah.

On failure to register, the Commissioners may seize and sell cart and animals.

81. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods), together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Commissioners or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

Rates.

82. The Commissioners shall, as provided in section fifty-seven, impose upon all houses and land within the town the following annual rates, which shall be calculated on the annual value of the said houses and land—

(*a*) a House-rate, not exceeding ten per cent.;

(*b*) a Water-rate, not exceeding six per cent. when the houses and land are situated in streets supplied with filtered water in the manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-three, and not exceeding five per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied.

(*c*) a Police rate, not exceeding three per cent.;

(*d*) a Lighting rate, not exceeding two per cent.

The Commissioners may impose upon all houses and land situated within the boundaries notified under section one hundred and sixty-two an annual Drainage rate, not exceeding two and a half per cent. of their annual value.

Rates by whom and when payable.

83. The House-rate and Drainage-rate shall be payable by the owners of the houses and land.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments.

The House-rate shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

84. If the annual value of any house or land as assessed under Chapter V, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Remission of house-rate when house vacant.

85. Where any house or land, whereon the rate is assessed under section eighty-two has been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the person assessed to the said rate shall be entitled to a remission of so much thereof, not exceeding one-half of the rate for that year, as shall be proportionate to the number of days such house or land has been vacant, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No remission unless application be made within six months from vacancy.

86. No remission shall be made under the last preceding section, unless the same shall be applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the remission is applied for.

PART III.—*Of the Occupier's Rates.*

Refund of Water-rate when house ceases to be occupied.

87. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under this section the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and forty-nine.

Notice to be given by person appealing.

109. Any person desiring to appeal against any assessment made under this chapter, shall, within fifteen days of the notice referred to in section one hundred and six, deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of the last preceding section.

No appeal shall lie as hereinbefore provided unless the amount of the house-rate for one quarter, under the assessment about to expire, has been deposited with the Commissioners;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

Notice of day for hearing appeals.

110. The Commissioners shall give notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to hear the appeals under clause (*a*) of section one hundred and eight.

Every appeal under clause (*b*) of the said section shall be presented to the Small Cause Court within seven days from the date of the delivery of the notice at the office of the Commissioners under the last preceding section.

Assessment by Commissioners when to be final.

111. The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the two last preceding sections, shall be final and conclusive.

Assessments to be entered in assessment book.

112. The assessments made by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and three, subject to such alterations as may from time to time thereafter be duly made on appeal, shall be entered in the assessment book, and the rate calculated on the said assessment shall, subject to such alterations as aforesaid, be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated; and until such date the old assessment shall continue in force, notwithstanding that the period for which the old assessment was made may have expired.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

113. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any house or land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any house or land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the assessment, without notice:

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Commissioners, to be left at their office three clear days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment; and the provisions of sections one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine, shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to such appeal.

New assessment book need not be prepared every six years.

114. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period, with such alterations as may in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following;

Provided that sections one hundred and four to one hundred and twelve (inclusive) shall, as far as may be practicable, be applicable to such valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

Bills to be presented.

115. When any rate is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property for which the rate is charged.

Provided that whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land, the assessment on the land and on the house shall be separately entered in the said bill.

Notice of demand.

116. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the fourth schedule, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fifth schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Commissioners shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

117. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the sixth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Inventory—notice of distress.

118. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

Sale.

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

All sales of property under this section shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure now in force or hereafter to be in force in the Court of Small Causes with respect to sale after distress.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the sixth schedule.

119. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

120. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house or land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the house or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

121. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

122. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

123. The Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town for domestic purposes.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such chief street at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pump.

124. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

What are not domestic purposes.

125. The Commissioners shall, between the hours of six in the forenoon and nine in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than ten feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall daily, from the hour of seven in the forenoon to nine in the forenoon, and from the hour of five in the afternoon to six in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

126. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

Supply for business.

The Commissioners may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

127. The occupier of every house shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, fifteen hundred gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as Water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use through a ferrule of such size as the Commissioners may determine. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense, and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use.

any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every fifteen hundred gallons.

Provided that no charge shall be made by the Commissioners for unfiltered water supplied under the next succeeding section.

Nothing contained in this section shall apply to houses assessed at less than twelve hundred rupees per annum.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

128. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets; and wherever filtered water has been already supplied to such latrines or water-closets, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners at their own expense, and not otherwise, to stop the supply of filtered water, and in lieu thereof to provide unfiltered water for such latrines and water-closets.

All latrines to be provided with cistern.

129. All latrines and water-closets now supplied, or hereafter to be supplied, with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct; and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

130. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use; provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Commissioners.

131. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners;

and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water-rate.

Power to enter premises.

132. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fittings, connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith turn off the water from such house or land.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

133. In the event of any pipes, works, or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land, being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of such house or land.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

134. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water rate hereinbefore mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the pipe from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such house or land, or by such means as the Commissioners may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water from such person;

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

135. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Act is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works, and fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

136. Any person causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the Town to take water.

137. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person, not residing within the limits of the Town, to take or be supplied with water for his domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time prescribe. And any person taking or causing to be taken

for use outside the limits of the Town water supplied by the Commissioners without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty.

138. It shall not be lawful for any person to execute any work in connection with the laying on of water from any service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land, unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners authorising him to act as a plumber under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of his license. Any person licensed by the Commissioners as a plumber, who shall infringe or break any rules or regulations under which he holds his license, shall be liable to have his license at once cancelled by the Commissioners; and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person executing any work for laying on water must hold a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

139. Any owner or occupier of any house or land who shall cause or allow works, pipes, or fittings for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to be executed by any person other than a plumber licensed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

Owner or occupier when not entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

140. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned by the Commissioners, the Engineer of the Commissioners shall cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by a duly qualified officer; and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct, by the person applying for the said connection; and until the Engineer of the Commissioners shall have certified that the said works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

Before connection, Engineer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

141. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person; and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct.

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

142. If any licensed plumber shall execute any works or put up any fittings within any house or land for the supply of water from the pipes of the Commissioners in a careless and negligent manner, or make use of bad materials or fittings, the said licensed plumber shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and upon a third conviction shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Penalty on licensed plumber who executes works badly.

143. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the said Commissioners, or from any water or streams by which such water works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Obstructing or diverting water.

144. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a supply of water for domestic use.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that, if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

145. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary work as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

146. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house, and the necessary works for such taps.

What works to be made for a house.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises, and the necessary works for the same.

147. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

148. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Commissioners, and the written award of the Engineer of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Power of arbitration.

149. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen:

Fee on reference.

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

150. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair.

Owner to keep works in repair.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed or made previous to the passing of this Act.

151. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections one hundred and forty-four and one hundred and forty-five, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

152. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

153. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

Water fouled by offensive trades.

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners is fouled or corrupted, the Commissioners may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

154. The water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Commissioners in defraying the expense of making, extending, or maintaining the said water-works,

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

155. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget

156. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force, and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the year to which it relates.

Form of Budget.

157. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House; and shall lay every such Budget before the Commissioners at the next quarterly meeting of the Commissioners, or at a special general meeting.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall thereupon forward such Budget to the Local Government, with such remarks as to them may seem fit, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

158. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

159. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from time to time direct, by the Commissioners out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate; and it

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to expend from the said proceeds any sums for purposes other than those provided in the Budget of the Commissioner of Police and duly sanctioned by the Local Government under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

Commissioner of Police to give accounts of Police expenditure.

160. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Commissioners at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Commissioners in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE FOR THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Commissioners to drain the Town.

161. The Commissioners may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

162. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

163. The Commissioners shall keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district; and the Commissioners shall at each burning ghât and native burial-ground appoint a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning ghât or burial ground for cremation or interment.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

164. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and every Sub-Registrar shall dwell in the vicinity of the burning ghât or native burial ground for which he is appointed; and they shall cause their names, with the addition of Registrar for the district, or Sub-Registrar for the burning ghât or native burial ground for which they shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of their own dwelling-houses; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar in the Town.

Commissioners to have Register books prepared and numbered.

165. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the eighth and ninth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

166. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the eighth and ninth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

167. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

168. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the district, or Sub-Registrar at the burning ghât or burial ground, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Provided that, in lieu of the information hereinbefore stated, in the case of persons dying in any hospital it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Commissioners in the form prescribed in the ninth schedule of the occurrence of any death in the hospital under his charge.

Penalty.

169. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the two last preceding sections, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall give false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

170. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Person giving information to sign the Register.

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write:

Provided further that in the case of a person dying in any hospital the registration of the death shall be deemed to be complete on receipt by the Commissioners of the written notice from the Medical Officer in charge of the said hospital prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight.

171. It shall not be lawful for any sexton, keeper of a cemetery, burial ground, or burning ghât to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned, any corpse, unless the said corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form specified in the ninth schedule, and signed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section one hundred and sixty-three, or by a Medical Officer.

Corpse must be accompanied by a certificate before it is buried or burnt.

172. Whoever buries, burns, or allows to be buried or burnt, a corpse without the certificate mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

173. At such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Account of population to be taken.

174. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to superintend the taking of an account of the population.

175. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more enumeration districts.

Enumeration Districts.

176. At such times as shall be appointed under section one hundred and seventy-three, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form, as mentioned in section one hundred and seventy-eight, may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

177. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

178. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Forms for Census.

179. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Military and naval officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

180. Whoever, being required under section one hundred and seventy-eight to fill in any form, or under section one hundred and seventy-seven to act as an enumerator, fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

181. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Returns of houseless persons.

182. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

Enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

183. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

Public streets vested in the Commissioners.

184. The Commissioners, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for any such purposes, may

Power to make and improve streets.

(a) lay out and make new streets;
(b) build and construct new bridges;
(c) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and
(d) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purposes of this section the Commissioners in meeting may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any public street, or for the improvement of any public street.

185. The Commissiners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

186. The Commissiners shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted; and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Commissioners may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, cleaning and maintenance of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Gross proceeds of Lighting-rate to be applied for purposes of lighting.

187. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Cleansing streets.

188. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse, arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct.

Dust-boxes in streets.

189. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any public street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

190. Whoever deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any public street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

191. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being in his house or land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street (public or otherwise), or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy, to run, drain, or be thrown into, a surface drain in any street (public or otherwise), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

192. The Commissioners so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the chief public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Watering streets.

193. Whoever builds any wall, or erects, or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, as also all walls, fences, rails, posts, or other obstruction or encroachment erected in any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for making obstructions in public streets.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or for building purposes.

Temporary erections on occasions of festivals, &c.

194. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners;

Private persons laying out new streets.

and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or, if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width

proposed be signified by the Commissioners within one month from the delivery of the aforesaid notice at the office of the Commissioners, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Penalty.

195. Whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Paving, &c., of streets.

196. If any street or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled and sewered, on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Commissioners.

197. If any street be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of houses in such street signify in writing their consent thereto, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Names of public streets.

198. The Commissioners in meeting shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every public street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

Numbers on houses.

199. The Commissioners may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

Doors not to open outwards.

200. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-floor windows (whether hung or placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such public street, the owner of the house or land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and if he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

201. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

Penalty.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

202. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or which has been so erected or placed subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such owner or occupier shall within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

203. The Commissioners may cause any such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house in any public street, previous to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment,

Notice of removal.

or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the right of any person to compensation when the right thereto is disputed, and the amount thereof, or touching the amount of such compensation when the right thereto is admitted, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Compensation when to be made.

204. The Commissioners may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on any public street or drain or sewer to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weatherframes, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over any public street, or drain or sewer.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

205. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street (public or otherwise), now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after the commencement of this Act unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

Penalty.

206. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any house or land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

Commissioners may direct hedges to be trimmed.

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the house or land.

207. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any public street, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

208. Whoever deposits materials, or makes a hole, without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose, and light, such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials, or fill up such hole, when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

209. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the public streets, whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

210. The Commissioners in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any public street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the public streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Powers of Commissioners in making public sewers.

211. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they think fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

Commissioners to repair and alter and close sewers.

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Commissioners shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

212. The Commissioners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

213. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorised drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

214. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorised drains leading into public sewers.

215. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Commissioners empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

216. If any house or land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay through or from such house or land, covered drains, or pipes, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

217. The Commissioners themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections two hundred and eleven, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and sixty-four as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

218. The Commissioners may cause the works mentioned in the said sections to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Commissioners appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

219. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

220. All sewers and drains in streets (public or otherwise), shall be provided by the Commissioners or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Commissioners to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

221. The Commissioners may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains, privies, &c., to be under the control of the Commissioners and to be kept in good order by owners.

222. All branch-drains, as well within as without the house or land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners and shall be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the house or land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any house or land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, lay water to, connect with a sewer, repair, stop up, demolish, or put in good

order the same, in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

223. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

224. Whoever constructs any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, after the commencement of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

225. The Commissioners, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the house or land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such house or land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection, it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong;

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall in that case be paid by the Commissioners.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

226. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

227. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

228. Any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding three rupees, for every day that the latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle remains within the limits aforesaid.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

Removal of night-soil.

229. The Commissioners, from time to time, may appoint

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

Penalty.

230. When the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street (public or otherwise) any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also, whoever

at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel, other than that approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners, or slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or

does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or

places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter,

or drives, or takes, or causes to be driven, or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street (public or otherwise), or by any route other than that, from time to time, by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

231. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

Places of deposit for filth.

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

232. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

233. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever, collected from the streets (public or otherwise), houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Commissioners, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Commissioners.

234. If any house or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons;

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state;

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Commissioners, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days, the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or, in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such house or land, and the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-one shall be applicable to such sales.

235. The Commissioners may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Common necessaries.

236. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Licensing of public necessaries and tola mehters' depôts.

No person shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners.

237. Whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehters' depôt without a license, as mentioned in the last preceding section, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehters' depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one-hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence; and whoever shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

238. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters within the boundaries specified in the aforesaid advertisement shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Commissioners may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

When the Commissioners have made such provision, the occupier of any house or land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting; and the said fees shall be recovered from such occupier as a rate under Chapter VI.

239. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street (public or otherwise) or drain.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. Provided that the Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trapdoor opening on to any street (public or otherwise) where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

Penalty.

240. If the Commissioners think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land, the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may cause additional privies to be provided for any land.

241. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

242. Whoever, being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

243. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section two hundred and forty-one, breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

244. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street (public or otherwise), not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the town, without the permission of the Commissioners, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats.

Regarding pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

245. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

246. When the pavement or surface of any public street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

247. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, (public or otherwise) they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners direct.

Situation of gas and water-pipes may be altered by the Justices.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons.

Alteration not to permanently injure works, and to be done at Commissioners' expense.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Settlement of disputes.

248. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be made.

249. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghât or place (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

Commissioners may set apart bathing places, &c.

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in;

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

250. Whoever bathes in any public place, except the places provided or set apart under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty.

251. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

252. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

253. The Commissioners may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

Power to drain off and cleanse unwholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

254. The Commissioners, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

Commissioners in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

and if any difference arises between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

255. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses;

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street (public or otherwise), to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works in streets (public or otherwise), during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

256. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same; and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

257. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART IV.—*Of Building Regulations.*

258. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses may be set forward for improving lines of public streets.

259. When any house, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

Provided that the Commissioners shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

260. If any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

If owner does not take house down, Commissioners may do so.

261. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

The Commissioners shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Commissioners.

262. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Commissioners may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

263. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Commissioners.

264. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as the Commissioners may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

265. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing at the commencement of this Act, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest public street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

266. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier thereof, by affixing a notice to some conspicuous part of some one of such huts or sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if they shall think fit so to do, to cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said owner or occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty.

267. Whoever erects a hut or any range or block of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-five, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

268. Whenever the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two medical officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

269. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report, or any portion thereof respectively.

Commissioners may carry out works if owners or occupiers refuse.

270. If after the service of the said notice, such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to carry out and execute the said works within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause all or any of the said works, or any portion thereof respectively, to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to them that the said owner is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Sale of huts.

271. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent court for the payment of the same.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for that purpose.

If Commissioners fail to act, Local Government may take steps.

272. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections two hundred and sixty-eight or two hundred and

sixty-nine, or in the opinion of the Local Government, should fail to give effect to the provisions thereof, the Local Government may cause any block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, who shall make a report in writing to the Local Government on the sanitary condition of the locality and, in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Local Government may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

273. On receipt of the said report the Local Government may order the Commissioners to serve a notice on the owners or occupiers of the huts, or on the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Local Government for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively; and upon service of the said notice the Commissioners may proceed as provided in section two hundred and seventy, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon them by section two hundred and seventy-one.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Local Government may carry it out.

274. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Local Government, the Local Government may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections two hundred and sixty-nine and two hundred and seventy, as are necessary for the execution of the said works, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section two hundred and seventy-one, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall be paid by the owner of the land

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

Provided that the Local Government may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to the Local Government that the said owner is by reason of poverty unable to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

275. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

276. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

277. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section two hundred and seventy-five, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

278. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

279. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, where any public street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

Penalty.

280. Every person, who begins to build, or to take down or alter, or repairs any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while the said hoards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same, when directed by the Commissioners, within eight days, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, food, drink, drugs, and offensive trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Commissioners

281. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town or Suburbs unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Provided that no such license be granted by the Commissioners for the use of any place situated in the Suburbs as a slaughter-house without the permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs except such place has been used as a slaughter-house before the passing of this Act; and provided further that all fees levied by the Commissioners for licenses to use places situated in the Suburbs as slaughter-houses be paid by the Commissioners to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs.

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses

282. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, provide places within or without the Town for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Provided that the Commissioners shall annually pay one thousand rupees to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs by way of license fee for the slaughter-house established by the Commissioners at Tengrah.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

283. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place, shop, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Penalty.

284. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

285. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their Officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or exposed for sale may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice of the Peace that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

286. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

287. Any Justice of the Peace before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section two hundred and eighty-one;

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

288. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is cancelled as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

No place to be kept for the sale of drugs unless registered.

289. No place shall be kept for the sale of drugs unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such place failing to register the same within two months after the commencement of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drugs.

290 The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate

value; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit; if it shall appear to the said Justice that the drug so removed is not adulterated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Justice to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Justice of the Peace it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug, and any dispute which may arise touching the amount of compensation to be given shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

291. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(a) melting tallow;
(b) boiling offal or blood;
(c) as a soap-house;
(d) oil-boiling-house;
(e) dyeing-house;
(f) tannery;
(g) brick, pottery, or lime kiln;
(h) sago-manufactory;
(i) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(j) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

292. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Commissioners who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Penalty.

293. Whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

294. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place, licensed under section two hundred and eighty-one or two hundred and ninety-two, or registered under section two hundred and ninety-one, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Penalty.

295. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

296. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial and burning ground and every place used as such; and every burial and burning ground, and every place used as such, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Penalty.

297. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

298. Whoever knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground, not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Commissioners.

299. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Penalty.

300. Whoever shall bury or burn, or cause permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

301. If the Commissioners, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial, or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof;

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto;

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground. church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

Penalty.

302. Whoever, after due publication of such certificate, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

303. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where, by usage or otherwise, there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment has been purchased or acquired, the Commissioners may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right, or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

304. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF MARKETS.

Power to Commissioners to construct markets.

305. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and the Commissioners may charge such rents, tolls, and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

Recovery of fees.

306. All such rents, tolls, and fees, which shall be imposed, shall be recoverable by the Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provisions of Chapter VI.

Power to Commissioners to acquire land for markets;

307. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, to acquire land by purchase, lease, or otherwise, in order to provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and for the like purpose to purchase or take on lease any land now used within such limits as a market, or registered as such, upon such terms, or subject to such conditions as they may consider necessary, and to appropriate any land now vested in or belonging to them, and to set out the whole or such parts thereof as they may think necessary for the purposes of such Municipal Markets, and thereupon from time to time to build and maintain such Municipal Markets and such stalls, sheds, pens, and other buildings or conveniences for the use of the persons frequenting such Municipal Markets, and for the weighing and measuring goods sold in such Municipal Markets, and on such land as aforesaid, or on other land purchased for that purpose, to make and maintain all such roads and approaches thereto as they may think necessary, and from time to time, in addition to the bye-laws provided in Chapter XVI, to make such bye-laws as they may think fit for all or any of the following purposes:—

and to make bye-laws.

(*a*) for regulating the control and use of such markets, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto.

(*b*) for preventing the use therein of false or defective weights, scales, or measures.

(*c*) for preventing the sale, or exposure for sale therein, of unwholesome meat, fish, or provisions.

(*d*) for the establishment and publication of a price-current, and for prescribing the mode of sale of articles, whether by measure, weight, tale, or piece.

(*e*) for keeping such markets in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth and refuse therefrom.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

308. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to expel from any such Municipal Market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person, by himself or his servants, further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall or shop therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

Power to Commissioners to sell or let markets.

309. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting to sell, or to let to tenants on lease or otherwise on such terms as they may think fit, any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to close markets, or to sell or let land formerly used as markets.

310. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to close any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, or to sell, or

to let out to tenants, on lease or otherwise, any land heretofore used as a Municipal Market, or any part thereof, on such terms as they may think fit, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to carry on markets.

311. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, out of the Municipal Fund and out of the monies borrowed under the provisions of this Act, and out of monies derived from the rents of buildings, stalls, pens, or standings in any Municipal Market, and from any fees realized from any Municipal Market, to expend such sums of money as they may think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping such Municipal Market in repair, and for any other purpose or purposes which the Commissioners may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto.

Power to grant licenses for markets. Duration of license.

312. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables within the Town, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of January next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof.

Penalty for permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

313. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the Town to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence shall be continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to close unlicensed place.

314. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the last preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place within the space of one year, it shall be lawful for any Police Magistrate of Calcutta, on the application of the Commissioners to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Commissioners may define ways in bazars.

315. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths, and ways.

Commissioners may require works to be executed.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within a time to be specified therein to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

Commissioners may alter approaches.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

Penalty.

Whoever shall, after such notification, cause any obstruction or encroachment in or on any such approaches, roads, paths, or ways, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day such obstruction or encroachment is continued after notice from the Commissioners to remove or discontinue the same.

Minimum of penalties.

316. Whenever any person who shall have been convicted of any offence under this Chapter, or against any of the bye-laws made or to be made under this Chapter in respect to markets, shall again be convicted of an offence against the same provision, the fine to be inflicted for the first of such subsequent offences shall not be less than one moiety of the maximum fine provided for such offence, and for the second and every subsequent offence shall not be less than such maximum fine.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

Power to enter upon houses and land for the purposes of this Act.

317. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any house or land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such house or land in pursuance of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their Officers shall not enter upon any house or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

318. The Commissioners, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other

purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to, the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give three days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other land adjoining thereto.

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

319. For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Commissioners, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes, or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners within the Town.

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Commissioners in their duty.

320. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Commissioners (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

Commissioners may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

321. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease; and the Commissioners may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Commissioners may rent and take on lease land.

322. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

323. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

Power to construct railway.

324 The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, upon any of the public streets in the Town or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Commissioners, construct or maintain any railway which to the Commissioners may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

and use and employ upon any such railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

Power to permit carriages to run on railway.

325. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any railway already constructed by the Commissioners or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to lease railway.

326. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may lease any railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to whom any such railway shall be so leased by the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon

passengers, and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Commissioners would have had if such railway had not been leased.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of maintaining and working of the same.

PART IV.—*Of Hospitals.*

Power to support hospitals.

327. The Commissioners may, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Power to Commissioners to borrow on the security of rates and taxes.

328. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Commissioners may require for the objects aforesaid.

Form of security.

329. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the seventh schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Payment of monies due on old debentures by issue of fresh debentures.

330. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Establishment of reserve fund.

331. The Commissioners shall set aside yearly, out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

Surplus to be invested.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta municipal debentures, in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Commissioners.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Commissioners for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

332. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Commissioners realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Account of reserve fund.

333. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Commissioners showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section three hundred and thirty-one, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Commissioners and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

334. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed by tolah mehters under section two hundred and thirty-eight, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under section two hundred and eighty-two;

(*f*) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(g) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-one, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(h) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(i) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

And to repeal or alter them.

335. The Commissioners may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

336. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

337. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least three times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee.

After confirmation bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

338. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Penalty.

339. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, or each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

340. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecutions and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude any person from instituting a prosecution for nuisance, or from giving information and instituting a prosecution under the next succeeding section.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

341. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section three hundred and forty-three, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Commissioners,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of the Peace with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as defined in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two months.

Procedure on prosecution.

342. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the procedure of the Police Magistrates' Courts.

Prosecution under section eighteen to be instituted as under Penal Code.

343. Every prosecution under section thirty-four shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

344. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine, to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

345. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace, within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Person doing damage to the property of the Commissioners to make good the same.

346. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

347. Where any damages, costs, or expenses, are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Commissioners under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the house or land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Commissioners as a rate under Chapter VI.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

348. In any case which is to be determined by the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

349. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the movable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Commissioners may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

350. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Limitation of three months to suit against Commissioners or their officers.

351. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the Office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Commissioners.

352. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants under this Act.

Fees for licenses under sections 236 and 281, and for permission given under section 204.

353. When any license is granted under section two hundred and thirty-six or two hundred and eighty-one authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section two hundred and four for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such license or permission.

Daily fee for permission given under section 193.

When permission is given under section one hundred and ninety three to make any temporary erection, the Commissioners may charge a daily fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such permission.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

354. When permission is given under section two hundred and seven or section two hundred and seventy-nine, the Commissioners may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission.

Every person to produce license if required.

355. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the Commissioners, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Commissioners or to the person so authorized.

Penalty.

356. Whoever fails to produce his license when required to do so as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

How notice, &c., may be served.

357 Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business with some clerk of the office,

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode,

or of his place of business,

or of the house or land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

358. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any house or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house or land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of houses and land.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any house or land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the house or land in respect of which the notice is served.

359. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

Commissioners in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and in default of payment thereof the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI.

360. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any house or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then, or at any time thereafter, occupies the house or land under such owner, and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

361. No occupier of any house or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the house or land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

362. Whenever default is made by the owner of any house or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such house or land may, with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

363. If the occupier of any house or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of such house or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such house or land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

364 Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, fails to comply with any requisition made by a Commissioners under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

365. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

366. Whenever the Commissioners shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections* one hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and sixty-two, two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-six, two hundred and seventy, and two hundred and seventy-three, the owners of any houses or lands are required to execute, the Commissioners may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners, for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

367. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed against this Act.

Police Officers to report offences to Commissioners and to arrest unknown offenders.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

368. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections two hundred and nine to two hundred and twenty-eight, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

369. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon houses and land within the Town.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

370. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

Saving clause.

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

(*See Section* 10.)

Ward No. 1.—Bounded on the north and east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; south by Grey Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 2.—Bounded on the north by the Mahratta Ditch; west by river Hooghly; south by Nimtollah Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 3.—Bounded on the north by Grey Street and the Mahratta Ditch; south by Beadon Street and Halshi Bagan Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road; east by Mahratta Ditch.

Ward No. 4.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; west by Cornwallis Street.

Ward No. 5.—Bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghât Street; south by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 6.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Cornwallis Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 7.—Bounded on the north by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; south by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square North, and Fairlie Place; east by Lower Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 8.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by College Street; west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 9.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by Upper Circular Road; west by College Street.

Ward No. 10.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Wellington Street; west by Bentinck Street.

Ward No. 11.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellington Street.

Ward No. 12.—Bounded on the north by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, and Fairlie Place; south by Esplanade Row; east by Bentinck Street, and so much of Clive Street as runs from north-west corner of Dalhousie Square to Fairlie Place; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 13.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by Kyd Street, Free School Street, and South Culinga Street; east by Wellesley Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 14.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by South Culinga Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street.

Ward No. 15.—Bounded on the north by South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street and Wood Street.

Ward No. 16.—Bounded on the north by Kyd Street and South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Wellesley Street and Wood Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 17.—Bounded on the north by Theatre Road; south by Lower Circular Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Jail Road.

Ward No. 18.—Bounded on the north by Clyde Row; south by Tolly's Nullah Road; east by Kidderpore Bridge Road; west by Strand Road.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 59.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse, or pony, or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony, or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 69.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100

Class II.

	Rs.
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent; and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public and pleader of the High Cour, Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar ... ... Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, manufacturer, or retail trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	50

Class III.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ... Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ... Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon ... ... Every owner of a dispensary, spirit or liquor shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt Every owner of a steam ferry boat or cargo boat ... ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above twenty-five rupees, but at less than one hundred rupees a month ... ... Every pawn-broker, money-lender, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section two hundred and ninety-one or licensed under section two hundred and ninety-two ... ... Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II ...	25

Class IV.

	Rs.
Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter, band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above ten rupees but at less than twenty-five rupees a month ... Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ... ... Every poddar or money changer ... Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor .. ... Every order supplier, cooley supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier...	12

Class V.

	Rs.
Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III Every pedlar, hawker, boxwallah, and midwife	4

Class VI.

	Rs.
All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Commissioners, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date———

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and three state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or taxes and rates*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said (*or as the case may be any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 117.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 187 ; and that unless you pay into the Office of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date———

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 118.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee.	
	Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	4
5 and under 10 Rupees	0	8
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	1	0
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	1	8
20 ,, 30 ,, ...	2	0
30 ,, 40 ,, ...	3	0
40 ,, 50 ,, ...	4	0
50 ,, 60 ,, ...	5	0
60 ,, 70 ,, ...	6	0
70 ,, 80 ,, ...	7	0
80 ,, 90 ,, ...	8	0
90 ,, 100 ,, ...	9	0
Above 100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 329.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, we, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Commissioners.*)

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 165 *and* 166.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 165, 166, 168 *and* 171.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF 18.

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

TENTH SCHEDULE.—(*See section* 2)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ...	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
Sec. 49 of III of 1864.	District Municipal Improvement	So far as the same applies to Suburbs and Howrah.
VII of 1865 ...	Slaughter-houses	So far as the same applies to Suburbs.
IX of 1865 ...	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ...	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	So much as has not been repealed
I of 1867 ...	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ...	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1867 ...	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police...	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ...	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts.	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ...	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act
VI of 1871 ...	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
VIII of 1871 ...	Markets	So much as not been repealed.
I of 1872 ...	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt.	The whole Act.
II of 1874 ...	Markets	The whole Act.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma. 2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause. 3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner." "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants." "Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant." "Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

Appointment of Emigration Agent. 4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector. At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants. 5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent. 6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector. 7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants. 8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters. 9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Form of license. 10. The license granted to a recruiter, unde section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent;

and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Assignment of Immigrants.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Form of assignment.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Inspectors.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's visits.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

Complaints against Immigrants.

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

or neglecting to labour.

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Further proviso.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Punishment for desertion.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

Conviction not to operate as a release.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

Recovery of wages.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

Cancellation of assignment.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of   for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the   *day of*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

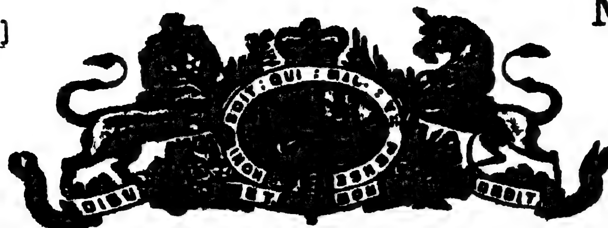
1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*, or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 7 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 12th February 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL.
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR.
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI, DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

REGISTRATION OF POSSESSORY TITLES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in

revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, said that the title of the Bill was altered, and it now stood as a Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers in possession thereof. The enacting provisions of the Bill might be divided into two portions. The first portion, ending with Part III, merely re-enacted such of the existing provisions as were now required regarding the forms of the registers and the particulars which were to be recorded in them. This part of the Bill imposed obligations on the Collector. In it the Select Committee had made but small changes, and it would be unnecessary for MR. DAMPIER to repeat what was already fully set out in the printed report in the hands of the members.

He should therefore proceed at once to the fourth Part of the Bill, which imposed obligations on the public. The heading of this Part was, "Of the Registration and Mutation of Names of Proprietors and Managers." In that Part the Committee had made most important changes, having imposed on proprietors and managers the obligation to register, not only the fact of their being in possession as proprietors and managers, but also the extent of the interest of which each proprietor and manager was in such possession. The subject of registering the extent of interest had often been under consideration, and it was taken up again by the Select Committee. The advantage which a complete registration of interests would afford could not be denied, but it had always been considered that any attempt to secure such registration would immediately entail a mass of work which would overwhelm the courts and officers concerned; that it would cause an enormous amount of harassment and vexation to those who were called upon to register, and would create an amount of litigation with which it would be impossible almost to cope. In view of the great importance of the question, the Select Committee had taken the views of practical officers on the subject. He would read extracts from letters written by three of those gentlemen. Mr. Whinfield, Collector of Burdwan, wrote:—

"I do not think the requisition to register the extent of each proprietor's share would entail a prohibitive amount of litigation on the proprietors or of labour on the Collector.

"In the vast majority of cases there is no dispute at all as to the amount of shares; and where there are disputes, it is clearly best for the proprietors to have the matter brought to issue, and settled at the earliest possible date, before the merits of the question become obscured by lapse of time. Undoubtedly, there will be an increase of litigation just at first, while existing titles are being registered, but afterwards I think this provision will tend to decrease litigation as to extent of shares, because each dispute will be nipped in the bud."

Then Mr. Stevens of Nuddea said:—

"In my opinion the utility of the Bill will be enormously increased if the Collector be required to register the extent of the interest of which each proprietor is in possession. It would certainly increase work considerably in this particular direction, but in others it would probably diminish it, provided that the Collector's decision had the effect of binding the parties until it might be reversed by a competent Civil Court. It would prevent co-sharers from prolonging disputes to the annoyance of their tenants, and to the general detriment of the country; and in this way, too, the labours of the police and Magistrates would be not unfrequently lightened."

That was, MR. DAMPIER thought, a most important remark. Then Mr. Lyall, writing from Eastern Bengal, said:—

"I am of opinion that the registration of the extent of the interest of each proprietor would be an unmixed gain, and that the procedure suggested in your paragraph 3 is simple and feasible, and would not cause any great increase of work.

"There are, after all, not a great many estates in which any dispute as to shares arises; and it would be a distinct gain to the owners if they could get an easy and summary decision.

"At present, when a dispute arises, it is the interest of the man who is in the right to go at once to court and have the matter settled; but he thereby throws on himself the whole *onus* of proof, and fears to go to court unless absolutely compelled.

"Under the proposed Act the Collector would make a summary inquiry in which his decision would at least nine times out of ten be correct, and thereby the party in the wrong would either be forced into court as plaintiff, or have to accept the Collector's decision.

"I have seen so much of the evils of deferred litigation that I am in favour of anything that will compel parties to settle their disputes as soon as they arise, which the plan suggested certainly would do.

"Even if it be allowed that the work in the first six months would be heavy, it would soon fall off, and the law would ultimately be a great prevention of litigation."

Now, these gentlemen were very strongly in favour of the registration of the extent of shares. Another great advantage had not been mentioned in these extracts, viz. the advantage to ryots in estates. We could not profess in a Bill of this sort to secure the ryots against further demands from proprietors whose names were not registered, but it would certainly be of some help in assisting ryots when they *bonâ fide* wished to know how much of their rent they ought to pay to what proprietors. As things now stood, the ryots were subjected to much doubt and harassment from the conflicting claims of their joint landlords to collect rents from them.

Let the case of an estate be supposed in which there were two joint owners, each of whom was admitted by the other to be owner of a six-annas share, the remaining four-annas share being claimed by both; and if both of them were powerful proprietors, they would both collect the portion of rent representing the disputed four annas share; many ryots who were not prepared to do battle in the courts would put up with the double payment. So that an Act under which the extent of interest should be registered, as now proposed in this Bill, would give the ryots a hand-book to which they might turn in cases of that sort. The doubting ryot would at any rate see the extent of interest for which any claiming zemindar was registered in the Collector's books. Of course afterwards disputes might be settled in the Civil Court, and the result might be different; but in the meantime the ryot would have a compass by which to steer in the actual payment of rent.

The arguments against the proposed measure were—that a vast amount of litigation, as he had already said, would be stirred up; that disputes would be forced into court which would otherwise be amicably settled in the course of time; and that this work would be fruitless, and would lead to no result, because a regular suit to establish the right would, as a matter of course, follow the summary proceeding.

He had purposely omitted to mention one argument which had been urged in favour of the proposal, and which at first sight was immeasurably more important and more weighty than, he supposed, all the rest put together, and that was that one of the benefits of this registration of the extent of interest would be to enhance the selling value of property by tending to remove doubts as to title.

Now it was absolutely necessary that all who were considering this Bill should clearly see the exact force of that argument in all its bearings. A Bill based on that argument, and very similar to the present Bill, was framed by the Board of Revenue so long ago as 1852, and sent up to the Government of India. Sir Barnes Peacock, then a Member of the Council of the Governor-General, wrote a minute on that Bill, from which the following was an extract—

"If it is intended that any reliance shall be placed on the register by persons about to purchase lands or to lend money upon the security thereof, (and unless the register is to be so used, I do not see how it can render land a surer investment for money,) I think it will be worse than useless, as it will frequently record persons to be the owners of rights which do not belong to them, and may thus be made an instrument of fraud."

The objection was this. The Bill proposed to register the possession of proprietory interests; it did not profess to bar the future assertion of rights by a person who did not appear to contest the registration of another person's name. Nor could such a Bill do so; for it might be that the rightful proprietor was not in possession, and had no right to be in possession, and therefore did not care to dispute the registration of the applicant's name by the Collector. It was immaterial to him whose name was registered as in present possession, when he, the rightful proprietor, had no right to enter into possession until some future time, so that even putting aside cases of fraud, the register would be misleading to any one who consulted it for the purpose of ascertaining how the title stood. Then it was easy to imagine that, if the register were so used, great opportunities for fraud would be given. A and B acquire an estate jointly. With the intention of defrauding C, A and B collude. A gets his name registered as proprietor in possession of the whole estate; B colluding, keeps in the background, and does not oppose the registration of A's name. Then A sells the entire estate to C, getting out of him the full value; and as soon as C attempts

to take possession, B comes out of retirement and establishes his claim to one-half of the estate for which C has paid the full value to A.

MR. DAMPIER had gone into detail on this matter, because, amongst the opinions given in favour of the measure, and some of them by very high officers whose opinions were entitled to the greatest respect, this argument was used without any fear being expressed as to the possibility of fraud or misleading. It must be most thoroughly understood that the registration of the extent of interest under this Bill could be nothing more than an auxiliary to assist persons in their inquiries as to titles. He considered this one of the greatest objections to the registration of the extent of interest in this way,—the fear that this danger to which he had been alluding would be lost sight of by the public.

Those were the arguments on the two sides of the question; and with all these considerations before them, the Select Committee had determined to recommend that the extent of interest be registered as well as the fact of possession. They considered that on the whole the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages of such a course.

The registration would be of possession where possession existed; but it, remained to notice those cases in which no possession had been made good—in which the applicant claimed to have succeeded to a certain interest, but was opposed by some other person claiming a right in the same interest, neither party having possession. In cases of that sort in the North-Western Provinces, the Collector was allowed to try the question of right to possession summarily, and to put in possession the party whom he considered to have that right. In the Lower Provinces, however, the Committee had thought it best to let the Bill stand as it was. It provided that the question of disputed possession should not be settled by the Collector himself on a summary trial, but should be referred to the Civil Court, which would try summarily the question of right to possession, and nothing else. That decision would be open to no appeal, but would be subject to a regular suit.

There was only one provision of sufficient importance to detain the Council besides these. As the Bill was sent to the Committee, it contained a clause providing that any person required by the Act to register his name, who omitted to do it, should be what the Hon'ble Member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had called "outlawed;" that was to say, he should be disabled from suing for rent, or taking advantage of any law for the recovery of rent. The Select Committee had omitted that section. It was considered by the majority that the power which the Bill gave to the Collector of imposing a daily fine was sufficient; and if it was sufficient, MR. DAMPIER for one was against any such unpopular and irritating measure as debarring zemindars from exercising their legal rights.

With these remarks he begged to present the report of the Select Committee; and as the time at the disposal of Government for legislative work was running very short, and as it was desirable that, when this Bill was published for the information of the public, any remarks of hon'ble members on the subject, which they might like to make, should also be before the public, he would ask His Honor the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business, in order that the report of the Select Committee might be taken into consideration, and the clauses of the Bill be provisionally settled.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having declared the Rules suspended—

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 4 to 36 were severally agreed to.

Section 37 provided, amongst other things, that the extent of interest of proprietors and managers should be registered.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, as he had ventured to suggest the propriety of embodying a provision in the Bill for the registration of shares,

he desired to take this opportunity to thank his hon'ble colleagues of the Select Committee for taking that suggestion into their careful consideration and providing for such registration in the Bill. The tendency of modern legislation seemed to be to bring into record rights and interests connected with the land as much as practicable, and it was in conformity with that policy he thought it highly desirable, when registration of title was provided for in a new law, that due provision should be made for the registration of shares, that was to say, the extent of the interests of proprietors.

The hon'ble mover of the Bill had explained the advantages which such registration was calculated to produce, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would not therefore repeat what had already been said. But he might remark that, although the existing law did not provide for the registration of shares, practically the applications which were made for the registration of names contained generally all necessary information about the extent of the share of each proprietor. The Bill would simply sanction the registration of that which the applications for registration generally indicated. He believed that in four cases out of six there would be no dispute whatever as to the extent of shares. In those cases which might be disputed, a summary inquiry would meet all the requirements of justice for the purposes of the Act, leaving the parties to fight out the battle, if they wished, in a regular suit in the Civil Court. He was inclined to think that such a summary investigation might prevent considerable litigation. Those who were deeply interested in the land had told him that the present Bill, without permitting any registration of shares, would be simply a Bill for the benefit of the Government, and would not, in the remotest degree, benefit the public at large. The Government thought that it could not, under existing circumstances, in many cases identify the proprietors who were responsible for the performance of certain public duties, and that it was therefore necessary to compel proprietors to register their names. He admitted that it was desirable to compel registration of that kind, though he was not prepared to say that the Government was not now able to identify, or find out the parties responsible for the discharge of certain obligations to the State. Those who paid in revenue to the Collector were well known to him; and the road cess machinery had also put means in the hands of the Collector for easily finding out the persons responsible for the discharge of those duties to the State.

But it was certainly desirable to have a complete record of the proprietors having a particular interest in the land, and for that purpose the Bill was unobjectionable. At the same time BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought that the present was a fitting opportunity for giving the public at large—he meant the landed classes—the benefit of such a measure by allowing the registration of shares. Two objections of rather a serious character were raised to this provision. One was this, that the Collector would not have sufficient time for inquiring into disputes connected with the registration of shares. Now the hon'ble mover of the Bill had informed the Council that most of the Collectors whom he had consulted were of opinion that there was ample time for work of the kind proposed. But the Bill did not contemplate throwing much work on the Collector. As the Bill had been framed, the Collector was required simply to record or register the shares of those persons who were in possession. But if the Collector found that there was any question of right involved, he was to refer the case to the Civil Court for summary investigation, and so, practically, much work would not be thrown on the Collector.

The second objection was that such registration would give a fictitious security of title, and people might be induced to purchase property under the fancied security which this registration would confer. The Bill distinctly declared that this registration was intended for the purposes of the Act only; but if the collateral results were what some persons apprehended, he for one thought that it ought not to lead the Council to deny the people the benefits of the law, because some collateral or incidental misapprehension might arise. When Sir Barnes Peacock, for whose opinion of course this Council could not but have the highest respect, objected to the registration of shares, the Bill, as then framed by the Board of Revenue, had a different object in view. It in fact intended to create that security of title which this Bill did not in the remotest degree aim at. The objections which Sir Barnes Peacock had taken to that

Bill were certainly very cogent; but reading this Bill along with the minutes of the Board and Sir Barnes Peacock's minute on the original Bill, Baboo Kristodas Pal found that this Bill was not open to the objections taken to the original one.

The benefits of this measure would not extend only to zemindars; ryots would also derive material advantages from it. As already pointed out by the hon'ble mover, there were cases in which the separate management of joint estates led to great oppression to the ryots by reason of the exact extent of the respective shares of several proprietors not being known to the ryots. Now, if under this Bill the extent of the share of each proprietor were recorded, and notification issued in the villages for the information of the ryots, as Baboo Kristodas Pal had ventured to recommend, the ryots would know how much they were bound to pay to each sharer; and if the sharer did not receive the amount due from the ryots in proportion to his share, they would be at liberty to deposit the amount with the Collector, as under the existing law. The great disadvantage under which the ryots now labored would be removed.

So all things considered, Baboo Kristodas Pal humbly submitted that the registration of shares would be beneficial to the zemindars and ryots alike, whilst it would not in the least affect the interests of the Government. It might be said that if the Bill allowed proprietors to institute a regular suit in the Civil Court for the determination of their respective shares in case of dispute, why drive them to a preliminary suit, and compel them to take a decision which would not be final? Now, he admitted that there was much force in that argument. But taking human nature as it was, he was inclined to think that this preliminary suit might, in many cases, prove to be final. In fact, when the parties saw that their rights had been once determined, and that further litigation would lead only to increased expenditure, trouble, and harassment, in nine cases out of ten, perhaps, they would be content with the decision given by the court in the first instance. At any rate, no one could definitely say now whether this summary investigation would tend to increase of litigation. As far as he had been informed—and he had consulted some of the most experienced zemindars on the subject—they were of opinion that it would reduce litigation.

On these grounds he ventured to express a hope that the Council would agree to the clause providing for the registration of shares.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said it was desirable that this matter should be fully ventilated, and therefore, to prevent misapprehension, he ventured to lay before the Council two remarks which suggested themselves to him in the course of the hon'ble member's speech. The hon'ble member attributed to Mr. Dampier the statement that the Collector would have ample time to try these disputed cases. He had failed to bring to the notice of the Council what was exactly said by the Collectors who were of opinion that these disputed cases should be left to revenue officers to try. They said that it must be distinctly understood that these cases must be tried by Deputy Collectors, with no appeal to the Collector. If once you allowed an appeal to the Collector from the summary investigations held by Deputy Collectors, the Collector would be flooded with work, and it would be quite impossible for him to grapple with it. If you allowed a Deputy Collector to decide summarily, then this work could be met by increasing the number of Deputy Collectors to meet any great influx of business. As an answer to that, it occurred to Mr. Dampier that if it should be determined that the decision of these cases should be left to the revenue authorities, and not to the Civil Court, as now provided in the Bill; if the increase of original work might be met by additional Deputy Collectors, the increase of appellate work might also be met by special officers of the rank of Joint-Magistrates being appointed to try such appeals: the rush of work would be when the Act was passed, and every one now in possession came to have the extent of his interest registered.

Then, as to increase of litigation, possibly the summary trial would bring up many suits which would otherwise never have been brought into court at all; many of them would probably be of a frivolous nature, which would be preferred because the procedure would be so cheap and summary. On

the other hand, it seemed to him that the decision of the Collector would prevent many cases going into court which would otherwise have formed the subject of expensive and tedious regular suits. At the same time it had been remarked that the proposed measure would have the effect of reducing the revenue derived from stamps in the shape of court fees; because, if these suits were brought in the Civil Court, these men would have to bear the cost of the proper stamps for regular suits; and under the procedure proposed, they would not be required to do so. Disputes would be referred by the Collector to the court, which would cite the proper parties before it, so that neither party would have to pay the stamp fee for the institution of the suits.

Section 37 was then agreed to, and the remaining sections of the Bill were also provisionally settled without amendment.

The Bill, as provisionally settled, was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*, and was referred back to the Select Committee for the purpose of considering certain communications on the subject of the Bill which it was understood would shortly be received.

MOFUSSUL MUNICIPALITIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities. This Bill had been almost doubled in length in Select Committee. This was caused principally by two reasons: in the first place the introduction of detailed municipal regulations for conservancy, and the second place by a consolidation measure. The Committee had repealed Act XX of 1856, which was known as the old Chowkeedaree Act, and had re-enacted such of its provisions as were now extant; and the Committee had similarly repealed Act XXVI of 1850, and re-enacted it in Chapter IV. These were the causes of the increased length of the Bill.

As the Committee's report gave in considerable detail the changes made by the Select Committee, it was unnecessary for him to repeat them, and he would therefore only mention the alterations made in the form of the Bill.

The Bill had been divided into five Chapters, the first of which was preliminary and the last was general, and applied to all places to which any Part of the Bill might be extended. Chapters II, III, and IV, applied to different classes of places. Chapter II was a long one, and related to municipalities, and might now be said to take the place of the old municipalities under the District Municipal Improvement Act III of 1864, and also the old District Towns' Act VI of 1868, of this Council. These two Acts were repealed as well as all the Acts amending them, and the place of the two Acts was taken by Chapter II of this Bill, which dealt with municipalities.

Then Chapter III simply dealt with what were now called "towns," and were formerly known as old chowkeedaree unions. But Act XX of 1856 originally provided for two things—the levy of taxes for the support of town police; and secondly, for the organization of such police, who were then called chowkeedars. Numberless Acts had since been passed which had cut Act XX of 1856 to pieces. The Police Acts had done away with all the sections relating to chowkeedars, and had provided that the police in those places, which were known as chowkeedaree unions, should be members of the general police force. As there were several Acts on other subjects which affected other Sections of Act XX of 1856, and the amending Acts also affected other Municipal Acts in force in other places, the whole thing had become an intricate mesh, which it was desirable to reduce to simplicity.

Chapter III took the place of the old chowkeedaree unions, and it was a reproduction of Act XX of 1856, with words changed here and there; but the whole Act had been absolutely reproduced. There had been no attempt to draft these provisions as Sections were drafted in modern legislation. The only change was as to the levy of taxes: not the mode of imposing and assessing taxes, but the mode of levying them from persons who did not pay. With regard to Municipalities, the Committee had provided very careful and detailed provisions as to how taxes not paid on demand should be levied. They

had made these provisions applicable for the levy of arrears of taxes in those towns which were now called chowkeedaree unions under Chapter III.

Chapter IV was similarly a reproduction of Act XXVI of 1850. That Act allowed the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of the inhabitants of any place, to let them tax themselves. It had not been largely made use of, but it had been found very useful for the purpose of growing railway stations and places of that sort, and the Government objected to altogether striking it out. Therefore the Committee had re-enacted it in this Chapter.

Other alterations made in the Bill were set out in the report of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER postponed the motion which stood in the list of business for the consideration of the report of the Select Committee in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and moved that the report of the Committee, together with the Bill as amended, be published in the *Gazette*.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 19th February.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ART-GALLERY IN CONNECTION WITH THE SCHOOL OF ART AT CALCUTTA.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 15th February 1876.

In my Minute of the 14th January last, regarding the general administration of Bengal, I had occasion to write the following remarks :—

"The School of Art at Calcutta for natives is now attracting some pupils, "the attendance having much increased within the last two years. All the "students are anxious to qualify themselves in drawing, many of them show a "fair aptitude; and some of them evince considerable ability in painting, "especially in portraiture. After leaving the school many find employment "in lithography or engraving, and it is hoped that the demand for this kind of "artistically skilled labour will increase.

"We are endeavouring to establish an art-gallery in connection with the "institution, to be filled with copies of good pictures in Europe; the importance "of such a gallery for the enlightenment of the native youth is manifest.

"There is a great want of even the most rudimentary training in art "among the native youth generally. The art culture, once indigenous in the "country, has for the most died out in the course of ages, and nothing new has "been substituted. It were much to be desired that inexpensive pictures, engrav-"ings, and other illustrative works, should be largely introduced in the schools "of all descriptions, so that the eyes of the young might become accustomed "to the observation of what is beautiful in the form and the colour of all objects."

I have now to record what has been, and is being done for the enlargement of the School of Art, and for the establishment of an art-gallery in connection with the school.

In such a place as Calcutta the establishment of an art-gallery must be interesting from any and every point of view. But the interest is heightened when the gallery can be the means of daily instruction; will become a lecture-room for classes of native students; may impart additional vigour to an institution designed to elevate the taste, refine the skill, and enlighten the ideas of the native youth who are learning art as a means of livelihood; and may thus serve an important educational purpose.

Fortunately we have been able to secure the occupation of three buildings (at Boitakhana, in continuation of Bow Bazar,) immediately adjacent to the School of Art, which buildings are being rapidly prepared by the Public Works Department for the reception of pictures. Some paintings have been presented to the institution by His Excellency the Viceroy; others have been purchased for this purpose by the Government of Bengal; many also have been promised to be lent for temporary exhibition in the gallery by native chiefs and gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore, the Raja Hurendra Krishna, the Raja Sutyanund Ghosaul, the zemindar of Paikpara, and others; also copies are being made from private pictures now in Calcutta; one picture, too, has been presented by Mr. Palmer. It is probable that other native gentlemen, owners of good pictures, may see fit to lend their works, either to be copied or to be exhibited for a time, until pictures shall arrive for permanent deposit in the gallery. We have ordered a few copies from works of old masters, by Signor Pompignoli of Florence, which are expected to arrive shortly. We have purchased Colonel Hyde's collection of electrotypes from ancient Greek coins in the British Museum.

If original pictures of merit in Europe shall prove to be expensive beyond our means, we may hope to obtain comparatively inexpensive copies of such works which shall give to the native youth an idea of men and things in Europe, both as regards the present and the past.

Another object of the institution would be to set before the native youth a vivid and comprehensive representation of all that is most instructive and attractive in the extraordinary varied features of India, chiefly as regards natural scenery, architectural remains, national costume, and ethnological

features. For such a purpose signal advantages are available, and ought to be forthcoming.

It will not be difficult to collect plan-drawings of great engineering works in all parts of the world. It would be hard to imagine anything better calculated to improve the minds of native youth than the sight of such a collection.

Some specimens of statuary, and especially castes of antique works, will, we hope, be obtained.

It is hoped that the gallery may be sufficiently ready by the middle of March to be opened for the classes and the students of the School of Art. His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to be present at the inauguration. The interest which the Viceroy has taken in projects of this description was evinced by his speech at the opening of the Art Exhibition at Calcutta in December 1874.

If any one shall be kindly disposed to render assistance by sending any work of art to the institution, the work will be taken charge of by the Principal of the School of Art, Mr. H. Locke.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE CHARITABLE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1874.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 11th February 1876.

READ—

The Report by the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, on the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1874.

Read again—

The Report for 1873, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

UNDER the system lately introduced, and which was referred to in the resolution in the previous year, the detailed reports on each dispensary in these provinces are submitted to the Surgeon-General through the responsible medical and executive officers of each district and division. Every officer therefore who has any concern in the administration of these institutions is thus afforded a full opportunity of acquainting himself with their history and working, and of offering his own remarks and suggestions. The detailed reports having thus been dealt with, their submission to Government has now been discontinued. The present report submitted by the Surgeon-General contains a general summary and digest of the reports received, and particular mention of such details only as it is desirable to bring to the notice of the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe from Dr. Beatson's remarks that the system has worked well; that the remarks recorded and action taken by the local officers have evinced both care and interest in the subject; and that all matters of petty detail have been thoroughly considered and dealt with.

2. Excluding from consideration certain dispensaries which have been transferred, with the districts in which they are situated, to the control of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the total number of permanent charitable hospitals and dispensaries open in the interior of the Lower Provinces at the close of the year 1873 was 182. In the year under report 23 new institutions were added to the number and 2 were closed; consequently the total number open at the beginning of 1875 was 203. These results, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, speak favorably for the public spirit and benevolence of the native community, by whom the necessary funds for the establishment of these new dispensaries have been for the most part provided. The yearly additions which are made to the number of these charitable institutions afford, moreover, as observed by the Surgeon-General, practical testimony of the appreciation in which these institutions are held by the people of Bengal, and that the rules lately adopted, with a view to determining the conditions under which Government aid shall be granted to persons desirous of establishing

dispensaries, are sufficiently liberal. The terms on which many of the older institutions were founded have rendered it unadvisable to insist upon a strict conformity in all cases to the former rules, but in time the number of institutions thus exceptionally treated will diminish, and the confusion in classification, to which the Surgeon-General alludes as arising from this cause, will gradually disappear from the returns.

3. From nine dispensaries, which, with two exceptions, were established during the year under report, no reports or returns were received. In 134 of the remaining 194 institutions in-door patients were received and treated. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the remark made by the Surgeon-General that in all, except branch dispensaries in towns, accommodation should, if possible, be provided for persons requiring constant medical care, and unable to obtain such for themselves at their own homes, and hopes that the matter will engage the immediate attention of all local officers and dispensary committees. Though much has been done towards the establishment of dispensaries throughout the province, much yet remains to be done. The statement given in paragraph 11 of the report shows that in the notoriously unhealthy districts of Chittagong and Purneah only one dispensary has been hitherto opened out, and that in the Dinagepore district also, in which much fever prevails, two dispensaries only have been established. These are all large and wealthy districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that if the district officers were to exert themselves, and showed a greater interest in the matter, the wealthy native residents would not be found backward in subscribing the funds necessary for the establishment of new dispensaries.

4. *Public health.*—In his 14th paragraph the Surgeon-General calls attention to the causes which render the dispensary returns a fallacious index of the state of health of the general community in either particular parts or in the province as a whole. Dispensary patients, it is true, generally belong to the poorer classes, while at the same time there are certain sections of native society which do not take advantage of the existence of dispensaries at all. Still it is inevitable that any great change in the public health, whether for better or for worse, will have its effect in the dispensary returns, and to a certain, though a limited, extent the course of disease and the extent and prevalence of special forms of disease will be thus traceable, as well as the rate of mortality of the different diseases. In the medical history of the year under review the diminution of epidemic fever was a noticeable feature, and this circumstance is also confirmed by the figures now submitted. Similarly, an inference may be drawn, though with less certainty, as to the straitened circumstances of the people, due to the late scarcity, from the increase in the number of cases of disease attributable to a weakened constitution. There is little else in the returns, however, indicative of an exceptional season; the proportion which the number of cases of the various diseases treated bear to each other having been preserved from year to year with a remarkable sameness.

5. *Sick treated.*—The fact that the figures for the dispensaries now transferred to Assam have been excluded from the totals for 1874, while they have not been thus excluded from the totals for the previous years, somewhat detracts from the value of the comparative statements which have been incorporated with the present report. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, the figures for 1874, showing the number of sick treated, indicate a large increase as compared with the numbers treated in previous years. Including both in-door and out-door patients, the total number of persons who were either received into the dispensaries or afforded out-door relief during the year under review was 660,131, against 618,710 in the previous year. In 1869 the number was 385,812 only, so that in the course of five years the figures have nearly doubled. It is to be borne in mind that patients treated in the Calcutta and suburban hospitals and dispensaries, and in the special endemic dispensaries in the districts of the Burdwan division have been excluded from these totals. Adding 263,027 patients who were treated at the former, and 917,664 who were treated at the latter institutions, the grand total of persons prescribed for was 1,840,822, against 1,804,984 in the year 1873. As has been repeatedly pointed out, these figures do not pretend to any great accuracy as indicating the number of individuals who attended the several institutions, each separate

attack of disease being treated as a distinct case. Still the Lieutenant-Governor accepts them as satisfactorily indicating the extent to which the people are beginning to realise the advantages of superior medical treatment, and as bearing testimony to the increasing confidence with which the several practitioners in charge of the various institutions are regarded.

6. The increasing extent, as indicated by the returns, to which provision is being made in the local dispensaries for the treatment of in-door patients is a matter for satisfaction. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the efforts which have been thus made by several committees to utilise the balance of funds at their credit will be sustained and more generally followed. In the past year the average number of in-door and of out-door patients treated daily was 1,201 and 6,774 respectively, against 974 and 6,683 in the previous year. Of the whole number who attended 64·11 were males, 19·69 females, and 16·19 children, the proportion of women and children being slightly greater than in the previous year. Of the results of the treatment the details given refer only to in-door patients. These show that 69·71 per cent. were cured and relieved, 13·44 per cent. were otherwise accounted for, and 16·85 died. The mortality was thus slightly greater than in previous years, the death-rate having been 16·22 in 1873, 16·07 in 1872, and 18·41 in 1871. With respect to the very high death-rate observable in certain dispensaries, the Surgeon-General very properly calls attention to the fact that the absence of pauper asylums leads to a large number of hopeless cases being admitted for treatment, simply because there is no place but the dispensary where the wants of the unfortunate sufferers can be attended to. In every dispensary where such cases are of frequent occurrence it would be advisable, as noticed by the Surgeon-General, to set apart a moribund ward, the statistics of which might be separately shown. By some such expedient only will it be possible to render the dispensary returns of real value, as showing the success or otherwise of the treatment of ordinary diseases.

7. *Surgical operations* —The total number of major surgical operations performed was 2,401, against 2,045 in the previous year. Of minor surgical operations the number was 29,554, against 25,889. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Surgeon-General in thinking that the relief of injury or disease by surgery is much appreciated by the native community, and that the advance indicated by the above figures is the more satisfactory on this account. The great increase in the number of operations connected with the eye is very noteworthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that a fair proportion of them were successful.

8. *Supply of medicines* —Of the contributions made by Government towards medical relief, no inconsiderable portion consists in the gratuitous supply of European drugs and other medical stores to the various hospitals and dispensaries. The total value of what was thus supplied during the year under review was Rs. 2,51,260, against Rs. 2,26,634 in the previous year. Of the whole amount, Rs. 61,689 only represents the ordinary supply of medicines, &c., to permanent dispensaries in the interior. The balance consists of the value of stores supplied to the Calcutta hospitals, to the temporary dispensaries established in the fever-stricken districts, and in those where famine was anticipated. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the anticipation of the Surgeon-General that in future years a large saving may be effected by the substitution of the cinchona febrifuge for quinine will be realised. Meanwhile, a very appreciable diminution in the demand on the resources of Government will result from the abolition of most of the endemic fever dispensaries in the Burdwan division.

9. *Income of dispensaries* —Excluding the cost of medicines supplied by Government, the total income of all dispensaries in the interior was Rs. 3,36,198, against Rs. 3,10,886 in the previous year. Of this total income Government still contributes somewhat more than one-third. Still in the year under review there was a slight improvement in the extent to which native subscribers came forward to support the several institutions, while the contributions received from local funds were also somewhat more liberal than in the previous year. The proportion borne by subscriptions received from the European community to the total income decreased from 7·93 per cent. in 1873 to 7·09 in 1874. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the

number of municipalities which contribute towards the support of dispensaries increased to 65, against 52 only in 1873, and that the amount of their contributions has ranged higher than heretofore. The arrangement adopted in certain instances of appointing the town committees to have the control of the dispensaries is favorably reported on, and should be extended. With a view to guard Government against loss, consequent on the extension of the number of charitable dispensaries, a system of guaranteed subscriptions was introduced under the new dispensary rules. This system is reported to have worked well. In the majority of cases the whole amount of the guaranteed income was realised, and in many cases considerably more. The net result was a surplus of Rs. 35,495, against a deficiency of Rs. 8,158. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the Magistrates of the districts where the 39 institutions which fell short of their guaranteed income are situated will give their attention to the more punctual realization of the subscriptions. He trusts that subscribers will remember the conditions on which the Government aid is afforded; and that, if failure of private resources were to become chronic, the Government contribution might have to be withdrawn. The success with which, in the majority of cases, the guaranteed income is realized is creditable to the officers concerned.

10. *Expenditure of dispensaries.*—Excluding the value of medical stores supplied by Government without charge, the total expenditure of all dispensaries during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,32,840, against Rs. 3,18,024 in 1873 and Rs. 2,99,738 in 1872. The income of the dispensaries taken together was thus sufficient not only to cover all expenses, but to admit of the investment of a small surplus. The mean cost of each patient was annas 9-4, against annas 8-10 in 1873.

11. *Inspection.*—The number of dispensaries visited by administrative medical officers was somewhat less than in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the explanation offered of the result. He trusts, however, that future reports will show that any shortcoming in this respect has been made good. Generally, civil surgeons have performed a fair amount of inspection duty. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, consider the failure to visit the dispensaries at Gurbetta, Barh, and Behar creditable to the officers concerned.

12. The services rendered by the several district medical officers have not been confined to supervising the working of permanent dispensaries. In districts where epidemics have prevailed, the establishment of temporary institutions, and the deputation of medical subordinates with medicines for free distribution in the interior, has occupied much of their attention. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the testimony which is borne by the Surgeon-General to the diligence and care with which the work of the officers under his control has been generally discharged. To the Surgeon-General himself the acknowledgments of Government are due for the ability with which he has entered upon the administration of his department, and in particular the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Beatson for the care with which the present report has been drawn up.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th February 1876.

Division	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, Feb 14,* '76	Nil.	The oil-seed crops are nearly all got in, and the outturn is fair. The later cold weather crops, pulses, barley, and sugarcane, are looking better than could be expected in the absence of the usual rain at this season. Rain is much wanted. The tanks are getting very low, and cholera is beginning to appear in Culna and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather is getting warm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Health of the district is good.
	3	Beerbhoom, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Warm. In some parts the want of rain is damaging the winter crops.
	4	Midnapore, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry. *Rubbee* crops have been sown over a larger area than usual, but the outturn will only be moderate. There is sporadic cholera in many places.
	5	Hooghly, " 12, "	Nil	Weather—Very cold on the 4th and 5th February, but getting warmer subsequently. *Borro* rice in the south is going on well. Transplanting of *borro* rice into swamp lands from nurseries is going on well, but water is shallow. Sugarcane being cut and pressed. Sugarcane cuttings are being planted out. Banking up of potatoe lands is closed, but irrigation is still carried on in late potatoe lands. Early potatoes are being dug up; mangoe trees are now in flower. *Rubbee* crops are doing well, and a good outturn is expected. Very late *amun* rice (*kalesh* and *maghi*) is still being harvested from swamp lands in the south. Gram, pulses, *motur* and *musooree*, are being cut. Yield is very good. Vegetables are abundant, except brinjals.
		Howrah, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather is still fine. State and prospects of the crops remain unchanged.
		Central Districts		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb 14,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold in the beginning of the week; getting warmer since. The harvest of *amun*, or the late rice, is all but completed. Cold weather crops are doing well. Cholera and fever have much abated throughout the district.
	7	Nuddea, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather is becoming sensibly warmer. There is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The harvest is going on, but the outturn is generally poor.
	8	Jessore, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. No rain. The cutting of winter crops continues. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
	9	Moorshedabad " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Fairly cool and seasonable. Prospects of crops are fair. *Boro dhan* is still being sown and transplanted. A full harvest of cold weather crops not expected owing to absence of rain. Indigo is fair. Mustard is being reaped, and sugarcane is cut and crushed. Public health is good.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Fine. State and prospects of the crops on the whole are fair.
	11	Maldah, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Generally clear, days warmer, nights still cold. Transplantation of the early spring rice is progressing and in places is completed. *Rubbee* crops are suffering from want of rain. Their outturn does not appear to be very good at present; on the average a 9 to 10 anna yield is expected. Rain is still wanted for the early winter crops.
	12	Rajshahye, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Clear and cold, but no appearance of rain. The *rubbee* crops are suffering much from continued absence of rain, which is very much wanted for all kinds of crops.
	13	Rungpore, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Getting warm. Mustard has yielded a good average crop. In some places it is still being reaped. Sugarcane and ginger crops are good. Potatoe crop is larger than the average. Wheat and pulses are poor for want of rain. Tobacco is promising. *Aous* being sown.
	14	Bogra, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
	15	Pubna, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Clear and fine, and unseasonably cold. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. A fresh outbreak of cholera has occurred near Oronkola. Twenty-five deaths are reported.

* Telegram of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.			
16	Darjeeling, Feb. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—Milder, with a little more sunshine. The few unimportant crops on the ground now are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing.
17	Julpigoree, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather has been cold and pleasant. No sign of rain, which is greatly needed. Nothing special to report as to the crops.
	Cooch Behar, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Very cold. The prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved, as there was no rain during the week.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.			
18	Dacca, Feb. 14,* '76	Nil.	Weather was cool up to last three days. State and prospects of the crops are very fair.
19	Fureedpore, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Unusually cold during early part of the week, but towards its close somewhat warmer weather set in. Still complaints of want of rain for rubbee crops. Health of the district is good.
20	Backergunge, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but rain is wanted.
21	Mymensingh, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Colder than last week. Mornings cloudy. No crop of any consequence is on the ground at present. Rain is much needed for tobacco and *khesari*.
22	Tipperah, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—No change since last week. The cold weather crops are all nearly harvested, and are pretty fair. *Borro dhan* is now being planted out, and is suffering from want of rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.			
23	Chittagong, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Cool. Rain is wanted. Cholera is decreasing. Small-pox is still prevalent.
24	Noakholly, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. The winter crops are promising well, but little rain would do much good. Cases of cholera and small-pox still prevail in certain parts of the district.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night during the last part of the week. Mustard is being gathered. The hillmen have begun to cut jungle for their joom.
	Hill Tipperah, " 9, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold and fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.			
26	Patna, Feb. 14,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Prospects of the crops are favorable. Health of the district is good.
27	Gya, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. High westerly winds during the day. Highest reading of thermometer 89° 4' in the shade. Rubbee crops are fair throughout the district. Very little injury from want of rain. Public health is good.
28	Shahabad, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Strong westerly winds in the south. Oil-seeds, poppy, and tobacco are promising, but the *rubbee* requires rain. A few cases of small-pox reported in Sasseram.
29	Durbhunga, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Fine and cold, with west wind during the early parts of the week; much warmer the last two days. No change in the prospects of crops. Prices are stationary for the most part, with slight decline here and there. Relief officers employed in the Mudhoobani sub-division report several cases of distress, but the markets are still well supplied with grain, though the means of purchasing it are beginning to fail.
30	Mozufferpore " 12, "	Nil.	Weather is getting rather warmer. There is no material change in the prospects of the crop throughout the district.
31	Sarun, " 12, "	Nil.	Weather—Cold; sky clear, with west wind prevailing. Cold weather crops are generally very fair, and a good outturn may be expected. Mustard and peas are being harvested. Wheat, barley, and *ruhur* pulse, are doing well, and fast reaching maturity. Poppy is flowering. Indigo prospects indifferent. Slight injury to peas and *ruhur* from frost within the jurisdiction of thana Buragaon, in the Sewan sub-division, has been reported by the police. Prices are favorable General health is good.
32	Chumparun, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—There is no change from previous week. The crops are flourishing, though except in the north, where the land has been irrigated. There will not be a full *rubbee* crop if rain does not fall shortly.

* Telegrams of the 14th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, Feb. 12, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. State and prospects are much the same as last week.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 14.* „	Nil.	Owing to continued drought the *rubbee* is drying up on high lands. It is still very good in many places, especially near the Coosy. Prices of rice and murwah are not rising in Soopool, though the sub-divisional officer reports the condition of the people in Naradigur, outside Court of Wards' jurisdiction, to be getting very bad. The Collector leaves for Soopool this week. In Mudehpoorah, where grain is just as dear, the sub-divisional officer says he hears of no complaints of prices, and the condition of the people is very good. General health of the district is very good.
	35	Purneah, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather was very cold during the first part of the week, but to-day the wind has changed to the east, and it has become warmer. The gram and pulses are still looking fair. Wheat and barley are in ear, but the crop is a poor one. Ploughing for *bhadoi* sowings is going on. Prices continue the same as last week.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Nights cold. Days getting warmer. Prospects of *rubbee* are not improved. General health is good.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	37	Cuttack, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather is drier than usual at this season, and occasionally warm. Cold weather crops are being reaped with good outturn. Public health is good. Price of food-grain is low.
	38	Pooree, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear, and very little cold. Harvesting of the *sarad*, or the main rice crop, is completed. Sugarcane is being gathered. Some pulses are in pods and some are ripe. Mustard seeds are being harvested. Tobacco, cotton, and *daloon* paddy crops are fairly progressing.
	39	Balasore, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine and dry throughout the district. The rice harvest is finished, and agricultural operations are for the most part at a standstill. Health of the district is somewhat improved.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh. Feb. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with high very drying west winds. There can be no change in the state and prospects of the crops till some rain falls. The rubbee crops will be very short. The high winds are damaging the opium, and while the ground continues in its present hardened condition, the ryots cannot plough. Mohooa and mangoe are coming into blossom.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Warmer than last week. High west winds. No rain. The graim and makai crops have suffered to some extent in some parts of the Sudder division for want of rain. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the outturn will be short owing to no rain. The westerly winds still continue to blow. General health is good. A few cases of small-pox still reported from Palamow.
	42	Singbhoom, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather is seasonable. State and prospects of the crops, &c., in every respect the same as last week.
	43	Manbhoom, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather is still extremely dry, with scarcely any dew. Reports from all parts of the district are to the effect that the crops promise well. But the reservoirs of water for cattle and irrigation are getting low.

* Telegram of the 14th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 15th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	29th Jan.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Contai, Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai, Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore, Dispensary	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore, Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil.	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling, Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·85	31st Jan.	
		Darjeeling, Hospital	0·46	Nil	0·67	5th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa, Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa, Civil Surgeon's Office	0·22	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	29th Jan.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca .. Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	22nd Jan	
		Dacca .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge ..	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia . ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah ..	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ..	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore . Jail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	.. ..	
		Dinapore . Cantonment ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ..	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboowh .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·15	29th Jan.	
	Sarun ..	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	5th Feb.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 23rd to 29th January 1876.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore .. Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Balasore .. Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·95	Not rec.	2·50	29th Jan.	
		Golaghât	0·24	ditto	0·45	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	1·18	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	... ...	... ...	
		Akyab	0·30	Nil	8·30	5th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
in charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.

Stations	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 6th	10	30·093	30·112	60·0	54·2	31	N E	4·2	...	......	b
		16	29·952	29·971	71·4	55·6	21	N by W	8·0	...	C	......
	7th	10	30·071	30·090	66·0	53·0	36	S W	2·8	...	..	b
		6	29·95	29·968	75·4	56·7	24	S W	6·3	...	... ..	b
	8th	10	30·111	30·130	71·0	57·0	36	E	3·1	...	... ..	b
		16	29·996	30·014	78·5	60·7	29	W	4·3	...	... ..	b
	9th	10	30·144	30·163	72·8	62·5	53	S E	2·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·996	30·014	79·0	59·0	23	W S W	4·7	...	......	b
	10th	10	30·052	30·071	62·3	62·2	53	S by E	2·8	...	... .	b
		16	29·896	29·914	80·7	61·5	27	W	7·5	...	C	......
	11th	10	29·971	29·990	73·5	62·9	52	S W	4·1	...	......	b
		16	29·848	29·866	86·2	63·3	21	N W	9·7	...	......	b
	12th	10	30·008	30·026	75·3	61·6	52	S W	4·5	...	... .	b
		16	29·915	29·933	88·2	66·7	27	W	6·5	...	. ...	b
Saugor Island	6th	10	30·087	30·093	72	67	75	N E	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·943	29·949	76	54	20	N	... .	...	......	b, m
	7th	10	30·011	30·017	72	62	53	N W	......	...	. ..	b, m
		16	29·958	29·964	77	62	38	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
	8th	10	30·059	30·065	75	66	59	N W	......	...	. ..	b, m
		16	30·006	30·012	78	69	61	S S W	......	...	... ..	b, m
	9th	10	30·104	30·110	74	68	72	N W	... ..	...	......	b, m
		16	30·009	30·015	79	70	61	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
	10th	10	30·066	30·072	73	69	80	N W	......	...	K	b, m
		16	29·914	29·920	78	71	69	S	......	...	C	b, m
	11th	10	29·999	30·005	77	65	49	S S W	......	..	C	b, m
		16	29·828	29·834	81	72	62	S S W	... ..	...	......	b, m
	12th	10	29·986	29·992	79	73	73	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29·944	29·950	81	73	66	S	......	...	......	b, m
Chittagong	6th	10	29·984	30·079	60	56	79	W S W	4·0	...	......	m
		16	29·860	29·954	77	58	24	W N W	4·7	...	......	m
	7th	10	29·980	30·076	66	55	15	W N W	4·4	...	......	m
		6	29·850	29·914	77	56	18	S W	7·4	...	... ..	m
	8th	10	30·010	30·105	68	56	42	W	2·8	...	... ..	m
		16	29·913	30·007	76	60	34	W	4·4	...	. ...	m
	9th	10	30·106	30·201	68	59	55	W N W	1·2	...	.. ...	m
		16	29·903	29·907	76	61	37	W N W	1·5	...	......	m
	10th	10	29·972	30·067	71	61	53	W	1·0	...	.. ..	m
		16	29·960	30·054	77	64	45	S S E	4·6	...	......	m
	11th	10	29·956	30·050	71	61	58	N N E	2·0	..	......	m
		16	29·838	29·931	78	68	57	E N E	7·9	...	......	m
	12th	10	29·988	30·082	77	68	60	W	1·6	...	......	m
		16	29·892	29·985	80	70	58	N E	7·0	...	......	m
Madras.	5th	10	30·065	30·095	81	71	59	S by W	6	...	......	b
		16	29·947	29·977	82	71	55	E S E	8	...	... ..	b
	6th	10	30·065	30·095	81	70	55	S S W	3	...	... ..	b
		16	29·935	29·965	82	70	52	E	9	...	......	b
	7th	10	30·061	30·091	83	70	49	E by S	8	...	......	b
		16	29·937	29·967	83	67	39	N E	12	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·093	30·123	82	69	48	E	8	...	......	b
		16	29·984	30·014	81	70	55	E by N	10	...	. ...	b
	9th	10	30·134	30·164	84	71	50	E N E	10	...	......	b, c
		16	30·011	30·014	82	69	48	N E by E	11	...	......	b
	10th	10	30·080	30·110	82	70	52	N E by N	9	...	......	b
		16	29·978	30·008	83	70	49	N E	13	...	......	b
	11th	10	30·052	30·082	79	70	61	N E by N	6	...	......	b
		16	29·940	29·970	81	71	59	E N E	9	...	... ..	b
Cuttack.	6th	10	30·025	30·109	71	55	29	W N W	0·2	...	......	b
		16	29·863	29·915	83	61	21	W N W	2·3	...	... .	b
	7th	10	29·893	29·977	72	61	49	N N E	0·1	...	......	b
		16	29·871	29·953	85	61	17	W N W	2·2	...	......	b
	8th	10	30·032	30·116	74	64	55	W	0·2	...	... .	b
		16	29·861	29·943	84	62	22	W N W	2·8	...	......	b
	9th	10	29·887	29·971	75	67	63	W N W	0·2	...	. .	b
		16	29·724	29·806	86	62	18	W N W	1·9	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·904	29·986	87	61	14	W	0·7	...	....	b
		16	29·684	29·766	89	64	19	N W	2·8	...	.. ..	b
	11th	10	29·949	30·032	80	62	30	W N W	0·7	...	C	b
		16	29·820	29·901	91	65	18	N W	1·9	...	C	b
	12th	10	29·969	30·052	78	63	39	W S W	0·6	...	. ...	b
		16	29·857	29·938	92	67	21	W N W	1·9	...	C	d
Akyab	6th	10	30·029	30·051	73	59	38	S	5·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·887	29·909	85	60	24	N W	7·8	...	.. ..	b
	7th	10	30·032	30·054	70	57	40	N	4·3	..	.....	b
		16	29·920	29·942	78	61	32	N W	9·5	...	.. ...	b
	8th	10	30·059	30·081	73	56	27	N	4·1	...	... ..	b
		16	29·917	29·969	80	64	37	N W	7·6	.	......	b
	9th	10	30·113	30·135	75	62	41	N E	3·6	...	... .	b
		16	29·957	29·979	79	65	43	W N W	8·1	..	......	b
	10th	10	30·031	30·056	72	63	58	E	3·3	...	. ....	b
		16	29·932	29·954	78	69	61	W S W	5·3	...	......	b
	11th	10	30·011	30·033	74	66	63	E	2·4	..	.....	b
		16	29·920	29·942	78	65	61	W	6·6	...	......	b
	12th	10	30·061	30·083	72	66	71	E	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·954	29·976	79	69	58	W	8·5	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
in charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb....	8th	30·044	79·0	57·0	132·2	66·8	57·5	50·1	0·57	S W & variable.	...	84·0	......	..	Clear. Slightly foggy from 9 to 11 P.M.
	9th	·060	79·9	56·5	134·2	67·5	57·8	50·0	·56	W & S W	...	75·7	......	○	Chiefly clear. Slightly foggy from midnight to 6 A.M., and at 9 and 10 P.M.
	10th	29·970	80·8	57·6	135·8	68·5	59·7	52·7	·59	S W & S by W	...	61·1	......	...	Clear and cirri Slightly foggy at 6 and 7 A.M.
	11th	·901	86·5	60·9	138·5	72·4	63·1	55·7	·58	S by W & S S W	...	108·1	......	...	Clear and cirri. Slightly foggy at 1 and 2, and from 5 to 7 A.M.
	12th	·047	88·4	63·5	137·8	74·8	65·1	58·3	·58	S S W & S W	...	134·7	......	...	Chiefly clear.
	13th	·966	88·0	66·2	138·0	75·3	65·7	59·0	·59	S S W & W by S	...	89·7	......	...	Clear. Foggy from 4 to 7 A.M., and at 10 and 11 P.M.
	14th	·902	88·5	63·5	137·0	75·6	65·9	59·1	·58	S W & S by W	...	72·0	......	...	Cirri and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	32·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	88·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	85·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·58
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·42
Ditto ditto between the 31st January and the 14th February	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·18

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th February 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 29th January 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	42,139	28,371 6 10	2,600 14 4	1,04,744 2	29,399 11 10	2,694 19 6	5,295 13 10
Or per mile of railway	266	179 4 6	16 8 8	661 36	185 12 6	17 0 9	33 9 5
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	108,931½	81,439 10 11	7,465 6 0	4,09,968 2	95,903 0 1	8,791 2 2	16,256 8 2
Total for 5 weeks ...	151,070½	1,09,811 1 9	10,066 0 4	5,14,712 4	1,25,302 11 11	11,486 1 8	21,552 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	39,079½	25,452 10 5	2,333 3 2	1,44,734 20	26,767 7 10	2,453 13 9	4,786 16 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	247	160 13 5	14 14 10	914 24	169 2 4	15 10 2	30 5 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	148,189	96,028 9 10	8,801 19 7	6,54,042 8	1,28,840 6 10	11,810 7 6	20,612 7 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	120,594½	†1,82,573 6 0	16,735 17 11	10,23,455 0	3,88,013 5 3	35,567 17 9	52,303 15 8	*56,998	*83,803¾	140,801¾
Or per mile of railway	......	142 10 7	13 1 7	......	303 3 2	27 15 10	40 17 5	.. ...	......	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	539,336½	12,16,985 12 9	111,557 0 7	39,88,046 0	16,47,764 1 3	151,045 0 10	262,602 1 5	201,618½	307,956½	509,575
Total for 5 weeks	659,931	13,99,559 3 3	128,292 18 6	50,11,501 0	20,35,777 6 6	186,612 18 7	214,905 17 1	258,616½	391,760¼	650,376¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	119,858	1,74,851 6 9	16,028 0 11	9,99,178 30	3,96,567 2 0	36,351 19 9	52,380 0 8	41,951	74,884	116,835
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	......	136 10 1	12 10 6	......	309 14 1	28 8 1	40 18 7	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	587,057	8,47,266 1 10	77,666 1 2	47,63,384 30	20,66,578 9 3	189,436 7 5	267,103 0 7	218,685	383,624	602,309

* Added miles 11,314 to Coaching and 10,599¼ to merchandise less included in first 8 days of January 1876.
† Deducted Rs. 20,000 excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		Total Traffic Receipts.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,951	18,827 9 3	1,725 17 3	1,01,241 0	23,743 9 0	2,176 9 10	3,902 7 1	*4,889½	*4,968½	9,858
Or per mile of railway	......	84 2 4	7 14 3	......	106 1 10	9 14 7	17 8 10	... ..	......	......
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	25,995½	80,937 2 9	7,419 4 10	3,96,238 20	88,881 11 0	8,147 9 9	15,566 14 7	18,609½	23,704	42,313½
Total for 5 weeks	32,946½	99,764 12 0	9,145 2 1	4,97,478 20	1,12,625 4 0	10,323 19 7	19,469 1 8	23,499	28,672½	52,171½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,149½	20,758 6 9	1,902 17 1	90,909 10	27,704 4 6	2,539 11 2	4,442 8 3	4,455	5,915	10,370
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	92 12 5	8 10 1	......	123 13 1	11 7 0	19 17 1	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	280,920	87,021 12 6	8,031 19 11	5,07,808 20	1,41,207 8 0	12,944 0 5	20,976 0 4	22,904	30,235	53,139

* Added miles 638½ to Coaching and deducted 1,992½ from Merchandise, less and excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,025	1,503 0 0	150 6 0	20,525 0	644 0 0	64 8 0	214 14 0
Or per mile of railway	394	53 8 0	5 7 0	733 0	23 0 0	2 6 0	7 13 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	46,749	6,081 0 0	608 2 0	72,973 0	2,281 0 0	228 2 0	836 4 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	57,774	7,584 0 0	758 8 0	93,498 0	2,925 0 0	292 10 0	1,050 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,751½	1,228 9 3	122 7 2	16,085 0	624 11 9	62 9 5	184 16 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	348	43 11 2	4 7 5	595 36	22 5 0	2 4 7	6 12 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	52,105	6,514 15 9	651 10 0	84,128 20	2,919 4 3	291 18 6	943 8 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th February 1876, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,831	1,014 0 0	101 8 0	7,802 0	721 0 0	72 2 0	173 10 0
Or per mile of railway	67	37 0 0	3 14 0	286 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	6 7 0
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	7,897	4,164 0 0	416 8 0	39,351 0	3,134 0 0	313 8 0	729 16 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	9,728	5,178 0 0	517 16 0	47,153 0	3,855 0 0	385 10 0	903 6 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,781½	1,381 0 11	138 2 2	5,622 20	454 12 3	45 9 6	183 11 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year . ..	65	50 10 10	5 1 4	206 13	16 11 0	1 13 4	6 14
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,255	6,102 10 7	610 5 4	27,114 10	2,318 6 6	231 16 9	842 2 1

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REGISTERED No. 20.]

No. 8 of 1876



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 646C.S.

GENERAL.—*The* 16*th February* 1876.—Shah Mohamed Azim, Sub-Deputy Collector at Banka, in Bhagulpore, is allowed leave without pay for one month, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23rd December 1875.

Mr. Cecil Michael Wilford Frett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge Division of that district.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, M.A., C.S., reported his arrival in Calcutta on his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The 18*th February* 1876.—Moonshee Kasturi Lal, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed under the Irrigation Department, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875, in the district of Midnapore.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Collector and Settlement Officer, on special duty in the Khoorda sub-division of the Pooree district, is appointed to be a Superintendent of Survey under Act V (B.C.) of 1875, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under that Act.

The services of Mr. Francis Richard Cockerell, Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 14th instant.

Lord Henry Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division during the absence, on duty, of Mr F. R. Cockerell, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Thomas Buckland, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Presidency Division during the absence, on duty, of Lord H. Ulick Browne, or until further orders. Mr. Buckland will also retain charge of the Burdwan Division until relieved by Mr. H. A. Cockerell.

Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Burdwan Division during the absence, on duty, of Mr. C T. Buckland, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, C.S., on leave, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division during the absence, on duty, of Mr. H. A. Cockerell, or until further orders.

The following Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors are transferred to the districts mentioned against their respective names, viz.—

Moulvi Abdool Kurreem, from Dacca to Fureedpore.
Baboo Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, from Fureedpore to Tipperah.
„ Rakhal Das Mookerjee, from Tipperah to Dacca.
Moulvi Mohamed, from Fureedpore to Dacca.

The 19th February 1876.—The Right-Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of furlough for six months to Mr. James Sutherland Drummond, of the Bengal Civil Service.

The 21st February 1876.—Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan Division of the Sarun district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring lands for sub-divisional buildings at Gopalgunge, in that district.

Syed Amir Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for acquiring lands for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Jodu Nath Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, on leave, is transferred to Dacca.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, Senior Captain of the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, with effect from the 20th March next.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Jamooe Division of the Monghyr district, is appointed to be manager of the zemindaries of the minor Rajah of Cooch Behar.

Mr Samuel Charles Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Jamooe Division of the Monghyr district.

Mr. William Robert Millar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Barrister-at-law, is appointed, on probation, as Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs under the Government of Bengal.

The 22nd February 1876.—Mr. Herbert John Reynolds, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd March 1876.

Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Midnapore, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of that district.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 18th February* 1876.—Baboo Ramsunker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is, with the sanction of the Governor-General, appointed, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 10th instant.

Moulvi Meer Mahomed Ali is, with the sanction of the Governor-General, appointed, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th Sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

POLICE.—*The 16th February* 1876.—Mr. A. H. James, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to join his appointment in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, on his return from furlough.

The 21st February 1876.—Mr. William Victor Bertelsen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of Noakholly during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. H. French, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 8th instant, appointing Mr. F. A. Dawson to act as District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April 1876.

REGISTRATION.—*The 15th February* 1876.—Baboo Heera Lal Mitter, Sub-Registrar of Pangsa, is transferred to Belgachi, in the district of Fureedpore.

Moulvi Abdul Wajid, Sub-Registrar of Belgachi, is transferred to Pangsa, in the district of Fureedpore.

EDUCATION.—*The 18th February* 1876.—Mr. Henry Woodrow, M.A., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of Mr. W. S. Atkinson's death.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date of Mr. W. S. Atkinson's death :—

To the First Class.

Mr. R. Thwaytes, M.A., Principal, Hooghly College.

To the Second Class.

„ S. Lobb, M.A., Principal, Kishnaghur College, on furlough.

To the Third Class.

„ A. W. Garrett, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

Mr. Robert Parry, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service, with effect from the date of Mr. W. G. Willson's death.

Surgeon Edward Lawrie, Resident Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, is appointed, in addition to his other duties, to act as Professor of Physiology in the Medical College during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, or until further orders.

The 21st February 1876.—Baboo Tarun Chunder Sarkar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the district School Committee of Pubna

Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, on leave, is appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.

The 22nd February 1876. Baboo Bireswar Chatturji, M.A., is appointed to act as Head Master of the Bhagulpore School during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Beni Madhav Dé, or until further orders.

OPIUM —*The 21st February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents in the Benares Agency :—

Mr. R. Kinloch. | Mr. Charles Fenton.

MEDICAL.—*The 17th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary in the city of Moorshedabad :—

The Executive Engineer of the District.
Nawab Ali Kadir Syed Mirza Hossein, Khan Bahadoor.
„ Syed Teynool Abden, Khan Bahadoor.

The 18th February 1876.—The services of Surgeon Frederick Robert Swaine, M.B , are placed, from the date of his being relieved of his duties at Julpigoree, at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) of this Government, with a view to his being appointed to the medical charge of the station of Dehree, as a special and temporary arrangement.

The 21st February 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Butta Krishna Dutt, attached to the outpost of Demagree, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of Demagree.

The 22nd February 1876.—Surgeon Edward Bovill, in medical charge, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, was in medical charge of the Civil Station and Jail of Julpigoree, from the 7th April to the 30th November 1875.

Surgeon-Major Edward John Gayer, Civil Surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex-officio* First Surgeon, Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. S. B. Partridge, or until further orders.

Surgeon-Major Gayer is also appointed to act as Consulting Surgeon to the Howrah General Hospital.

Surgeon-Major John Gay French, M.D., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. E. J. Gayer, or until further orders.

SANITATION —*The 18th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Pooree Lodging-house Committee for the current calendar year :—

Official.

Mr. W. R. Green, District Superintendent of Police.
„ F. F. Handley, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Non-official.

Mohunt Narayan Dass. | Baboo Ram Chand Addy.
„ Mohan Dass.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 16th February* 1876.—Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Patna.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 16th February* 1876.—Baboo Sree Narain Dutt is appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Central Committee of management for the Economic Museum, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Krishna Lall Dutt, or until further orders, with effect from the 25th January 1876.

ROAD CESS.—*The 16th February* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Bettiah, in Chumparun, viz. —

Mr. J. S. Rochfort, Agent to the Maharajah of Bettiah.
Baboo Tara Nuud Upodhya, Agent to the Rajah of Ramnuggur.
Mr. J. Macleod ... ...
„ R. Hudson ... ...
„ J. Freeman ... ...
„ G. Bank ... ...
„ J. Broucke ... ...
„ E. S. Chrestien ... ...
} Managers of indigo concerns.

The following Notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

The 11th February 1876.—Mr. H. A. Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, Sibsagar, is transferred to the district of Darrang.

The 7th February 1876.—Mr T. J. Murray, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade, Sylhet, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The 8th February 1876.—Baboo Guruprasad Das, Inspector of Police, Lakhimpore, is appointed to have charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Lakhimpur, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Goad, on special duty in the Naga Hills, from 12th January 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lord Ulick Browne of his appointment as President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Buckland to be President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore, *vice* Lord Ulick Browne, resigned.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1876.—The following statement of the present local jurisdictions of the sub-divisions and moonsiffees in the districts of Rajshahye and Pubna is published for general information :—

DISTRICT.	Sub-divisions. (*Criminal.*)	Thanas.	Moonsiffees. (*Civil.*)	REMARKS.
RAJSHAHYE ...	Beauleah or Sudder (*head-quarters at Beauleah*).	Tanore ...	Beauleah or Sudder (*head-quarters at Beauleah*).	The boundaries of the thanas of the district of Rajshahye were defined in the Government notification dated 24th February 1875, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th March 1875, and in the subsequent notification, dated 10th January 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem.
		Godagari ...		
		Beauleah ...		
		Poothea ...		
		Charghat ...		
		Lalpore ...		
	Nooroollabad (*head-quarters at Nooroollabad*).	Manda ...		
		Bandaikhada ...		
		Bagmara ...		
		Panchoopore ...	Nattore (*head-quarters at Nattore*).	
	Nattore (*head-quarters at Nattore*).	Nattore ...		
		Singra ...		
		Burigaon ...		
PUBNA ...	Pubna or Sudder (*head-quarters at Pubna*).	Pubna ...	Pubna or Sudder (*head-quarters at Pubna*).	The boundaries of the thanas of the district of Pubna were defined in the Government notification dated 14th January 1876, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 27th idem.
		Chatmohur ...		
		Doolaie ...		
		Mathura ...	Shazadpore (*head-quarters at Shazadpore*).	
	Serajgunge (*head-quarters at Serajgunge*).	Shazadpore ...		
		Raigunge ...	Serajgunge (*head-quarters at Serajgunge*).	
		Oolapara ...		
		Serajgunge ...		

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the transfer of the undermentioned three villages from zillah Hooghly to zillah Burdwan, and of the following are village from zillah Burdwan to zillah Hooghly, as regards civil, criminal, and fiscal jurisdictions, with effect from the 1st April 1876:—

No.	Names of villages.	Thakbust numbers.	Pergunnahs.	REMARKS.
	From Zillah Hooghly to Zillah Burdwan.			
1	Kola	214	Raipore.	
2	Naopara	666	Chowmoha.	
3	Sudderporo	667	Ditto.	
	From Zillah Burdwan to Zillah Hooghly.			
1	Jyra	292	Chotoepore	This village, hitherto appertaining to zillah Burdwan, outlies in zillah Hooghly, and has been surveyed with the latter zillah.

NOTE.—The land revenue of the estates to which the villages of Naopara and Sudderpore belong will continue to be paid, as at present, into the Hooghly treasury.
NOTE.—The land revenue of the estates to which the village of Jyra belongs will continue to be paid, as at present, into the Burdwan treasury.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th February 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the powers vested in him by Clause 2 of Section 3 of the Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that, from this day, the provisions of Act IV of 1870, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in Bengal, shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 14th February 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1519.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8¾*d* per rupee. A supplementary Tariff table is under preparation, and will be circulated with the least possible delay, whereof Schedule 14 will be in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF CHUMPARUN.

The 7th February 1876.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Chumparun have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the current [illegible] year running from the 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II.—Six pie, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of immovable property under Part III of the Act.

III. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly Cess. Rs.	A.	P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs.	500 ...	1	0	0
" " 500, " "	1,000 ...	3	0	0
" " 1,000, " "	2,000 ...	4	8	0

" " 2,000, and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof, of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for cutting a drainage and irrigation channel, which is to run through the villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore, pergunnah Rurdah, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land 5 miles 240 feet in length and 30 feet in width, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

H. J. Reynolds,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 22nd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Goyaram's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the roads from Mullarpore to Mouressur, and Kamra to Andi :—

(1) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the north by the new road, and on the west and south by mâl lands :

(2) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 cottahs and 12¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the land of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands :

(3) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 16½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands:

(4) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south and west by the new road, and on the north by the lands of Beni Mundul's jote :

(5) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south by the lands of Srirup Sutrodhur, and on the west and east by mâl lands :

It is hereby declared that for the above purposes pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 6 cottahs 15¼ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kamra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plot of land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Panchcourie's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Mullapore to Mouressur :—

In the village of Ramchunderpore, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs and 18¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the west by the lands of Panchcourie chowkidar, on the south and north by a go-path, and on the east by mâl lands :

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs 18¾ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Ramchunderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Krishna's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Kamra to Andi :—

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a go-path, on the east by a waste land, and on the south by the lands of Sriram Mundul :

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a tank, and on the south and east by mâl lands:

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 19¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, and on the south, west, and east by mâl lands:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs 11½ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kolyanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Jeebun's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Doobrajpore to Elambazar:—

(1) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the land of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the waste lands of the zemindar:

(2) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the mâl lands of the zemindar:

(3) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 2 gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the south, north, and west by the lands of Amir Ali:

(4) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 13¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the east, west, and south by the lands of Mobarak Ali:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 2 cottahs 14¼ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid villages of chok Fayzullabad and Aulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a scientific institution, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 2 beeghas 15 cottahs, more or less, with buildings thereon, known as premises No. 210, Bow Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by tenanted land No. 1, Champatollah 2nd Lane, belonging to Prem Chand Boral; on the south partly by premises No. 211, Bow Bazar Street, standing in the name of the Administrator-General, administrator to the estate of Elizabeth Heather, partly by Bow Bazar Street and partly by premises No. 204, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Ramtonoo Seal; on the east partly by tenanted land No. 1, Champatollah 2nd Lane, belonging to Prem Chand Boral, partly by premises No. 204, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Ramtonoo Seal, partly by premises No. 205, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Takoor Dass and Hurry Dass Dey, partly by premises No. 206, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to W. W. Bird, Esq., and partly by premises No. 209, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to Bissumbhur Dutt, and on the west partly by premises No. 211, Bow Bazar Street, belonging to the Administrator-General, administrator to the estate of Elizabeth Heather, and partly by a public drain, is required for the above purpose in the aforesaid town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a Tramway in the Northern Division of the town of Calcutta, it is

hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land about 600 feet in length and 20 to 120 feet in breadth is required within the aforesaid town of Calcutta, running north-east in a curve line from land recently purchased by Government from Kadambani Dossee, widow of Nundo Lall Pal, to the Municipal Railway, containing by estimation 8 beeghas, more or less, and bounded on the north by land recently purchased by Government, the Upper Chitpore Road, late Raja Rajkissen Bahadoor's land, and the Municipal Railway; on the east by the Municipal Railway; on the south by the Bag Bazar Street and remaining portions of premises Nos. 193 and 196, the property of Idol Aurnopurna Thakooranee, the Upper Chitpore Road, premises No. 230, remaining portion of premises No. 229, and premises No. 233, Upper Chitpore Road, the property respectively of Rajkrishna Mitra, Hurro Chunder Pal, and Kadambani Dossee, administratrix to the estate of her minor son Radhabinod Pal; and on the west by the new river-side road.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the offices of the Collector under Act X of 1870 for Calcutta at Alipore, and of the Port Commissioners, No. 7, Strand Road, Calcutta.

This cancels the declaration dated the 15th November 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, page 1422.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 617C.S.

The 19th February 1876.—Baboo Brojendro Kumar Seal, Second Subordinate Judge 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to be Second Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

The 21st February 1876.—Baboo Roodra Kant Biswas, Moonsif of Dukhin Shabazpore, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the first week of February 1876, or from any subsequent date.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Das, B.L., Second Moonsif of Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd April 1876, or from any subsequent date.

ERRATUM.—*The 21st February* 1876.—In the Notification dated the 20th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, publishing the names of the First and Second Grade Inspectors who belong to the Government Railway Police—

For 'Mr. C. W. Overtin,' *read* 'Mr. C. W. Overton.'

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the head-quarters of the Khanacool Sub-Registry Office be removed from Heerapore to Khanacool. The arrangement will have effect from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Rajah Shewraj Nundun Sing Bahadoor, of Shahur, in the district of Mozufferpore, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Mohunt Hemnarayan Gir, of Bodh Gya, from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—With reference to the notification published at page 1575 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1866, it is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following

Bye-law (No. 36) as amended by the Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

No person shall carry night-soil through the streets except between the hours of 3 A.M. and 7 A.M., or otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle; and no person shall use any place other than the places approved of by the Commissioners for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

Penalty for infringement of this rule Rs. 20 (twenty only).

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Raja Kali Narain Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, in the district of Dacca, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that Rudra Chunder Mullick, described in the roll below, who was formerly Head Clerk of the Collector's Office at Purneah, and was afterwards dismissed from that appointment for misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Rudra Chunder Mullick.	Bhoyrab Chunder Mullick.	About 34 years.	Hindu, Brahmin (Baroundra.)	About 5 feet 6 inches.	Fair ...	Dhomroy, in Dacca.	Late Head Clerk Purneah Collectorate.

The above-named person is blind in the right eye.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following :—

Bye-laws passed by the Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong for the regulation and cleansing of private privies and premises situated within the limits of that town.

WHENEVER it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioners to be desirable that they should, through servants to be appointed by them, undertake the removal of night-soil from private privies situated within any portion or portions of the town of Chittagong, they shall give public notice by advertisement or otherwise that they will, from and after a certain date, undertake the removal thereof: provided that not less than two-thirds of the householders on whose premises there are private privies within such stated portion or portions shall apply in writing to the office of the Municipal Commissioners for such services.

2. The Municipal Commissioners shall, on the receipt of such requisition in writing, make arrangements for the removal of night-soil from private premises and privies the owners or occupiers of which shall desire their services: provided that no soil will be removed from any premises or privy unless the owner or occupier thereof shall make payment at the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the cost of such removal at the following rates :—

For three months, in advance, not exceeding two annas per inmate per mensem.

For one month, in advance, not exceeding two annas and six pies per inmate per mensem.

3. On receipt of such payment in advance, the Commissioners shall appoint a sweeper to remove the soil from the said privy or premises in such manner, and at such hours, as may be hereafter determined.

4. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, whose scavengering the Municipal Commissioners thus undertake to perform, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises for the removal of any night-soil or filth within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

5. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable movable receptacle of tin, iron, or earthenware. Such receptacle, if not within a closed building, must be kept covered, so as to prevent rain from entering or noxious smells from being emitted.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

6. Every person paying for the cleansing of his privy shall be entitled to have his privy receptacle cleaned once in 24 hours, and shall further, without additional payment, be entitled to have any domestic refuse removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners once in 24 hours: provided that the said refuse be deposited in a suitable movable receptacle, similar to that directed in the case of privies, and placed as conveniently near the roadside as circumstances will admit of.

7. Any person who has not made payment to the Commissioners for the removal of night-soil may, on application to the Municipal Commissioners, with their consent, and on payment of a rate such as they may approve, not exceeding one rupee per mensem, have refuse (either from domestic, manufacturing, or trading sources), other than night-soil, removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the same provision as is contained in Bye-law 6.

8. No householder, having made payment as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of the period for which such payment has been made, be subject to any domiciliary visit of inspection of his privy or premises by any overseer or other officer of the Municipality unless he neglects to comply with the provisions of Bye-laws 5 to 7: provided always that any overseer or other officer of the Municipality shall be at liberty to inspect any privy or premises during the hours fixed for the removal of night-soil.

9. Any householder, the scavengering of whose premises the Commissioners have undertaken to perform, may at any time discontinue such services by giving notice in writing to the Commissioners, but shall not be entitled to any refund on account of services unperformed, or of the sum, or any portion thereof, paid by him in advance.

10. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, the disposal of whose night-soil the Municipality may not have undertaken, shall, after 6 hours' notice, give free access to his house, land, or premises to any officer, not under the rank of an overseer, who may wish to inspect the same within such hours as the Municipality may from time to time determine.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

11. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well, privy, or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated, shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy, as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

12. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water), or into any other receptacle but one of the nature described in Bye-law 5.

13. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cess-pool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matters in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

14. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises if at any time it seems to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infections or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to charge a fee, at a rate to be fixed hereafter by the Municipal Commissioners according to circumstances, for the reception of night-soil to be deposited at their depôts by any mehter or person other than their own servants, and such fee shall be paid in advance for not less than one month. Unless such charge be paid, the soil will not be received.

16. Every Municipal mehter shall be numbered and registered, and shall be furnished with a badge bearing his number and depôt number.

17. Any person whose scavengering the Commissioners have undertaken to perform under these rules, and whose privy or house depôt has remained uncleansed after the hour fixed for the purpose, may give notice either at the office of the Commissioners, or to the nuisance inspector, or conservancy overseer of the division, or to any jemadar or peon, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to report, through his immediate superiors, immediately on receipt of such complaint.

18. No place shall be used for the collection of night-soil, or as a tolah, depôt, without a license from the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

19. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

20. Every householder shall permit the mehter to enter his privy from 5 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 8 to 10 P.M. from 1st March to 31st October, and from 6 to 8 A.M., and from 7 to 9 P.M. from 1st November to 30th April.

21. Every holder of a license for public necessary, or tolah-mehter, shall convey his night-soil daily to such places, and at such hours, as the Municipal Commissioners shall decide, and shall there dispose of it in such manner as shall from time to time be directed.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portions of the Government notifications dated the 20th February 1869 and 22nd September 1870, relating to the South Suburban Town in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby notified that from 1st of April 1876 the said town will, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.) comprise the villages situated within the boundaries specified below:—

On the north.—The river Hooghly and the southern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta, from the village of Dumdumah to that of Chandpore or Russah; then the Mollahate-road eastward to its junction with the Gurreah Haut road; then the Gurreah Haut road northeward to its junction with the Kanklay kutcha road; then the Kanklay road eastward to the Calcutta South Eastern State Railway; then the said railway line and the south-eastern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta as far north as the village of Tengrah (south); and then the villages of Tengrah (south) and Topseah (east).

On the east.—The following villages, viz.:—Topseah (east), Topseah, Kooshtea, Bedeadanga, Bandel, Ooloobariah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Dhakooryah, Saleempore Aruckpore, Chandpore or Russah, and Pootearee.

On the south and west.—The southern limit of the village of Pootearee to the Kowrahpookooriah Khall; then the Kowrahpookooriah and the Cherial Khalls as far west as the Diamond Harbour road; then that road southward to the khall which intersects the village of Hanspooookreah; then that khall to the western limit of the Hanspookooreah village; then the following villages, viz. Kalagatchee, Bangpotha, Dureebangpotta, Kismut Sursoonah Jote Ballve, Sibrampore, Goragacha, Keoruchuck, Parrae, Suntoshbattee, &c., Sanpah, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, Indree, Singerathee, Futheypore, Ramdasathee, Moodealee, Dhobaparah, and Dumdumah.

Note.—Excepting the villages of Saleempore, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, and Ramdasathee, all villages named as situated on the boundaries are included in the South Suburban Town. Parts of the villages of Futteyahpore, Singerathee, Indree, Aruckpore, &c., Dhakooreah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Pootearee, and Hanspookur, do not fall within the boundaries of the town.

The boundaries of the suburbs of Calcutta were defined in the Bengal Government Notification dated 15th June 1869, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem.

The detached villages of Gurreah and Baharhans appertain to the jurisdiction of the South Suburban Town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portion of the Government Notification dated the 20th February 1869, under which the villages of Rajpore, Hurinavee, and Malincha, were included in the South Suburban Town, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 these villages, together with the villages of Kodalia, Mynuggur, Juggudul, and Erachee, with their hamlets, will form a separate township, to be called the Rajpore Town, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C).

The boundaries of the town will be as follows:—

On the north.—The villages of Ookeelah, Paikpara, Malikapore, Boozoorg Rajpore, Rajpore *alias* Khoord Rajpore, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore.

On the east.—The villages of Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, Bungsheedhurpore, &c., Kodalia, Malincha, Joypore, and Mynuggur Lakhiraj.

On the south and south-west.—The southern and western limits of the villages Malincha, Joypore, Kodalia, Cheennaparah, Hurinavee, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, northward to the southern boundary of the village of Juggudul, and then the southern limits of villages Juggudul and Dhamyetolla.

On the west.—The western limits of villages Juggudul, Erachee, and Ookeela Paikpara.

Note.—The villages named above as situated on the boundaries are included in this town.

Under Section 41, the Magistrate is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

Under Section 42, it is hereby declared that the Town Committee in a meeting shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate, as defined in Schedule B of the Act, with the exception of those mentioned in Clauses 1 to 14 of Schedule K; and the Town Committee shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate as defined in Schedule C.

It is further notified that the provisions of Schedule K of the Act are extended to this town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that on and after the 1st April 1876, and subject to the limitations contained in the above section, every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within, or let for hire within or without the municipal limits of the town of Dacca, and used within them, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Dacca, with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th January 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the village of Ramporehat and the adjoining villages of Bramanigram and Kalsora, in the district of Moorshedabad.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd February 1876.—Under the power vested in him by Section 2, Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the provisions of Act II of 1867 to the town of Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, with effect from 1st March next. The limits of the town for the extension of this Act will be the same as those prescribed for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th February 1876.—With reference to the notification dated the 18th November 1875, published at page 1450 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 24th idem, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the continued employment, for a further period of three months, of the extra police force quartered in equal proportion at each of the stations of Doorga Hât and Bukshee Mahomed Bazar for keeping the peace between the farmers and ryots of the villages within the jurisdiction of the Chagulnya Police Station, which has recently been transferred from the district of Tipperah to that of Noakholly.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Canal from Baroon to the River Poonpoon at Doodheela, both in the district of Gya, to be called the Main Eastern Canal, first section.

Canal taking off from the 4th mile of the aforesaid Main Eastern Canal at Soonbursa, in the district of Gya, to the river Ganges at Deegah near Dinapore, in the Patna district, to be called the Patna Canal.

No. 89.—With reference to notification by this Department, No. 88, dated the 21st February 1876, it is hereby notified, under Section VI of the "Canals' Act, 1864," that it is intended to levy toll at the following rates and at the undermentioned places on the Western Main Canal:—

Schedule of Rates of Toll to be charged on the Western Main Canal.

Description.		Entering from the East.		Entering from the West.	
		Head works at Dehree.		Bedadi near Sasseram.	
		As.	P.	As.	P.
Vessels	per 100 mds.	13	0	13	0
Large bamboos	" 100	2	0	2	0
Hill ditto	" 1,000	2	0	2	0
Bullahs or poles	" 100	2	0	2	0
Timber	" timber	3	0	3	0

No. 90.—With reference to notification by this Department No. 88, dated 21st February 1876, it is hereby notified, under Section VI of the "Canals' Act, 1864," that it is intended to levy toll at the following rates and at the undermentioned places on the Arrah Canal:—

Schedule of Rates of Toll to be charged on the Arrah Canal.

Description.		Entering from the North.								Entering from the South.							
		Terminal Lock at Sinaurrah.		Railway at Arrah.		Chownree Lock No. 7.		Nasreegunge Lock No. 2.		Dehree Head Lock.		Nasreegunge Lock No. 2.		Chownree Lock No. 7.		Railway at Arrah.	
		As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
Vessels	per 100 mds.	7	0	13	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	13	0	7	0
Large bamboos in floats	" 100	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Hill ditto ditto	" 1,000	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Bullahs and poles	" 100	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Timber in rafts	" timber.	1	6	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	1	6

No. 91.—With reference to notification by this Department No. 88, dated the 21st February 1876, it is hereby notified, under Section VI of the "Canals' Act, 1864," that it is intended to levy toll at the following rates and at the undermentioned places on the Patna Canal:—

Schedule of Rates of Toll to be charged on the Patna Canal.

Description.		Entering from the North.										Entering from the South.									
		Terminal Lock Deegah.		Railway at Kagowl.		Bickrum Lock No. 10.		Urwal Lock No. 7.		Daoodnugger Lock No. 3.		Head Lock at Baroon.		Daoodnugger Lock No. 3.		Urwal Lock No. 7.		Bickrum Lock No. 10.		Railway at Kagowl.	
		As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
Vessels	per 100 mds.	3	0	10	0	11	6	13	0	12	6	12	6	13	0	11	6	10	0	3	0
Large bamboos in floats	" 100	0	6	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Hill ditto ditto	" 1,000	0	6	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Bullahs or poles	" 100	0	6	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	6
Timber in rafts	" timber	0	9	2	9	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	9	0	9

[First Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.) :—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged. Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of the canal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 21st February 1876.

No. 57.—*Notification.*—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are re-published for information :—

No. 519, *of the* 16*th December* 1875.—The services of Captain W. H. Rathborne, R.E., on the establishment of Director of State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department.

No. 77, *of the* 16*th February* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having approved of the substitution of the title of Examiner of Public Works Accounts for that of Controller of Public Works Accounts, it is hereby notified that the former designation shall henceforth be adopted in all official correspondence, with the usual modifications for the several ranks.

No. 80, *of the* 18*th February* 1876.—The following Engineer Apprentices are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, with effect from 21st September 1875 :—

Mr. W. P. Milne.
Baboo Krith Chunder Chowdry.

No. 58.—*Appointment.*—Captain W. H. Rathborne, R.E., Executive Engineer, Third Grade, is appointed to the special duty of inquiring and reporting upon proposed light railways in Central Bengal.

Captain Rathborne joined his appointment on the 1st February 1876, before noon.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 17*th February* 1876.

No. 77.—*Leave.*—In modification of the orders marginally noted, Mr. H. C. Levinge, Superintending Engineer, First Grade, Sone Circle, is granted furlough for one year under Section 7 of Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 56, dated 7th February 1876.

Mr. Levinge is also granted subsidiary leave for thirteen days with effect from the 10th proximo.

The 18*th February* 1876.

No. 78.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. Clerke, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-one days, under Section 12 Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant.

No. 79.—*Appointment.*—Baboo Avinas Chunder Mookerjea is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Overseer of the First Grade on probation, and posted to the Sone Circle.

The 21*st February* 1876.

No. 80.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. W. A. Protz, Overseer, First Grade, late Debree Division, ceased to belong to the department from the forenoon of the 27th January 1876.

No. 400, dated 17th December 1875.

No. 81.—*Leave.*—Baboo Ramjewan Lall, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Western Sone Survey Division, is granted sick leave from 3rd to 30th October last, both days inclusive, under Section 3, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 82.—*Notification.*—Mr. A. Clerke, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 31st ultimo of the special leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th instant.

No. 34, dated 24th January 1876.

The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 83.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. R. B. Claudius, Overseer, First Grade, left the Byturnee Division on the afternoon of the 1st instant, to join the South-Western Circle.

No. 43, dated 20th January 1876.

IRRIGATION.

No. 84.—*Declarations.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Drainage Cut No. 1, commencing from a point in the sixteenth mile of the Doomraon Branch Canal in mouzah Audhar, pergunnah Dumdar, zillah Shahabad, and terminating at a point near the bank of the Kao Nuddee in mouzah Kawaic in the same pergunnah and zillah. It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 4,875

feet, more or less, in length and 20 to 50 feet in breadth, and containing 2 acres 2 roods 22½ poles of land, more or less, is required for the above purpose in the said district of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is situated in or passes through or near to mouzahs Audhar, Atroulia, and Kawaie, pergunnah Dumdar, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the aforesaid drainage cut may be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

No. 85.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Drainage Cut No. 2, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land, measuring 1 mile, and 4,100 feet, more or less, in length, and varying from 30 to 70 feet in breadth, aggregating 7 acres and 13¼ poles of land, more or less, are required in the villages named.

First strip, commencing near the 20th mile of the Doomraon Branch Canal and terminating a little above the 20¼ mile of the same, and passing through or near to the villages of Koath and Deogannah, Pergunnah Dumdar, zillah Shahabad.

Second strip, commencing from a point a little below the 20¾ mile of the Doomraon Branch Canal and terminating at a point near the bank of the Kao Nuddee and passing through or near to the villages Tendoo Bahar, and Bhonda Deb, pergunnah Dumdar, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the above drainage cut can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

No. 86.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Drainage Cut No. 3, to commence in the 27th mile of the Doomraon Branch Canal in mouzah Kadkinar, pergunnah Bhogpore, and to terminate at a point on the bank of the Kao Nuddee, in mouzah Kadkinar, pergunnah Bhogpore, zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land, measuring one mile in length, more or less, and varying from 24 to 36 feet in width, more or less, and containing 3 acres and 33 poles of land, is required within the aforesaid district of Shahabad.

The said strip of land is situated in or passes through or near to the mouzahs Kadkinar and Kesut, pergunnah Bhogpore, zillah Shahabad.

The land plans of the said drainage cut may be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

No. 87.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for Drainage Cut No. 5, on the left bank of the Doomraon Branch Canal, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, the following strips of land extending over three miles in length, and varying from 30 to 370 feet in width, and passing through or near to mouzahs Rampore and Sarya, pergunnah Bhogpore, zillah Shahabad, aggregating 5 acres and 19¼ poles of land, more or less, are required within the villages aforesaid.

1st and 2nd strips in the 31st mile in mouzah Rampore.

3rd strip in mile 32nd in mouzah Rampore.

4th strip in mile 33rd in mouzah Sarya.

The plan of the drainage cut in question can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, at Arrah, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

No. 88.—*Notifications.*—Agreeably to Section II of the "Canals' Act, 1864" (No. V, B.L.C.), it is hereby declared that the provisions of the said "Canals' Act, 1864" shall, from and after the 1st January 1876, apply to the undermentioned navigable canals :—

Canal from Dehree on Sone to Belthooa on the Grand Trunk Road near Sasseram, both in the district of Shahabad, to be called the Main Western Canal, first section.

Canal taking off from the 5th mile of the aforesaid Main Western Canal at Bank to the river Ganges at Akona, both in the district of Shahabad, to be called the Arrah Canal.

Canal taking off from the 12th mile of the aforesaid Main Western Canal at Bumhunpooka to Kudwa, both in the district of Shahabad, to be called the Buxar Canal, first section.

as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R E*,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 22nd February 1876.

No. 93.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 450 of the 6th December last, published at page 1523, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, it is hereby notified that the 2nd range of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal will remain closed till the 15th of March 1876.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1876.—Under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from the premises at Cossipore, occupied by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. on the north to the southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the port of Calcutta situate between the boundary pillar of the Port, near the Cossipore Gun-foundry on the north and the aforesaid southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1576, *dated Alipore, the* 21*st February* 1876.—Surgeon-Major C. J. Jackson received charge of the Mozufferpore Jail in the forenoon of the 14th February from Surgeon C. J. W. Meadows.

S. S. LYNCH,
Deputy Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

No. 1578, *dated* 21*st February* 1876.—Surgeon P. A. Minas received charge of the Maldah Jail in the forenoon of the 9th February 1876 from Assistant Surgeon Dwarkanath Chatterjee.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major,*
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Original Side.

Notification.—The 15*th February* 1876.—Mr. Shirley Tremearne has been appointed Clerk to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with a lien on his former appointment of Head Assistant in the English Office of the Court on the Appellate side.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 15*th January* 1876

HIGH COURT,
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil.

COPY forwarded to all District Judges. Their particular attention is directed to the responsibility which has been imposed upon them.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department,—No. 3020, *dated Simla, the* 31*st August* 1875.

READ—

Endorsement of the Government of Bengal, No. 2328, dated the 20th July 1875, on a letter from the Registrar of the High Court in Bengal, submitting a statement of receipts and disbursements on account of the employment of ameens in the several Civil Courts during the year 1874-75.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that, adding 10 per cent. for pensions, the receipts and charges on account of the employment of Civil Court Ameens in 1873-74 and 1874-75, and the deficit in each of these years, are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	63,473	78,509	15,036
1874-75	52,700	72,587	19,887

The measures taken by the High Court upon the return of 1873-74 do not appear to have proved effectual The receipts of 1874-75 have fallen off largely, compared with 1873-74. His Excellency in Council accordingly considers that District Judges should be held responsible for the timely and systematic adjustment of their establishments in accordance with the work which they have to do.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and for the issue of further necessary orders.

R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twentieth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৩শে ফেব্রুয়ারি ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২০শে মার্চ সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি ।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Section 14, Act XI of 1865, it is hereby notified that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Monghyr will hold his sittings there in March next from Monday, the 13th, to Saturday, the 25th March, both days inclusive.

MONGHYR, the 20th February 1876. C. A. KELLY, *Judge.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

MR. ASSISTANT COLLECTOR C. M. W. BRETT has been placed in charge of the Pubna treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. F. RAMPINI, *Principal Persl. Asst., for Commr.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN., JULPOIGOREE, the 17th Feby. 1876.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO ATUL CHUNDER CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury from the 8th instant, and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

By order,

TARRUCK NATH MULLICK, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 14th February 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

VERNACULAR Schools for Surveying will be opened on the 1st March 1876, at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack.

A Fee of one rupee a month will be charged for students other than Scholarship-holders.

Only one Master will be appointed for the first year in each school. The salaries eventually will be—

Head Master, Rs 150, rising to Rs. 175.
Second Master, Rs. 75.

Applications for appointments to be sent to the Director of Public Instruction at No. 22, Chowringhee. If a preference is felt for any one school above the others it should be stated.

H. WOODROW, *Offg. Director of Public Instruction.*

FORT WILLIAM, the 15th February 1876.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Presidency College.
Govindacharan	... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Ditto.
David, Ismail	... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhaycharan	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
Munshilal	... Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	... Presidency College.
Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

THE following is a list of the successful Candidates at the Examination for Pleadership and Mookhtarship in Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court, held at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, and Gowhatty, on the 21st and 22nd of January 1876:—

Higher Grade Pleadership.

Haris Chundra Sen.
Gopaul Krishna Ghosh.
Jogendro Nath Sen.
Ramsuran Lal.
Chutoorbhuj Sahoy.
Noor Gopal Basu.

Lower Grade Pleadership.

Syama Kanta Roya.
Tara Prosanna Chaudhuri.
Nilambar Paul.
Jaudu Nauth Hazra.
Choitun Churn Mitter.
Mohendro Chandra Chatterjee.
Baikuth Nath Ghosh.
Jadu Nath Banerji.
Debendro Nath Mookerjee.

Mookhtarship.

Number on Register.	Name of Candidate.
3	Gogon Chunder Chuckerbutty.
7	Denonath Sen.
9	Ooma Churn Guho.
11	Furman Ali Kazi.
13	Modun Mohun Khan Chatterjee.
15	Rohit Chunder Dos.
20	Gunga Narain Ghosal.
25	Shaikh Vilayet Hossain.
27	Gonri Proshad.
30	Syed Abdul Karim.
35	Syed Mahomed Yusuf.
36	Anandi Lal Singh.
38	Shaikh Azizul Hakim.
40	Shaikh Ramzan Ahmed.
41	Shaikh Latafat Hosain.
42	Shaikh Mahomed Hosain.
43	Shaikh Dyanat Hosain.
44	Shaikh Mahomed Amin.
45	Shaikh Fazal Huq.
54	Bama Churn Ghose.
60	Kristibas Satpasti.
61	Kooladaprosad Bishas.
65	Mohendra Chandra Dey.
88	Krista Dhone Dutt.
89	Chunder Kant Dutt.
106	Juggut Chunder Roy Chowdry.
112	Rajani Kanta Chakravarti.
114	Koilash Chandra Ghosh.
115	Shashti Charan Ghosh.
121	Sri Nath Hore.
126	Grish Chunder Chatterjee.
128	Bharut Chunder Mytee.
129	Trailokya Nath Mookerjee.
136	Ram Churn Ghose.
145	Madhusudan Bhattacharjee.
147	Joy Narayan Chaudhuri.
148	Mohimooddeen.
153	Silamat Khan.
155	Syed Ameduddin.
159	Radhikaprasad Bhuttacharjee.
160	Haris Chundra Holdar.
167	Ramkishun Lal.
173	Nursingh Sahoy.
176	Sheikh Sadik Hossein.
177	Syed Mahomed Kubeer.
178	Bankey Lal.
184	Permeshor Sahoy.
186	Ghusentan Lal.
187	Nemdharee Lal.
188	Sheikh Nadir Ali.
189*a*	Ajudhya Proshad
190	Kumeruddin.
182	Mahomed Wuzeer.
196	Koilas Chundra Mazoomdar.
200	Siva Rutun Sanyal.
211	Jugdeo Loll.
213	Hanooman Pershaud.
221	Tharoor Jugdeep Narain.
222	Bhugwan Dutt.
224	Abdus Sattar.
226	Mirza Abdool Majeed.
227	Bishin Chand.
228	Mahomed Abdool Hafiz.
229	Sheikh Kureem Buksh.
232	Sheikh Paumber Reza.
238	Golak Chandra Hoam.
239	Navin Chandra Hoam.
250	Sakhawat Ali.
252	Basharat Hossein.
253	Birj Beharee Loll.
255	Mahomed Yakoob.
263	Tajammool Hossein.
267	Mowrat Hossein.
273	Sheikh Ali Hossen.
284	Sheikh Jamalooddeen Ahmed.
286	Brijcoomar Singh.
296	Sheikh Kadir Buksh.
301	Ishree Prosad Kower.
302	Manraj Sahai.
306	Faizla Huck.
307	Gonesh Dutt Dass.
309	Wahid Ool Huck.
310	Sheikh Ikbal Ali.
312	Mahomed Sallah.
326	Sheikh Noor Mahomed.
327	Layakut Hossein.
330	Krishno Chunder Sirkar.
336	Abdoolah Khan.
342	Ashiruddin Ahmed.
349	Srikali Mookerjee.
352	Sital Chunder Chowdhry.
355	Uma Charain Bhattacharji.

The case of Candidate No. 300 is still under consideration.

Certificates under the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Board of Examiners will be forwarded for distribution to the successful candidates by the Judges of their respective districts.

By order of the Board of Examiners,

E. J. TREVELYAN, *Secy. to the Board of Exmrs. for Pleadership and Mookhtarship.*

The 18th February 1876.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 16th February 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,22,459	2,64,023	3,22,858	26,09,340
French Kurkutch ...	73,860	...	......	73,860
Italian Punga ...	51,555	...	......	51,555
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,23,914	...	16,265	1,40,179
Malabar ditto ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay ditto ...	84,323	...	3,142	87,465
Madras ditto ...	2,45,647	...	25,150	2,70,797
Coconada ditto ..	11,003	...	5,474	16,477
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,62,825	...	9,800	3,72,625
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	...	29,080	52,148
Cadiz ditto ...	30,596	...	......	30,596
Aden ditto ...	11,696	...	......	11,696
Total ...	30,53,686	2,64,023	4,11,769	37,29,478

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd February 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 190*B.*

THE attention of merchants and shippers is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 88), being an Act to make provision for giving powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships, and published in Part IA, pages 53 to 56, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th November 1875, and especially to Section 3, which is as follows:—

3. "From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain—corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels—shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five."

"The Master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

Attention is also called to the description given in Section 18 as follows of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 of what vessels are to be deemed British ships:—

Section 18—"No ship shall be deemed to be a *British* ship unless she belongs wholly to owners of the following description; that is to say—

(1.) "Natural-born *British* subjects:

"Provided that no natural-born subject who has taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State shall be entitled to be such Owner as aforesaid, unless he has subsequently to taking such last mentioned Oath, taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and is, and continues to be during the whole period of his so being an Owner, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Member of a *British* Factory, or Partner in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom or in some other place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

(2.) "Persons made Denizens by Letters of Denization or naturalized by or pursuant to any Act of the Imperial Legislatures, or by or pursuant to any Act or Ordinance of the proper Legislative Authority in any *British* Possession.

"Provided that such persons are, and continue to be during the whole period of their so being owners, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Members of a *British* Factory, or Partners in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom, or in some other Place within Her Majesty's Dominions, and have taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty subsequently to the period of their being so made Denizens or naturalized.

(3.) "Bodies Corporate established under, subject to the Laws of, and having their Principal Place of Business in the United Kingdom or some *British* Possession."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 17th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 81B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74 and 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium ...	...	1873-74	1,120	
		1874-75	1,115	
				2,235
Benares " ...	...	1873-74	1,550	
		1874-75	135	
				1,685
		Total	...	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

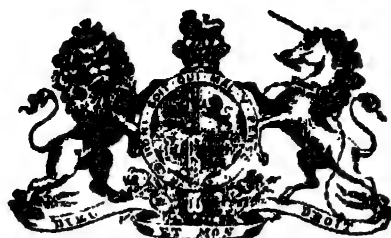
4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ..	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3.910
Ditto Thursday. 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3.910
Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th January 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 5.—*Fort William, the* 14*th February* 1876.—*Notification.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate F. R. Cockerell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 97.—*Fort William, the* 14*th February* 1876.—*Appointment.*—*Medical.*—Surgeon Major J. Elliot, M.D., Principal Medical Store-keeper, Bengal Presidency, to officiate as Surgeon to the Presidency General Hospital during the absence on furlough of Surgeon Major J. Ewart, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 106.—*The* 18*th February* 1876.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon Major H. Cayley, Officiating Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, to officiate also as Marine Surgeon, Calcutta.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1016.—*Fort William, the* 16*th February* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Accounts.*—Mr. F. de H. Larpent is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

No. 1025.—*The* 17*th February* 1876.—Furlough for nineteen months, without medical certificate, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave, is granted to Mr. J. Westland, Accountant-General, Central Provinces.

No. 1038.—*The* 18*th February* 1876.—The following Financial Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 14, dated 20th January 1876, is published for general information :—

" I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments for the year 1876-77 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and nine pence three farthings (1*s.* 9¾*d*) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable."

No. 943.—*The* 18*th February* 1876.—*Separate Revenue*—*Post Office.*—Mr. W. Alpin is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta during the absence of Mr. E. C. George, on furlough, or until further orders.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 154.—*Fort William, the 15th February* 1876.—The services of Surgeon C. J. H. Warden, of the Medical Department, officiating in medical charge 13th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 162.—*The 17th February* 1876.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgeon-Major Neil Benjamin Baillie, of the Medical Department,—for one year, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 170.—*The 18th February* 1876.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

*   *   *   *   *

Surgeon-Major Edmund John Hoskins, M.D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Maldah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 16th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Choitro 1282, B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on toujee.	Class.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Arrears due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
8	1	Taraf Amarak, Pergunnah Chandlye.	Khosal Mundle and Deanatullah Biswas	1,772 9 0	676 0 0	To be sold for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

W. DUNBAR BLYTH, *Asst. Collector, in charge.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy: sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1 641-2-8; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhery, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Praunath Mitter, Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shita Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nunda Mookerjee, Nobo Kisari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876.

A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, corresponding with 19th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
137	1st class...	Lot Kantari, pergunnah Zoynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7	Mr. A. Hume Smith, manager of the estate of minor, Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Sebaet of the Hindu god Radhaballabh Tagore, Sheikh Beder Bukht, Benimadhab Chuckerbutty, Gopiballabh Chuckerbutty, Bhokari Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Sheikh Jasimuddin, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jumma for the entire lot, Rs. 1,486-11; that is, exclusive of the separate share of Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Rs. 659-1-10, Rs. 827-9-2.	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estates, except those of the persons mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, the 27th January 1876. R. D. HUME, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.			Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.						Arrears of revenue due from the estate.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	K.	M.	D.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedaetullah and others ..	618	7	4	618	7	4	0	0	0	4	4	9½
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul ..	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812	11	0	355	5	5¼	0	0	0	28	12	9½
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532	8	0¾	221	3	6¼	0	0	0	18	14	7½
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul ..	Nandram Shukul and others	817	1	1¼	722	1	1½	0	0	0	4	0	2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ..	1,142	7	5¼	524	3	8¼	0	0	0	11	3	9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others ...	695	4	3	695	4	3	0	0	0	7	6	4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others.	1,281	1	0¾	1,281	1	0¾	0	0	0	6	9	11½
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954	8	4	157	9	3	0	0	0	39	5	2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715	11	9	119	1	7½	0	0	0	13	14	4½
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,669	6	9	752	4	9	5	0	0	2	11	7
11	2334	Jaitherbhatgam, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jincha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094	1	2½	1,834	1	1	11	15	0	10	11	6½
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah ..	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441	1	0¾	217	11	5	10	0	0	8	13	5½
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821	5	4	285	8	8	3	0	0	12	11	8½
14	2450	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ...	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663	7	5	280	1	6	0	0	0	2	4	8½
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jobraj Sing, Bempershad, and others ..	1,815	13	9½	539	0	2	5	10	8	0	9	2
16	2613	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ..	Kuldip Narain	3,146	10	8	363	3	7	0	0	0	6	15	11
17	2613	Ditto ditto .	Harihar Sing	3,146	10	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others . ..	12,485	1	3½	1,948	12	7	2	19	8	68	7	11½
19	2816	Ditto ditto .	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301	11	0¾	691	3	3½	0	0	0	20	14	8
20	2816	Ditto ditto ..	Chetru Lal	7,301	11	0¾	2	11	8	0	0	0	0	4	0
21	2984	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648	0	6	227	1	10¾	0	0	0	27	2	2½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Purneah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on Tuesday, the 29th February 1876, corresponding with 20th Falgoon 1283 F.S., and 18th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estates.

No. 181.—Mehal Gangee, pergunnah Soorjapoor, recorded proprietors Golam Ashgar, Khajah Torabali, Maniruddin, Khoram Ali, Sadut Ali, Hamid Ali, Imdad Ali, Mussamuts Bhuttun, Blunki, Tasooduck Hossain, Imdad Hossain, Ozeerali, Belawat Hossain, Bibi Sailun, Golam Mahomad, Syed Enaet Hossain, Mahomad Zamah, Amanatullah, Aghory, Buksh, Rezaullah, Meajan, Meer Meghoo, Mussamut Mumjum, Mussamut Sahadmun, Golab Chand Ram, Mahomad Khalil, Mahomad Hyder, Abdool Sutter, self and guardian of Abdul Jubbur and Sahdatullah, minor sons of Sheik Jubbur Bux, Mussamut Khosman, wife of Peermahomad, guardian of Hossain Bux, &c.—Sudder jumma is Rs 791-3-5.

No. 300.—Mehal Dulungaon, pergunnah Futtehpore Singhea, recorded proprietors Mussamut Meharzan, Sheik Basarat Ali, Sher Mahomad, Dost Mahomad, and Mahant Omrow Bharti.—Sudder jumma Rs. 825-0-4.

J. J. LIVESAY, *Covd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

PURNEAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	1st Class ..	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Haradhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hefazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hefazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ..	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	393	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Doss	2,083 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,340 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ..	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

F. MCLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Debi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 433.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11½ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1½ and police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1-0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Durbhangah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Cheyet, 1283 Fasilee, Tuesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Consecutive number.	Number of the revenue roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.			Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.			REMARKS.
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	35	Janupore Roodur, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nath Singh and Domie Lall.	2,891	5	7	31	3	4	In this mehal the share of other maliks have been separated under Act XI of 1859, and separate accounts opened, the Government jumma of which has been paid in full; only Rs. 31-3-4 out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 180-12-7 on account of the share of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
2	35	Ditto	Rai Nundipat Mahtha Bahadoor, Baij Nauth Sahai, and others.	2,891	5	7	22	14	8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 22-14-8 out of a sudder jumma of Rs. 382-1-6¾ on account of joint shares of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
3	48	Mathour Mohabulpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Jhukri Singh, Udit Narayan Singh, Bhagut Dyal Singh, Takoor Dyal Singh, Showram Chowdhory, Ramapoch Chowdhory, and Ram Seuahi Chowdhory.	1,738	14	3	1	3	10½	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 1-3-10½ out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 231-8-4½ on account of joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
	53	Mohanpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Singh.	3,244	9	3	6	8	9	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 6-8-9 out of the total jumma of Rs. 281-4-9 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
5	53	Ditto	Gujraj Singh Chowdhory, Byjoo Singh, Ramdyal Chowdhory, Debipershad Chowdhory, Behit Singh, Baboo Gooroopershad Singh, Baboo Rambharosee Singh, Baboo Bhoop Narayan Singh, Ram Rucha Singh, Bhikoo Singh, and Nauth Singh.	3,244	9	3	65	0	11	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 65-0-11 out of the total jumma of Rs. 359-13-5 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
6	55	Mullkullypore Boozoorg, pergunnah Balagutch.	Rajcoomar Singh, Baboo Simbhoo Singh, Baboo Kassi Singh, Baboo Ram Lall Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh.	3,437	5	4	10	13	8	Ditto ditto: only Rs. 10-13-8 out of sudder jumma of Rs. 241-11-2 on account of the joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.

E. S. MOSELEY, *Offg. Collector.*

DURBHANGAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 1 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th Febuary 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be relized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

No. in the rent-roll.	Class.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	
36	1st class permanently settled estate.	Kissimpoor, pergunnah Raneehatee and Monohurshahee.	Syed Abdool Huq, Syed Abdool Jubber, Syed Subkootolla, Syed Abdoolla, Syed Abdool Hakim, Syed Noorun Nubbee, Syed Mohamed, Syed Mojohorul Huq, Syed Hobeebullah, Syed Abdoolalli.	609 14 9	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
93	Ditto ..	Korooie, pergunnah Beenudnagore.	Degambor Roy, Gourmoni Dossi, Shymnasoondooree Dossi. Attaor Rohoman, Abdool Futtah, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed, Mohamed Taha, and Syed Mahomed Moosa. Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee, Teloke Chund Baboo.	1,399 7 6	The following shares, in respect of which a separate account has been opened under the provisions of Section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be excluded from sale, viz. 5 annas 6 gundas share of Telokechand Baboo, for Rs. 546-10-8. The remaining shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 852-12-10, will be put up to sale. The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
97	Ditto	ditto	Protapnarain, Taraprosad, and Komolakant Roy, Bhoobonessuree Dabea, Syed Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed Moosa, Syed Mohamed Taha, Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee.	520 10 6	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
5178	Ditto	Chandootea, pergunnah Shahabad.	Syed Ahamud, Syed Johorun Nubbee, Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khoboera Bibee, Talea Bibee, and Futterma Bibee, mother and guardian of minor Syed Mahomed Moosa, Syed Mahomed Taha Rohemun Nessa Bibee, and Soeda Bibbee.	908 9 1	Ditto ditto.

BURDWAN, the 16th February 1876. E. H. WHINFIELD, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongenee Dabee, and Tareenee Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagore Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabee and Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876. W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 20th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 470.—Mehal Muhurja, pergunnah Boheah; sudder jumma Rs. 522-10-8; recorded proprietors Dewan Ramjeawan Sing and Baboo Ram Koomar Sing. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 194-3-2.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 723.—Mehal Bunarpore, pergunnah Chausa; sudder jumma Rs. 2,896-0-0; recorded proprietors Lala Thakoor Pershad, Behary Tewari, Busunt Tewari, and others. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 82-3-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 26th January 1876. C. H. VOWELL, *for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Bengali 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballai, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Ganganarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	303	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Mecah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 0
955	511	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1468	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Missri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srimbas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Kousuliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Soondei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 3 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Ranglata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 3 11
2628	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Baugshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patlaik, Soondarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myte, Srimatia Prasannomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakrista Bera and Santoseram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathcharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagaboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 3 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 3 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. H. L. HARRISON, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Noakholly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Tuesday, the 14th March 1876, corresponding with the 2nd Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For Arrears of Revenue.

Number on Towjee.	Name of Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
1446	Ohur Romiz	Sreemutty Koremanessa Chowdarin, Abul Khoir, and Ameenoollah Chowdry.	2,387 9 0	

KALLYNATH BOSE, *Deputy Collector, for Officiating Collector.*

NOAKHOLLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 14th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 10th Chyte 1283 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Serial No.	Number on rent-roll.	Name of estates and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma of entire estate.	Sudder jumma of the estate to be sold.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	155	Sandhadamur, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Saheb Sahee and others .	1,567 9 3	17 12 4	2 7 4
2	......	Aswaree bunjurea, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,567 9 3	25 1 0	2 13 3
3	821	Makoondpur Singhara, pergunnah Bissarah	Rampersad Singh, &c. ..	1,974 1 9	453 4 11	7 1 7
4	1106	Sewdaspur, pergunnah Gudh Chaond ...	Radhamohun Sahai and others	1,044 3 1	34 11 6	8 10 6
5	1106	Busuntdeo Morwa, pergunnah Gudh Chaond.	Sundur Sahai ...	1,044 3 1	28 1 6	7 0 4
6	1213	Chak Narsen, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Gunga Persad ..	511 4 7	95 1 6	23 12 0
7	1228	Shahpur Kowatpur, pergunnah Hajeepur	Kour Singh, &c. ...	506 10 8	506 10 8	29 10 3
8	1235	Kurmupur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Manori Singh, &c. ...	585 3 9	585 3 9	51 5 0
9	1242	Gobindpur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Ajeet Narain Singh and others	1,293 9 0	517 6 3	80 6 5
10	1660	Buchowlee, pergunna Kusmah ...	Mungnuram Singh ...	845 4 3	24 6 3	10 11 5
11	1692	Talooqa Saree, pergunnah Kusmah ...	Ramnarain Singh ...	1,382 10 4	26 7 0	3 2 8
12	1824	Talooqa Narawan, pergunnah Morma Koord	Phoolwant Singh ...	1,729 9 6	88 0 4	8 6 4
13	1824	Ditto ditto ...	Shewdayal Singh, &c. ..	1,729 9 6	1,409 13 7	30 15 5
14	2101	Churooa, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Punchani Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	38 7 11	8 8 0
15	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Futuh Narain Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	42 3 3	3 8 0
16	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Mussamut Doolaree Koour, mother and guardian of Jungbahadur and Heeralall.	1,413 9 1	16 6 6	2 14 0
17	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Jago Koour ...	1,413 9 1	22 9 0	3 0 0
18	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Ganda Koour ...	1,413 9 1	30 13 0	4 15 0
19	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Bustee Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	45 3 8	6 3 0
20	2101	Ditto ditto ..	Gudar Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	41 12 8	5 7 0
21	2101	Misrowlia Jugdis, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Show Sahai Sahee ..	1,413 9 1	28 2 3	7 1 0
22	2101	Talguruhua, pergunnah Bissarah ..	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	23 11 0	5 3 0
23	2101	Chuk Mahmood, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	35 2 3	8 12 0
24	2126	Manikagazee, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Nukchaid Rai, &c. .	829 14 9	24 2 9	2 1 0
25	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Lakho Koour, &c. ...	829 14 9	28 1 5	5 4 0
26	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Singh, &c. ...	829 24 9	24 3 3	1 9 0
27	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Narain Sahai ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	6 5 0
28	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Rai ...	829 14 9	12 1 7	1 0 0
29	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Munrukhun Singh ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	4 3 0
30	2126	Sumaha, pergunnah Bissarrah ...	Ramjeon Misor ...	829 14 9	54 12 9	2 6 0
31	2824	Burmhowl, pergunnah Naupur ...	Nund Lall ...	921 2 10	190 15 11	23 14 0
32	2680	Chintamonpur, pergunnah Ruttee ...	Doorgheja Singh ...	763 5 7	572 7 2	11 0 5
33	2952	Boaria appertaining to Bhagwaupur Keola, pergunnah Surrossa.	Mussamut Soonowla Koour ...	1,306 12 6	27 8 0	1 12 0
34	3446	Talooqa Gowra, pergunnah Kirsutt ...	Ram Monohur Lall ...	1,048 5 9	524 2 10	11 13 7
35	5670	Bungaon, pergunnah Nanpur ...	Apoooh Singh ..	3,060 8 0	41 0 6	4 9 0

T. DALTON, Cortd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.

MOZUFFERPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeeguree; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantia, kismut Dantia, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6¼. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,144-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 211-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 5th Chaitra 1282 B. E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. of Toujee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
388	Kismat Chinasoo, pergunnah Chinasoo.	Ramchundra Acharjee, Hara Sundari Debya Choudhurani, Daksina Sundari Debya, Bisveswara Sanyal, Sambhoo Chundra Lahiri, Ishan Chundra Acharjee Choudhuri.	1,310 15 0	1 3 0	

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1876. W. M. CLAY, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, in charge.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Feb.	14	4 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Order ...	Dorunda.
„	14	221 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	26 Bundles Round Iron, no mark, or X X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	556 Small Round Bars, no mark, or X X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	92 Bars Angle Iron, X in red and X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	58 Bars Round Iron, no mark, or X X in white ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	6 Bars Angle Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	2 Bales, A. W. & Co.	Ditto ...	S. S. Pleiadis.
„	14	1 Case, Captain Browne, No. 4, Clive Row ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	14	14 Bars Flat Iron, B P A	Order ...	Ditto.
„	14	4 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, M S P	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Sample Parcel, Captain Nuthall, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Sample Parcel, W. R. Williams, passenger ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Sample Parcel, S & C	Order ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Sample Parcel, G in a triangle, D C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Bar Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Bundle Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, Messrs. Madeley & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, 300 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Duke of Devonshire.
„	14	2 Cases, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	4 Cases, 206 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	2 Cases, 300 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	8 Cases, 188 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	3 Cases, 190 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, R R in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, 403 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, 138 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, B. L. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, C B in a diamond, S B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, D & G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, E in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	3 Cases, 74 in a diamond, E D J below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	26 Cases, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	6 Cases, J. P. & Co., with S below in a diamond, L H below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	3 Cases, 21 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	2 Cases, 18 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Bale, M R S T. & Sons	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, N. L. & Co. in a diamond, A below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case Tinplates, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	3 Cases, R M in a diamond, L H below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	4 Cases, 157 in a diamond, R. D. & Co. top, W. H. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	8 Packages, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, S M, with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Case, W E B in a diamond, M below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	14 Cases, W E M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	14	1 Sample Parcel, D S in a diamond, J F top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	21	1 Case, D. Brothers in a triangle	Ditto ...	Duke of Sutherland.
„	21	2 Cases, J. S. & Co., with C below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	21	27 Cases, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	21	1 Case, Westfield	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	21	17 Cases, broad arrow, with I S D below in a semi-circle, Medical Store Department	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	17	1 Case, N C D in a diamond	Ditto ...	County of Sutherland.
„	17	2 Cases, 765 in a diamond, J & Co. below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„	17	12 Bundles Steel, C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	21	10 Cases, 340 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Star of Greece.
„	21	5 Cases, 152 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	1 Case, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Precurseur.
„	15	145 Cases, C. W. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	1 Case, C [illegible] C with P P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	1 Case, E & O, with C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	40 Cases, H. H. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	2 Casks, L J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	1 Case, P. V. C. & Co., with P P below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	15	2 Casks, R J	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 15	1 Case, S L with C below	Order ...	Precurseur.
„ 15	1 Case, S L with K below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	5 Cases, C. W. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	1 Case, 82 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	1 Case, R P & Co., with P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	1 Bundle Sheet Iron, no mark or S R A ...	Ditto ...	City of Poonah.
„ 16	1 Bar Square Iron, no mark...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
„ 16	41 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	City of Oxford.
„ 16	12 Cases, J A & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	11 Cases, S & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 18	1 Keg, T in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 16	1 Sample Package, R D G in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

D. SCOTT,

The 21st February 1876. (605—1) *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 17*th February* 1876.

	Foot Passengers.		Vehicles, &c.		Total.	Remarks.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 6 weeks ending 10th February 1876	2,526 3 9	2,344 0 0	2,916 0 0	2,468 8 6	10,254 13 0	
For the week ending 17th February 1876	424 12 6	346 15 6	472 12 9	410 10 0	1,655 2 9	
Total ...	2,951 0 3	2,691 0 3	3,388 12 9	2,879 2 6	11,909 15 9	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 21st February 1876. (604—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		19,02,805 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...Rs. 1,39,97,914 15 10	3,16,08,493 1 2
General Treasury Balance at Branches	... „ 1,76,10,578 1 4	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,51,73,396 14 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.		7,97,919 4 4
Sundries		4,93,144 0 11
Total ...		8,19,75,759 2 0

ASSETS.		Rs. A. P.
Government Securities		1,68,20,735 0 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		68,64,919 12 2
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		37,24,062 14 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,60,82,609 7 8
Dead Stock		10,67,172 3 0
Stamps		13,076 4 0
Balances with other banks		6,18,844 11 5
Sundries		4,34,835 9 11
Bullion		20,168 13 7
		4,56,46,424 12 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,19,77,066 7 6	3,63,29,334 5 9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 2,43,52,268 14 3	
Total ...		8,19,75,759 2 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy Secy.* R. HARDIE,

Calcutta, 17th February 1876. (598—1) *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February 1876.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	4½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 31st January 1876 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,66,700	1,68,23,300	1,10,28,900	1,58,92,300	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,16,68,800	83,800	5,24,92,400	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,34,13,285
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February 1876	...	......	......	......	......	10,000	500	5,500	......	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	18,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February 1876	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,47,000	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	1,47,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February 1876	...	......	... ..	......	9,000	88,000	42,500	1,60,900	... ..	......	68,300	......	1,41,900	......	......	5,10,600
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,75,700	1,69,21,300	1,10,71,900	1,62,05,700	......	2,53,000	3,17,37,100	83,800	5,26,34,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,88,885
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ..	...	......	... ..	......	17,200	36,400	39,100	25,800	......	2,000	3,70,000	......	73,000	......	......	5,68,500
Balance on 15th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,58,500	1,68,84,900	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Dec. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,258 lakhs; re-transferred from London 2,156 lakhs.
„ 16th Dec. 1875 to 31st „ „ „ „ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1876 „ „ 1 „ „ „ 2 „
„ 16th Jan. „ to 31st „ „ „ „ 7 „ „ „ 11 „
„ 1st Feb. „ to 15th „ „ „ „ 6 „ „ „ 5 „

2,277 — 2,177 „
2,177

Balance against India .. ... 100 lakhs

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th February 1876.

(601—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
332	L 77—38462	20	Kallynath Banerjee.
	L 43—70261	10	
335	L 68—10918	100	Mrs. B. L. Singh.
	,, —10919	100	
336	L 70—03002	1,000	Esau Bin Curtas.
	,, —03003	1,000	
337	L 61—35609	10	Hafez Haffazutoollah.
	,, —35530	10	
338	L 70—05703	1,000	Bissonath Roy Shaha.
339	L 69—26229	100	Rakhal Cunder Roy Chowdury.
340	L 64—21134	20	J. Purcell.
341	L 63—03127	20	Hara Chandra Chuckerbutty.
	L 35—34796	10	
343	L 66—27050	50	Dwarka Prosad.
345	L 63—85754	20	Turton Smith.
347	L 69—48123	100	Jugger Nath Misser.
348	L 67—38520	50	Tariney Churn Chatterjee.
	,, —38521	50	
	,, —38522	50	
	,, —38523	50	
	,, —38524	50	
349	L 72—03662 to L 72—03671	10 each	Soonder Narain.
350	L 69—37489	100	Messrs. Blackford.
351	L 69—42251	100	Haran Chunder Biswas.
	,, —33311	100	
352	L 64—84543	20	Turton Smith.
	,, —84546	20	
	L 65—28400	20	
353	L 69—48904	100	Radhika Nath Khan.
357	L 53—23957	1,000	Syad Buckht.
359	L 67—28973	50	Sharafutoollah Hajee.
	L 66—99951	50	
360	A 88—56373	1,000	Grish Chunder Ghose.
361	L 77—87763	20	Roma Nath Chuckerbutty.
361	,, —87764	20	
	,, —87767	20	
	,, —87766	20	
362	L 68—72232	100	Modhoo Sooden Pattra.
	,, —02095	100	
	L 22—10246	5	
	L 21—96855	5	
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin.
364	L 68—87789	100	Doorgaprosad Datta Barna.
365	L 50—90885	100	Mr. Argles.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr Turruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Roghoonath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Prosono Coomer Sandal.
447	L 5—60103	10	Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	L 59—52085	10	The Post-Master-General, N. W. Provinces.
449	L 62—43703	10	Woomachurn Banerjee
	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55496	5	Modhusooden Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Bisto Churn Mittra.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzurah Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
	L 61—87923	10	
454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
	L 66—46949	50	
455	L 61—73907	10	D. A Pinto.
	,, —73909	10	
	,, —73908	10	
	L 69—05248	100	
456	L 52—18780	500	The District Supdt. of Police, Barabanki.
457	L 63—02416	20	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	20	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
458	L 68—85533	100	Sheekhur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	L 43—73757	10	Nubee Bux.
460	L 60—33659	10	Khetter Nath Mookerjee.
	L 23—44133	5	
461	L 77—27167	20	Monendro Nath Bose.
462	L 64—65947	20	Kajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	5	
463	L 40—13312	10	Nillambor Dutt.
464	L 42—95955	10	Syed Ziaoolla.
465	L 33—09555	10	Monmohun Lal.
466	L 49—21364	50	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
467	L 69—15728	100	Gardhari Lall and Monohur Lall.
468	A 21—16135	10	Janoky Nath Paul.
	,, —16136	10	
469	L 10—24285	5	William Thomas.
	,, —24281	5	
470	L 44—61909	10	Dhonunjoy Jana.
471	L 64—65592	20	Raj Coomer Mookerjee.
	,, —60670	20	
	,, —16217	20	
	,, —42884	20	
	L 23—33826	5	
	,, —33825	5	
472	A 27—83957	20	J. Maxwell.
	,, —63458	20	
473	L 45—02153	20	G. T. Peppe.
447	L 46—73181	20	Mohendro Nath Bose.
475	L 23—47915	5	Umes Chundra Ganguly.
476	L 43—88819	10	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	L 60—34341	10	
	L 42—39272	10	
	L 60—58208	10	
	,, —15799	10	
	L 44—09179	10	
	L 5—78667	10	
	L 57—28211	10	
	L 6—78544	10	
	L 42—35718	10	
	L 59—67438	10	
	L 65—67577	20	
	,, —58871	20	
	L 64—05706	20	
	L 43—41845	10	
	L 43—23112	10	
	L 61—23831	10	
477	L 44—39701	10	Ram Gopal Bagchi.
478	L 40—09311	10	Captain A. P. Garnett.
479	L 23—55463	5	Jotoo Singh.
480	A 96—45357	10	Gopaul Chunder Dass.
	,, —45354	10	
	L 23—36775	5	
481	L 65—15732	20	Atal Chunder Shaw.
482	L 23—03343	5	Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.
483	L 49—95118	50	Jowaher Lal.
484	L 77—51773	20	G. R. Clarke.
	L 34—52625	10	
	L 61—65684	10	
	,, —05423	10	
485	L 20—21349	5	C. N. Jefferies.
486	A 8—23399	10	Dena Nath Roy.
487	L 41—27229	10	R. deDombal.
	L 65—94152	20	
488	L 61—46213	10	R. F. May.
	,, —59530	10	
	L 12—27869	20	
489	L 3—58733	10	W. M. Taylor.
490	A 50—17206	10	G. G. Smith.
	,, —29849	10	
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois deSaran.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lt. J. C. Kinchaut.
493	L 64—96968	20	Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton.
	,, —04953	100	
	,, —04951	100	
	,, —04955	100	
	,, —04956	100	
	,, —04957	100	
	,, —04958	100	
	,, —04959	100	
	,, —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
496	L 9—37900 „ —37901	5 5	Huroprosono Torufdar.
497	L 36—86716 L 45—73812	20 20	Jogendra Chunder Choudhury.
211	L 48—26215 L 63—48142	20	Messrs. Kerr Tarruck & Co.
	L 39—73809 „ —73808	10	
	A 80—79263 L 34—76919	10	
	A 96—65204 „ —65208	10	
212	L 4—21873 „ —37916	10	Gooroodas Chuckerbutty.
213	A 97—29552 L 1—97262	10	Kesub Lall.
	L 9—12287 „ —35544	5	
214	L 63—09661 „ —09691	20	Mohendra Nath Shaha.
215	L 10—07034 „ —07035	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
216	L 10—30528 L 15—86470	10	Jonoke Nath Banerjee.
217	L 61—46392 „ —46391	10	H. L. Crossman.
218	L 40—47410 L 43—45122	10	Dhurm Narain, Hurruck Narain.
219	L 45—70074 „ —79627	20	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
220	L 36—34141 „ —34142	20	Tarachund Ghonessam Doss.
	L 61—51240 „ —51239	10	
	L 63—69036 „ —69039	20	
221	L 14—01195 „ —01443	20	Nundo Lall Goorjie.
	A 98—65646 „ —65645	10	
	L 11—00579 „ —00576	5	
222	A 95—99873 „ —99874	10	Kader Nath Ganguly.
	L 40—10676 „ —10677	10	
223	L 2—56307 „ —56309	10	Bunseedhur Khettry.
224	L 4—31746 „ —31749	10	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	L 1—83825 L 4—88366	10	
	L 45—67963 „ —67965	20	
	L 44—27046 „ —27045	10	
	L 45—47407 „ —47405	20	
	L 22—14737 „ —14732	5	
	L 22—12246 „ —12245	5	
	L 22—14665 „ —14664	5	
225	L 60—81379 L 57—38699	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
226	L 20—95240 „ —77634	5	F. J. L. Lyell.
227	L 20—38761 „ —38762	5	Hury Mohun Ghall.
228	L 20—37449 „ —37448	5	L. O. Vogel.
229	L 63—07063 „ —07064	20	E. W. S. Login.
230	L 58—56932 „ —56930	10	Jonoky Nath Chatterjee.
231	L 63—56766 „ —56772	20	Nilmani Ganguli.
232	L 63—93083 „ —93089	20	Koonnee Lall.
233	L 40—62552 „ —62551	10	Hafiz Ali.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 22nd February* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
42 Bundles Rattan, no mark	... Medusa.
1 Chair, no mark	... Tibre.
2 Cases, [3], 120-121	... Assam.
1 Case, H H, 5718	... Ditto.
6 Chairs, no mark	.. Ditto.
14 Cases, [E & M I] C B 1-14	... Malwah.
1 Box, P & O, Calcutta 204	... Ditto.
1 Piece Iron, no mark	... Ditto.
23 Bars Iron, no mark	... Roderick Dhu.
1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 26th February 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 19th February 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the purchasers of the undermentioned lots of waste land situated within the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, having failed to pay the balance of purchase-money and interest due on account thereof on the latest date, the 31st January 1876, the said lots will be put up to public sale on the 1st March 1876, in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Rangamatee, under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, Section 6, for recovery of the arrears in the manner prescribed in the said Act on account of and at the risk of the defaulters:—

(1.) No. of lot 26A. Area 1,900 acres.
Recorded proprietor, Mr. R. Blechynden.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	4,275	0	0
Interest due up to 15th May 1876 ...	3,812	14	7
Total	8,087	14	7

Boundaries.

North.—Ghagranullah for one mile and 800 yards of its length before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

South.—The Blick Chura for a distance of 1,100 yards before it crosses the western boundary of Hill Tracts.

East.—A line joining the extremities towards the east of the northern and southern boundaries above specified.

West.—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

(2.) No. of lot 44. Area 2,500 acres.
Recorded proprietor, Mr. J. C. Batchelor.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	5,625	0	0
Interest due up to the 15th May 1875...	5,061	6	4
Total ...	10,686	6	4

Boundaries.

North.—By the Joogni and Dubia Churra and a line joining their sources.

West and South.—By the boundary between the Hill Tracts and zillah Chittagong.

East.—By Hulda and Kalapania streams.

A. W. B. POWER, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Dearah Settlement work in this District. The salary is Rs. 50 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service Examination will be preferred.

D. R. LYALL, *Offg. Collector.*
DACCA COLLECTORATE, the 4th February 1876.

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferred.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

Ramgurh Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Strand, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

(585—2) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., *Agents.*

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Tuesday, the 29th February, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, 28th January 1876. (566—4)

Dessai and Purbuttia Tea Co., "Limited."

THE Fourth Yearly General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 4 P.M., on Wednesday, the 1st instant, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, and declaring a final Dividend for past season, and transacting any business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from 21st February to 3rd March. By order,

GEO. HENDERSON & Co., *Secretaries.*

3, FAIRLIE PLACE, the 18th February 1876. (600—1)

Equitable Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-fifth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyon's Range, on Monday, the 28th day of February 1876, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Reports and Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1875, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 18th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

(602—1) MACNEILL & Co., *Managing Agents.*

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

THE Eleventh Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Monday, the 28th February 1876, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., *Managing Agents.*

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Register of this Company will be closed from the 28th February 1876 to 16th March 1876 inclusive.

(596—1) JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., *Managing Agents.*

The Mothola Company, "Limited."

THE Second Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 4, Clive Street, on Saturday, the 26th of February 1876, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, declaring a Dividend, and the consideration of such other business as may be brought forward.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., *Managing Agents.*

The Mothola Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Register of this Company will be closed from Saturday, the 26th instant, to Saturday, the 11th March 1876 inclusive.

(595—1) JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., *Managing Agents*

Lost or Stolen,

FROM the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, the Certificate of Purchase by the undersigned of the land and premises No. 4, Kally Persaud Dutt's Street.

(603—1) KHETTER MOHUN SINGH.

Lost.

A Government Promissory Note, No. 020013, of five half per cent. loan of 1859-60, of 31st May 1859, for Rs. 1,000, standing in my name. Application is to be made for a duplicate. (572—3) MARY LALL SINGH.

Lost.

IN the Subordinate Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan, five Government Securities, the property of the undernamed—

DIJO PROSUNNO SIRKER.

One Note, No. 033134 / 325379	of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May 1865.	for Rs. 2,000
One Note, No. 032989	—of ditto ditto.	,, 500
One Note, No. 035850 / 3105	of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st February 1843.	,, 500
One Note, No. 035851 / 13612	of ditto ditto	,, 1,000
One Note, No. 0?9381 / 278?5	of the 4 per cent loan of 30th June 1851.	,, 1,000

(581—3)

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of the estate of the late Lewis Wilton Dover, deceased, in the firm of Thomas Smith & Company, ceases as from this date, and that all outstandings due to the late firm will be received by the undersigned, the surviving member of the firm, to whom also all claims against the late firm should be sent in for registration.

166, DHURRUMTOLLAH. T. SMITH.

The 21st February 1876. (606—2)

Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking on *durputnee* the one-fifth share of the *putnee talooks* named *lots Mandra* and *Kooshmooree* (লাট মান্দড়া ও লাট কুষমুড়ি), both situated in the district of Burdwan, in the zemindaree of His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, and the family dwelling-house in Chinsurah, in the district of Hooghly, all standing *benamee* in the name of Sreemutty Santomoney Dossee, the second widow of our deceased father, the late Sat Cowrie Seal, of Chinsurah, aforesaid. The *ryots* of the said *Talooks*, and the *Gomastas*, are also hereby cautioned against paying her any rents on *dakillas*, or receipts, bearing the said Sreemutty Santomoney Dossee's signature or seal. The only registered seal or stamp in the name of Santomoney Dossee is missing. The whole of the property mentioned above belongs to the undersigned, and claims are now filed in the Civil Court.

BEJOY GOPAL SEAL.
NOLITA MOHUN SEAL.

CHINSURAH, the 14th February 1876. (597—2)

Notice to Creditors.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866, being Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of James Church, late of No. 9, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, in the county of Middlesex, in England, and letters of administration of whose property and credits were duly granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 11th day of January 1876, to Alfred Edmund Harris, Esq., of Calcutta, Attorney-at-Law, and one of the constituted attornies of Sarah Church, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the Will of the said James Church, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands to the said Administrator at the office of Messieurs Orr and Harriss, No. 6, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, aforesaid, on or before the 4th day of April next; and notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said James Church, deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Administrator then has notice; and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Administrator has not had notice at the time of such distribution. Dated this 4th day of February 1876.

ORR AND HARRISS,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

(573—3)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 416 of 1870, [wherein Sreemutty Nittocally Dabee is plaintiff and Prosono Chunder Chatterjee and another are defendants,] the creditors of Ramrutton Banerjee, deceased, late of Ramkant Bose's Lane, Baug Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the month of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, are, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Macpherson, in the Court House, on Saturday, the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 10th February 1876. (598—2)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of LAURA BOAZ COCKBURN, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 8th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. C. Chick, *Attorney.*

In the matter of THOMAS O'NIELL, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

In the matter of FREDERICK WILLIAM NASH, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 9th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. B. Goodall, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th day of February 1876.

IN the matter of SHIB CHUNDER SEAL, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 23rd day of November last, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his Schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of JOHANNES CATCHICK MICHAEL, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 19th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd day of February 1876.

In the matter of Shib Chunder Seal, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court will sit to adjudicate on claims in the above insolvency on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next.

(594—1) A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Woomesh Chunder Banerjee (G. DeLeeman & Co.), an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable the Commissioner of the Insolvent Court will sit to adjudicate on claims in the above insolvency on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next.

(593—1) A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Bauleah, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts .	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts . .	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca .	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in the Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam ..	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from ...	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M. } (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Sea and Overland Mails.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo	7 P.M.	27th Feb.	*Satara.*
Rangoon, Moulmain, and Straits ..	7 „	27th „	*Mecca.*
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 „	23rd „	*Flamingo.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ..	7 „	23rd „	*Goa.*
Madras and Ceylon .	7 „	23rd „	*Australia.*
Persian Gulf	7 „	29th „	From Bombay.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ..	7 „	1st Mar.	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 25th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 24th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. George, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Calcutta, the 22nd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that Money Orders on Post Offices in Denmark can be obtained on and after 1st April next through any Money Order Office in India.

Application for Money Orders should be made two days before the day on which the mails for Europe are ordinarily made up.

The scale of charges, and the conditions as to limit, &c., will be the same as those in force at the time for Overland Money Orders.

The amounts for which Orders are required must be stated in sterling money. The rate at which payments will be made will be determined from time to time by the authorities of the Danish Post Office.

E. F. Harrison, *Comptroller-General.*

Calcutta, the 15th February 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd February 1876.

Allpress, Mrs.
Amson, Major-Genl.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Bangh, Lt. G. S
Baines, Cap. J. E.
Baines, Mrs.
Barnard, Miss.
Barnett, H. O.
Barrett, M.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Biscaccianti, A.
Bisho Nath Mookerjee.
Blackshaw, C.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bolton, H.
Brewer, W. J.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Caddy, P. J.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Chambers, Major.
Chapman, Capt. H.
Chatterjee and Co.
Christie, Miss.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Crowley, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Curranee, Messrs. N. V. and Co.
Currie, R.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Dogener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Duval, W. H. D.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Frost, Miss T.
Garrin, T.
Garvin, T.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, Capt. G.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Grobb, Julius.
Grinzelar, Miss. A. M.
H. H. Nawab Faiz Ali Khan.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chunder Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Hewertt, W.
Higgs, W. H.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Captn. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jackson, J. M.
Johns, Miss.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg.-Major W. H.
Keyes, Mrs.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 22nd February 1876.

Kishub Lall Dey.
Kristo Mohon Doss.
Legg, Mrs. P.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Madden, Mrs.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Manuel, A. A.
Mawson, W. P.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Molesworth, G. L.
Monte, C.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Murray, Major A. H.
Nicolson, Lady.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Scott, Dr. J. A.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Sinaes, Miss., A. S.
Slater, J.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Stainfeld, Col. H. H.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiggles, J. H.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Testar, Mrs. C.
Timms, Mr. C. H.
Treill, Monsieur Georges
Vangricken, Mrs. S.
White, C. Æ.
Whitecombe, T. S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
"B."
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Carter, Bonham.
Cottam, Henry.
Danison, Co.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Field, Miss Clara.
Field, Rev. H. M. (D.D.)
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wdc. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Hastings, Lord.
Hatton, T.
Henderson, Dr. J. D.
Henderson, W.
Henty, G. A.
Hutton, D'Arcy.
Irvin, R.
James, C. F.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
McConnell, K. J.
McLauchlin, A.
McWilliams, Miss.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J..
Nash, G. S.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A
Phillips, James.
Plummer, J. E.
Postlethwaite, G. F.
Ribur, D.
Ross, J. C
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
Tarmer, H. T.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thuey, A.
Vice, C. F.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Wheeler, C.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Welner, Capt.

Papers.

Aubinash Chundra Mitter.
Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Barclay, C.
Bhudup Mookerjee.
Bolsa de. Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Fosbery, Major, R.A. (R.A.)
Haslam, F.
Meen Bahadoor Rana.

E. C. George, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 18th February 1876.

Names of Rivers.		Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.			
Entrance below Chourasia ...	..	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	.	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles ...	...	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles*	..	2	3
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles*	...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	...	2	3
MATABANGAH.			
Entrance from the Ganges ...	..	Closed.	
Tatarparah	.	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia .	..	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 ...	..	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree .	...	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah ...	.	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge ..	..	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.			
Entrance†	...	Closed	
On the Entrance Bar	.	Closed	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river	.	Closed	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta	..	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea .	...	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 21st February 1876, above zero, 1 feet 6½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 21st February 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.

† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub

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☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

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Carbine and Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction; also Regulations regarding Ranges, Appliances, Arms, and Ammunition, &c., for the Cavalry and Infantry of the Native Army in India. Revised 1875. *Price, Rs. 2-4; packing and postage, 4 annas.*

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J. A. BOURDILLON,
Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,
The 10th January 1876.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 28th August 1875, and having been assented to by the Governor-General on the 5th February 1876, is hereby published for general information:—

ACT NO. II OF 1876.

An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (*for securing the Abkaree Revenue of Calcutta*), Act XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 (*for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta, &c.*)

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Local extent and commencement.

1. This Act shall take effect in all the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from the date on which it may be published with the assent of the Governor-General.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

PART II.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XI OF 1849.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XI of 1849.

3. Act XI of 1849 shall be read as if, for sections four, eight, sixteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-three, and thirty-four of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Prohibition of unlicensed manufacture or sale of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"4.—Every person who shall manufacture, or sell by retail any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs specified in this Act, within the Town of Calcutta, without a license from the Collector of Calcutta, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such sale; but this enactment shall not apply to the sale by wholesale dealers of such small quantities of beer, wines, or spirits, as may appear to the Collector to be used only as samples.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall affect the arrangements under which taree is supplied to retail vendors, or the sale of such article, or any preparation of the same, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses."

Licensees to execute a counterpart engagement.

"8.—Every person taking out a license for the manufacture or sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs

as aforesaid, shall execute a counterpart engagement in exact conformity with the tenor of such license."

Additional penalties for illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"16.—Besides the penalties above specified for the illicit manufacture, sale, possession, and carrying of spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs, all the materials and implements used, or intended to be used in the manufacture of the same, and all the liquors or drugs so manufactured, and all such liquors and drugs found in the possession of any offender contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be seized and confiscated; and the vessels, packages, and coverings in which such liquors and drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, shall also be liable to seizure and confiscation."

Power to arrest persons in possession of contraband liquors or drugs, and to seize the same.

"19.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer may stop, detain, or arrest any person in whose possession may be found any spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs not covered by such a pass as is required by this Act, or otherwise liable to confiscation, and may seize the liquors and drugs, with the vessels, packages, and coverings in which the liquors or drugs are found, and the animals and conveyances (if any) used in carrying them."

Powers of search, seizure, and arrest vested in Abkaree Officers, under the authority of the Collector, in cases of illicit manufacture, sale, or possession of spirits, liquors, or drugs.

"20.—Whenever the Collector has good reason to believe, either from information given by any person, which shall be taken down in writing, or from his own knowledge, or from the proceedings in any case,

that spirituous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drugs are being unlawfully manufactured or sold in any place, or

that any such liquors or drugs which are liable to confiscation under this Act, are kept or concealed in any place,

the Collector may, by warrant under his hand, empower any Abkaree officer, above the rank of jemadar, by day or by night, but always in the presence of an officer of police not being under the grade of a head constable, to enter into any such place, and to seize and carry away all such liquors or drugs, and all the implements or materials used in the manufacture thereof, and in case of resistance, to break open any door, and to force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, search, seizure, or removal as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in the unlawful manufacture or sale, or in the unlawfully keeping or concealing of such liquors or drugs, whom he shall find on the premises:

provided that, where there is ground to suspect that such liquors or drugs are unlawfully concealed in any zenana, the officer charged with the execution of the warrant shall follow, as closely as may be, the rules for the seizure of property so concealed adopted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William."

Penalty for Abkaree and Police Officer delaying to carry person arrested or articles seized to Collector or Magistrate.

"25.—Any Abkaree Officer, who shall delay carrying to the Collector, and any Police Officer, who shall delay carrying to a Magistrate of Police, any person arrested or any illicit articles seized under this Act, and any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall neglect to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure, or search, within twenty-four hours thereafter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Penalty for Abkaree or Police Officer vexatiously seizing goods or arresting any person.

"26.—Any Abkaree or Police Officer who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily seize the goods or chattels of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for illicit spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs, or who shall vexatiously and unnecessarily arrest any person, or commit any other excess not required for the execution of his duty under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"33.—All articles confiscated under this Act except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police Officers.

"34.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase, or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of the fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Abkaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of

one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section."

Powers of seizure, &c., exercised by Abkaree officers may be conferred upon certain Police officers.

4. The powers of seizure, search, and arrest given to Abkaree officers by section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall also be exercised by any Police officers who may be specially selected by the Commissioner of Police for such purpose; and the powers which are conferred upon the Collector by the said section, as regards the issue of warrants directed to Abkaree officers, shall also be vested in the Commissioner of Police, in respect of the issue of warrants directed to Police officers, selected in the manner aforesaid;

provided that, under the said section, it shall not be competent to the Collector to issue a warrant directed to a Police officer, nor shall it be competent to the Commissioner of Police to issue a warrant directed to an Abkaree officer.

Police officer to carry the person arrested and the articles seized to the Magistrate of Police, and to report to the Commissioner of Police.

5. Whenever any Police officer, under the provisions of section nineteen or of section twenty of the said Act XI of 1849, shall arrest any person, or shall seize any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, he shall carry the person arrested, or the illicit articles seized, or both, as the case may be, with all convenient despatch, to a Magistrate of Police, and shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full reprot to the Commissioner of Police, and the Commissioner of Police shall at once inform the Collector of the fact of the arrest or seizure, and of the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate of Police shall proceed to adjudicate the case according to law.

Commissioner to inform Collector.

Commissioner of Revenue to have the powers of the Commissioner of Abkaree.

6. The Commissioner of Revenue of the division within which the Town of Calcutta is or may be situated shall possess the powers and perform the duties vested by Act XI of 1849 in the Commissioner of Abkaree.

Penalty on chemist, etc., allowing liquors to be drunk on the premises.

7. Any chemist, druggist, apothecary, or keeper of a dispensary, within the Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall, between sunset and sunrise, allow spirituous or fermented liquors, which have not been *bonâ fide* medicated, to be drunk on his business premises by any person not employed in his business, and any such person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, drink such liquors on such premises, shall be liable to a fine of two hundred rupees, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this or any other Act; and any Abkaree or Police Officer above the rank of peon or chuprassee, who may have reason to believe that the provisions of this section are being infringed, may enter upon such premises and seize and carry away such liquors, and, in case of resistance, break open any door, and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry or seizure, and arrest and detain the owner or occupier of the said premises, with all parties whom he suspects to be concerned in such unlawful drinking; and upon such seizure or arrest as aforesaid, the Abkaree Officer and Collector shall deal with such liquors or persons as provided in section twenty-two of Act XI of 1849, and the Police Officer and a Magistrate of Police shall deal with them as provided in section five of this Act.

Abkaree or Police Officer may arrest persons drinking and seize liquors.

Petty debts for liquors and drugs not recoverable by action.

8. No person shall be entitled to maintain any action or suit for, or recover in any court of law, any sum or sums of money, debt, or demand whatsoever, for or on account of any spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drug not supplied for medicinal purposes, sold within the Town or the Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, unless such debt shall have been *bonâ fide* contracted at one time, to the amount of ten rupees or upwards; and no item in any account or demand in any such suit for such articles of drink or such drug shall be allowed or maintained in any court of law as aforesaid, where the said articles delivered at one time, and mentioned in such item, shall not amount to the value of at least ten rupees, and that without fraud or collusion;

provided that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought to recover any sums for such spirituous or fermented liquors sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises in quantities not less at any one time than a reputed quart;

provided also that nothing herein contained shall affect any action brought by a hotel-keeper to recover any sums for any articles of drink consumed by persons who were, at the time when such articles were supplied, residing on the premises.

Prohibition to take articles in pledge for liquor or drugs.

9. Any person (whether holding a license or otherwise) selling spirituous or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs for other than medicinal purposes, within the said Town or Suburbs of Calcutta, or in Howrah, who shall take a pledge from any person by way of security for the payment of any sum of money owing by such person for such liquor or such drugs, shall be liable, upon conviction, to

a fine not exceeding twenty rupees; and the person to whom such pledge belongs, shall have the same remedy for recovering the same as if it had never been pledged.

PART III.

AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF ACT XXI OF 1856.

Amendment of certain sections of Act XXI of 1856.

10. Act XXI of 1856 shall be read as if, for sections thirty-three, fifty, seventy-four, seventy-five and seventy-six of the said Act, the following sections were substituted:—

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors, and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

"33.—The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

for regulating the mode in which fermented liquors shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for subjecting the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, and the preparation of the said drugs, to such restrictions and supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure the duty leviable thereon;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said plants or drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and when so published, shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who refuses, or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule issued and sanctioned under the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees."

Provisions of the two last preceding sections not to apply to the sale or possession of taree used in making sugar; nor to the sale or possession of intoxicating drugs by licensed cultivators.

"50.—The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, do not apply to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs, do not apply to the sale or possession of such drugs by any person duly authorized under this Act to cultivate the plants which produce these drugs;

Penalty for sale or transfer by cultivators to unlicensed person, or for failure to account for stock of plant in possession.

provided that every such cultivator selling or parting with any such plant, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or failing to account for any quantity of such plant, or of any preparation thereof, which shall have been in his possession, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees."

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

"74.—Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any fine levied under this Act, if the offence of which he has been convicted be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an Abkaree officer is required by section seventy-one of this Act, may be confined either in the civil or in the criminal jail."

Disposal of confiscated articles.

"75.—All articles confiscated under this Act, except opium, shall be disposed of by public sale under such rules as the Board of Revenue may prescribe in that behalf. Confiscated opium shall, after examination by a competent officer, be disposed of as the said Board may direct by a special or general order."

Division of fine or forfeiture among Abkaree and Police officers.

"76.—Whenever any fine or forfeiture is levied from a person convicted of the unlawful manufacture of spirituous or fermented liquors, or intoxicating drugs; or of the unlawful sale, purchase or possession of such liquors or drugs; or of the unlawful cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced, the Magistrate who adjudicates the case shall direct the amount of fine or forfeiture to be divided in such proportions as he may think fit between any persons (whether they be Akbaree or Police officers or otherwise) who were instrumental in the detection of the offence, the seizure of the articles in respect of which the offence was committed, or the capture of the offender. The Magistrate shall also determine the proportions in which the proceeds of the sale of the confiscated articles, except in the case of opium, shall be distributed among the said persons; and in the case of opium confiscated, shall direct that, if such opium be declared fit for use by competent authority, a reward of one rupee and eight annas for each seer so confiscated shall be similarly distributed.

Procedure when confiscated article is sold for a price which includes duty leviable.

Provided that if any confiscated article shall have been sold or may be sold by the Collector for a price which includes the duty leviable on the said article, such amount as the Collector may determine to represent such duty shall be deducted from the sale proceeds and credited to Government, and the remainder only of the price realized by the sale shall be deemed to be sale proceeds, to be distributed under the order of the said Magistrate.

The Board of Revenue, with the sanction of the Local Government, may lay down rules for the prompt payment of rewards to officers of such Government and others who have been instrumental in the detection of offences, seizure of illicit articles, or capture of offenders under this Act, and any sum which may have been paid to any person under such rules may be taken into account as a part or the whole of the payment which may be awarded by a Magistrate to such person under this section."

Board of Revenue may lay down rules for prompt payment of rewards.

11. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwai, shall apply to any fermented liquor other than those specified in the said Act.

Provisions relating to puchwai applicable to fermented liquors not mentioned in the Act

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may within any specified district or tract of country exempt any fermented liquor from the provisions of the said Act.

PART IV.

AMENDMENT OF ACT IV (B.C.) OF 1866.

12. Act IV (B.C.) of 1866 shall be read as if, for section forty of the said Act, the following section were substituted:—

Amendment of section 40 of Act IV (B C) of 1866

"40.—Any person committing a breach of any of the conditions which, in accordance with section thirty-seven of this Act, are included in a license granted under the said Act XI of 1849, or of any of the conditions subject to which a license is given under section thirty-nine of this Act, shall, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and such fine shall be recovered from the person licensed, notwithstanding that such breach may have been caused by the default or carelessness of the servant or other person in charge of the shop or place of sale. Any person so convicted shall also be liable to the forfeiture of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction and control of the said Lieutenant-Governor."

Penalty for breach of conditions of license

PART V.

GENERAL.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person within the territories to which this Act applies, to cultivate plants, from which intoxicating drugs are produced, without a license from the Collector of the district in which such plants are cultivated; and any person who shall so cultivate, or in any way cause, encourage, or promote such illegal cultivation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees; and the plant so cultivated shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Prohibition of unlicensed cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, and of abetment of the same.

14. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XI of 1849, or the said Act XXI of 1856, or under this Act, the Magistrate shall follow the provisions of sections sixty-seven sixty-eight, sixty-nine, and seventy of the Indian Penal Code, in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any such fine or forfeiture shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and seven of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

15. Notwithstanding anything in this or in any other Act contained, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to assign to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, or to any other Municipality, such functions and powers as he shall think fit in respect to the granting, withholding, and withdrawal of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs (being functions and powers which, but for such assignment, might legally be exercised by any officer of Government), to be exercised by such Justices or by such Municipality within the limits of their respective jurisdictions under such conditions and subject to such rules as the said Lieutenant-Governor may impose; and the Lieutenant Governor may at any time withdraw and revoke any functions and powers which he has assigned under the provisions of this section.

Lieutenant-Governor may assign to any Municipality the granting of licenses.

Provided that such functions and powers shall not be assigned as aforesaid without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned:

Provided also that no such conditions or rules shall be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor after such assignment has taken place without the consent of the said Justices or the Municipality concerned.

SCHEDULE.

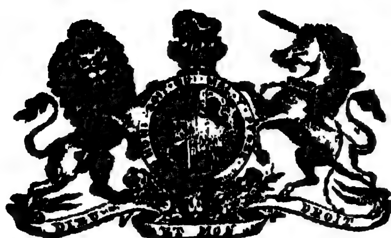
(*See Section* 2)

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject	Extent of repeal.
Act III of 1856	To amend Act XI of 1849, &c.	The whole
Act XXIII of 1860.	To amend Act XXI of 1856	So much as has not been repealed.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION BILL, 1876.

CONTENTS.

THE following Bill, as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, on the 19th February 1876, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876."

Commencement.

It shall come into force on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the tenth schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect to all the matters aforesaid, the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Animal"

"Animal" means a horse, pony mule, or bullock.

"Bazar."

"Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage."

"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings.

"Cart."

"Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs not included in the definition of carriage.

"Chapter."

"Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Chairman."

"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta.

"Commissioner of Police."

"Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes."

"Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"Drug."

"Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"House."

"House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immoveable property." "Land."

"Immoveable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property."

"Moveable property" means property of every description, except immoveable property.

"Local Government."

"Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner."

"Owner" includes—

(*a*) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(*b*) an agent of such person;

(*c*) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force."

"Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Public Street."

"Public Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway and drains attached to any street, public bridge (other than the Hooghly bridge) or causeway within the Town.

"Street."

"Street" means any road, street, square, court alley, or passage, not included in the definition of public street.

"Railway."

"Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule."

"Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section."

"Section" means section of this Act.

"Slaughter-house."

"Slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cows, or bullocks, or sheep, or goats, or pigs, or kids for the purpose of selling the same as meat.

"The Suburbs."

"The Suburbs" mean the Suburbs of Calcutta as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under the provisions of Act III of 1874 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of any other Act for the time being in force.

"The Commissioners."

"The Commissioners" means the "Corporation of the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

"The Town."

(a) Fort William;
(b) The Esplanade; or
(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and Municipal Fund*

Constitution of Commissioners.

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall consist of seventy-two members, to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

The aforesaid number of seventy-two shall not include the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners in the event of those two officers not being appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act, but in such case the said Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex officio* Commissioners.

The said seventy-two members shall be male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Property to vest in Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein, now vested in or held in trust for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with all rights of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Justices, shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Number of Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

6. Of the said seventy-two members twenty-four shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

Number of Commissioners to be elected by rate or tax-payers.

7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided, by male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have severally paid, on their own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees.

The word "land" in this section does not include huts erected on land.

Qualification of elected Commissioners.

8. Every male person shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation who shall have severally paid, on his own behalf, and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than fifty rupees.

Qualification of members of a joint family or firm.

9. Where the aggregate amount of rates or taxes paid by a joint undivided family, or by two or more partners in any trade or business, or by the joint occupiers of any house or land, under Chapter IV, or under Parts I and II of Chapter III, on the date and for the period aforesaid, is not less than one hundred rupees, any one member of such family, or any one of such partners or joint occupiers, may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for election as a member of the said Corporation.

The Chairman shall decide which of the said members, partners, or joint occupiers, is eligible for election, subject to an appeal under section fifteen.

For the purposes of election the city to be divided into wards.

10. For the purpose of the aforesaid election of Commissioners the Town shall be divided into eighteen wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the first schedule.

The first, second, third, fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth of the wards described in the said schedule may each elect two Commissioners, and the remaining wards may each elect three Commissioners.

No person shall be entitled to vote in more than one of the said wards.

Any person qualified to vote under section seven may vote in the ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business is situated, or in which any of the land or masonry buildings referred to in section seven, on account of which he has paid rates as mentioned in the said section, is situated.

If ward fails to elect, Local Government may appoint.

11. If the rate or tax-payers of any ward shall fail to elect the number of Commissioners allotted to such ward under the last preceding section, the Local Government shall, in place of such election, appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Time and manner of election.

12. The first election shall take place at any time, not being less than two, or more than three months from the commencement of this Act; and until such election has taken place, and until the appointment of members by the Local Government takes effect under section six, this Act shall be read as if all the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta had been respectively appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act.

All subsequent elections, not being elections under section eighteen, shall take place on the expiration of three years from the date of the previous election.

Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act,

for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with such elections, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected.

13. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may, at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman for registration of his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid, and shall at the same time name the ward in which he wishes to vote.

On receipt of such application the Chairman shall, if he is satisfied that such person is qualified to vote or to be elected as aforesaid, enter the name of such application in a list, and shall allot to him the ward which he may have named as aforesaid; and no person whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election shall be qualified to vote, or to be elected as a Commissioner.

If the applicant omits to name a ward as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him such ward as to the Chairman may seem fit.

Publication of list.

14. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently from time to time on a date not less than one month before the election (not being an election under section eighteen) takes place, such list shall be printed and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police station of each of the wards, mentioned in section ten, or at some conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the Town, and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom.

Appeal from decision of Chairman.

15. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the list referred to in the last preceding section, may, in case the Chairman shall refuse to insert his name in such list, apply to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta within eight days after such refusal for an order to have his name inserted in such list, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name of the applicant as shall be just, and such order, if it directs the insertion of the name of the applicant in such list, shall be forthwith obeyed by the Chairman. The order of such Magistrate made under this section shall not be appealable.

Erroneous omission or entry does not affect election.

16. No election shall be deemed to be invalid, or shall be in any way affected, by reason of the name of any person duly qualified as aforesaid being omitted from the said list, or by reason of the name of any person not duly qualified as aforesaid being inserted therein.

Term for which members to be appointed or elected.

17. The members of the said Corporation shall be appointed or elected respectively for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term for which the members of the said Corporation may be appointed or elected respectively, they shall cease to be members of the said Corporation, but shall be eligible to be again appointed or elected members of the said Corporation for a further term or terms.

Provided that the said term of three years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said three years and the date of the next subsequent election, not being an election under the next succeeding section.

Disqualification of members. Successors how appointed.

18. No person shall be qualified to be or to continue to be a member of the said Corporation who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who is absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, shall be qualified to continue to be such member.

In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner prescribed in sections ten, eleven, and twelve; and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of the term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed or elected.

Provided that no act of the Commissioners or their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not amount to seventy-two at the date of the performance of such act.

Application of Municipal Property and Funds.

Application of Municipal property and funds.

19. All property vested in the Corporation, and all funds received or raised by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorised by this Act.

Objects to which Municipal property and funds shall be applicable.

20. The purposes expressly authorised by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Public Safety.

(1) Defraying the cost of the Police who may be employed for the security of life and property within the Town, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII.

(2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

Public Health.

(1) Defraying the charges of Vaccination, Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and taking a Census.

(2) Construction and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, depôts for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage-works, water-works, bathing-ghâts, drinking-fountains, tanks, wells, squares, and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(3) Cleansing and watering of streets, sewers, scavenging, removal of noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(4) Regulation of offensive trades, and burial and burning grounds, and the removal of and providing sites for the same.

Public Convenience.

(1) Construction, maintenance, and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts, and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees, and removal of obstructions and projections.

(2) Erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other buildings under the control of the Corporation, or required for municipal or police purposes.

(3) Survey of houses and preparation of plans. And generally all objects connected with the public safety, health and convenience.

Funds to be provided by Commissioners for certain purposes.

21. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, and they are hereby required, to provide such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the Police, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII, and for the purpose of making adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning, draining, and conservancy arrangements of the Town, and for maintaining a proper and sufficient water-supply.

Course to be adopted by Government upon complaint made of default in carrying out provisions of Act.

22. Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners appointed by and under the provisions of this Act have made default in performing the duties imposed upon them by the last preceding section, the Local Government, if satisfied after due inquiry that the alleged default has been committed, shall make an order intimating a time for the performance of their duty by the Commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and such order shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners in meeting, and the Commissioners shall not have power to cancel or modify such order.

PART II.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Commissioners.

23. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such Chairman may be removed from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the Commissioners shall have voted, but not otherwise.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman.

24. The Commissioners, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint, for such period as they may think fit, a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners. Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

25. The Commissioners may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor for the Town, or may appoint a proper person to two or more of such appointments or to one.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall reside within the Town, and shall in all things be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Commissioners by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

All appointments and resolutions under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

26. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment than those specified in this section.

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*): and may perform such other duties as the Local Government may from time to time assign to the Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

(*d*) The Vice-Chairman may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed to and may hold any other office in the employ of the Commissioners to which he may be appointed at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

27. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Commissioners be allowed):

(b) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

28. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

29. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

and may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable; Provided that the allowances of the offices filled by the said persons shall have been sanctioned in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

Commissioners to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

30. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections twenty-four and twenty-five, and may, if such officer be other than the Chairman, make such arrangements for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Commissioners to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

Allowances during absence on leave.

31. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at the meeting shall have voted, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Commissioners may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

32. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at such meeting shall have voted, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, in accordance with such rules for the time being in force, grant such pensions or gratuities to any of their officers or servants as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts made with the Commissioners.

33. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant of the Commissioners shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees, which may be recovered by suit brought by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Commissioners.

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorised fees.

34. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act;

or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Commissioners or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

PART III.—*Of the Mode of transacting Business and entering into Contracts.*

Commissioners to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

35. The Commissioners shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Commissioners;

and the proper Officer of the Commissioners shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Commissioners; and such report shall be entered in the said book, and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

36. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of general business.

The quarterly meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, or in any month to which the quarterly meetings first called for the months of January, April, July, and October may be adjourned; and the ordinary meetings at such dates as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Commissioners.

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

37. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such kind of business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

38. The Chairamn or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Commissioners, call a special or special general meeting of the Commissioners.

Previous to any such meeting, at least five days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town.

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

39. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

Provided that any Commissioner may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two clear days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Commissioners.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

40. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting before which the matter may be brought.

Who to preside at meetings.

41. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

What shall constitute quorum.

42. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Commissioners be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least six;
(b) At a special meeting at least nine;
(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least eighteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which should have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not;

Provided also that no business shall be brought before an adjourned special general or quarterly meeting, unless there are at least ten Commissioners present at such adjourned meeting.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

43. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and minutes of each meeting shall be laid on the table at the next subsequent meeting, and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Declaration by President that a resolution has been carried.

44. At any special general or quarterly meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Commissioners, and at any special or ordinary meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Commissioners, a declaration by the President that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the Book of Proceedings of the Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against such resolution.

45. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, the votes of all the Commissioners present who desire to vote shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Commissioners at such meeting.

Poll how to be taken.

46. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Commissioners for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners; and they may respectively exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Commissioners, or in executing any work sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Commissioners.

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Commissioners, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Commissioners in meeting.

47. The Commissioners may enter into and perform all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Commissioners.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in respect of any sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or in respect of any property exceeding one thousand rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman (or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman), and two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and no such contract shall be made without inviting tenders thereon, and without the approval of a Committee of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty or damages incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Commissioners may seem proper.

48. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time appoint, from among the Commissioners, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Commissioners would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Commissioners may appoint Committees.

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting;

Provided also that in cases where the Chairman and the majority of the Committee differ on any matter, no action shall be taken in respect of such matter until it be disposed of by the Commissioners in meeting.

PART IV.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and Audit.*

49. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Commissioners (not mentioned in Chapter VIII) for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly or special general meeting, direct.

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Commissioners.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

50. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Budget of expenditure.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall preclude the Commissioners in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided for in the Budget.

51. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at the meeting referred to in section forty-nine to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums, entered in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

52 The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

53. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Powers of auditors.

54. If any such person neglect or refuse to make or sign such declaration, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts,

Penalty.

vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Remuneration of auditors.

55. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time determine.

Ten days' notice of audit to be given.

56. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Commissioners at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PART V.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

57. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a resolution passed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

If Commissioners fail to provide funds, Local Government may declare rates.

58. If it shall at any time appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to provide sufficient funds for the efficient performance of the duties imposed on them by section twenty-one, it shall be lawful for the Local Government by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* to declare the rates at which the rates and taxes imposed by this Act, or any of them, shall be raised from the commencement of the next ensuing quarter, until the close of the current year, and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such notification; and such notification shall have all the force of a resolution passed by the Commissioners under the last preceding section, and the Commissioners shall not have power to alter the rates at which the rates and taxes are fixed by such notification.

CHAPTER III.

OF TAXES.

PART I.—*Of the Tax on Carriages and Animals.*

Tax on carriages and animals.

59. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the second schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

(*a*) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;

(*b*) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;

(*c*) carriages or animals belonging to the Government or to the Commissioners;

(*d*) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;

(*e*) animals under eleven hands in height;

(*f*) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;

(*g*) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police Force.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

60. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Commissioners, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals in his possession liable to the tax.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the second schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Commissioners a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the second schedule.

The Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year, remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

On payment of tax Commissioners to grant license

61. Whenever any person shall pay to the Commissioners the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Commissioners shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July which shall occur next after the grant of such license, and no longer.

62. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage or animal without the license required by the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

63. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the first schedule.

Commissioners may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

64. Whoever, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such composition, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

65. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Commissioners or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by such person.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

66. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal liable to taxation; and the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections fifty-nine and sixty, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

67. Whoever neglects or refuses to comply with a notice served under section sixty-five, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Commissioners or any person appointed by them, from or in entering or inspecting any stable, coach-house, or place, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

68. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section sixty-one, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

PART II.—*Of the Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.*

69. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or calling, specified in the third schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the third schedule mentioned.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

70. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

License to be granted by Commissioners and to specify particulars.

the date of the grant thereof,

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

the profession, trade, or calling for which the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof, and no longer.

71. Whoever exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section sixty-nine, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

72. The Chairman, or some other officer authorized by him in that behalf, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the third schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed, and may in his discretion remit the payment of license tax either in whole or in part to any person classified under Classes 5 or 6 of the third schedule.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

73. Any person may, within fourteen days of the date of his being informed of the class under which he has been assessed as determined in the last preceding section, appeal against such assessment by delivering at the office of the Commissioners an application in writing stating the grounds of appeal; and such appeal shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners other than Executive Officers of the Commissioners.

Appeals against assessment of licenses.

No such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the license assessed as aforesaid has been deposited with the Commissioners.

If no appeal be made within the time limited as aforesaid, the decision of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be final.

74. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Commissioners may require list of persons in any house.

75. Whoever being the occupier of any house, fails to forward such list when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding hundred rupees.

Penalty.

76. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections sixty-nine and seventy which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;
the class under which he is assessed;
and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;
and such list shall be kept in the office of the Commissioners and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

PART III.—*Of the Registration of Carts.*

77. Every cart kept or used within the Town, or the Suburbs, or Howrah, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

78. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Penalties.

79. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

One-sixth of the total net proceeds of the fees half-yearly received by the Commissioners for the registration of carts, after deducting charges incurred in and about such registration, shall be paid half-yearly by the Commissioners to the municipality of the Suburbs, and one-twelfth of such proceeds to the municipality of Howrah.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, from time to time, to alter the proportion of the said proceeds required by this section to be paid by the Commissioners to the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah respectively, and to prescribe such other proportions as to it shall seem proper.

80. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

(*a*) which are the property of the Government,
(*b*) which are the property of the Commissioners, the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, or of Howrah,*
(*c*) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used within the Town, the Suburbs, or Howrah.

81. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods), together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

On failure to register, the Commissioners may seize and sell cart and animals.

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Commissioners or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

82. The Commissioners shall, as provided in section fifty-seven, impose upon all houses and land within the town the following annual rates, which shall be calculated on the annual value of the said houses and land—

Rates.

(*a*) a House-rate, not exceeding ten per cent.;
(*b*) a Water-rate, not exceeding six per cent. when the houses and land are situated in streets supplied with filtered water in the manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-three, and not exceeding five per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied.
(*c*) a Police rate, not exceeding three per cent.;
(*d*) a Lighting rate, not exceeding two per cent.

The Commissioners may impose upon all houses and land situated within the boundaries notified under section one hundred and sixty-two an annual Drainage rate, not exceeding two and a half per cent. of their annual value.

83. The House-rate and Drainage-rate shall be payable by the owners of the houses and land.

Rates by whom and when payable.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments.

The House-rate shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-three) be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

84. If the annual value of any house or land as assessed under Chapter V, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Remission of house-rate when house vacant.

85. Where any house or land, whereon the rate is assessed under section eighty-two has been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the person assessed to the said rate shall be entitled to a remission of so much thereof, not exceeding one-half of the rate for that year, as shall be proportionate to the number of days such house or land has been vacant, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No remission unless application be made within six months from vacancy.

86. No remission shall be made under the last preceding section, unless the same shall be applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the remission is applied for.

PART III.—*Of the Occupier's Rates.*

Refund of Water-rate when house ceases to be occupied.

87. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

Refund of Police and Lighting rates when house ceases to be occupied.

88 Whenever any quarterly instalment of the Police and Lighting-rates shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such instalment shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No refund of rates unless application made within six months from vacancy.

89. No refund of rates shall be made under the two last preceding sections, unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for.

Rate payable on house or land becoming occupied.

90. Whenever any house or land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such house or land, such amount of the Water, Police, and Lighting-rates as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalments of the said rates for such house or land, the same proportion as the residue of such quarter after such house or land shall be occupied, bears to an entire quarter.

Person subletting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

91. Whenever any person holding any house or land at a rent from the person liable to pay the House-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house or land.

Occupier paying Water-rate to deduct one-fourth from rent due to owner.

92. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the owner of the house or land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may recover from the owner of such house or land one-fourth of the Water-rate so paid by deducting the same from the rent payable by him to such owner.

When house or land unoccupied, owner to pay one-fourth of Water-rate.

93. Whenever any house or land has been unoccupied during an entire quarter, the owner of the said house or land shall pay to the Commissioners one-fourth of the sum which would have been payable as Water-rate by the occupier if such house or land had been occupied.

The sum payable by the owner under this section shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

94. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees, the Commissioners may impose the Water, Police

and Lighting-rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Owner to recover from occupier water-rate paid by owner.

95. If the Water-rate is paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the rate so paid by such owner;

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to recover from occupier police and lighting-rates paid by owner.

96. If the Police and Lighting-rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under section ninety-four, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner;

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to have same power for recovering rates as for recovering rent.

97. Every owner who, under the provisions of the two last preceding sections, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSES AND LAND.

Annual value of house or land how to be ascertained.

98. The estimated gross annual rent at which any house or land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such house or land.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

Provided that all the unoccupied land, roads, and slopes of the Port Commissioners shall be rated at the rent for which the said land, roads, or slopes might be reasonably expected to let, in the same manner as if the said land, roads, and slopes were used for other than public purposes, and belonged to persons other than a public body, save and except the road extending from the northern boundary of the premises occupied by the East India Railway Company at Armenian Ghât to the Chitpore canal, and the road extending from the Chitpore road to the river Hooghly at Coomartollah Ghat, for a width not exceeding seventy feet and sixty feet respectively, which shall be exempted from assessment of any rate under this Act.

Annual value to be assessed by the Commissioners; assessment to remain in force for six years.

99. All assessments made by the Commissioners prior to the passing of this Act shall remain in force during the period for which they were so made, and on the expiration of such assessments, the annual value at which any house or land is to be assessed shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such land shall be assessed upon the value so fixed for six years from the date on which it is so fixed.

When substantial improvement made, Commissioners may re-assess.

100. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made to any such house or land, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though such period has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment.

When substantial injury done, Commissioners may re-assess.

101. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in section ninety-nine, any such house or land shall receive substantial injury through fire, cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion, or suffers material depreciation from any cause proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been beyond the control of the owner or occupier thereof, the Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, on application being made to them in writing by the owner or occupier of such house or land, cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though the current period of assessment has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment;

Provided that if any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made, prior to the expiration of the said period of assessment, to the house or land which shall have been again assessed as aforesaid, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed as under section one hundred.

Annual value assessed to be entered in a book.

102. The annual value assessed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

(a) the name of the owner;

(b) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;

(c) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated;

(d) the amount of the rate assessed thereon; and

(e) the amount of the rate assessed on the house and on the land respectively, whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

New valuation or measurement to be made.

103. The Commissioners shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all houses and land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

104. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any house or land, to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between the hour of seven in the forenoon and sunset enter on, and inspect, survey, and measure such house or land, after giving a notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours.

Penalty.

105. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such house or land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

106. When the valuation or measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Commissioners, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book, or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the English daily newspapers, and in two vernacular newspapers, published within the Town, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of any house or land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Notice when valuation made for first time or increased.

107. The Commissioners shall, in all cases in which any house or land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any house or land previously assessed is increased, give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same, and when the valuation is increased as aforesaid, the said notice shall state the grounds of such increase.

Appeals.

108. Appeals against any assessment made by the Commissioners under this Chapter shall lie

(*a*) to not less than three Commissioners, other than executive officers of the Commissioners;

(*b*) to the Court of Small Causes.

In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under this section the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections three hundred and forty-eight and three hundred and forty-nine.

Notice to be given by person appealing.

109. Any person desiring to appeal against any assessment made under this chapter, shall, within fifteen days of the notice referred to in section one hundred and six, deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of the last preceding section.

No appeal shall lie as hereinbefore provided unless the amount of the house-rate for one quarter, under the assessment about to expire, has been deposited with the Commissioners;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

Notice of day for hearing appeals.

110. The Commissioners shall give notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to hear the appeals under clause (*a*) of section one hundred and eight.

Every appeal under clause (*b*) of the said section shall be presented to the Small Cause Court within seven days from the date of the delivery of the notice at the office of the Commissioners under the last preceding section.

Assessment by Commissioners when to be final.

111. The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the two last preceding sections, shall be final and conclusive.

Assessments to be entered in assessment book.

112. The assessments made by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and three, subject to such alterations as may from time to time thereafter be duly made on appeal, shall be entered in the assessment book, and the rate calculated on the said assessment shall, subject to such alterations as aforesaid, be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated; and until such date the old assessment shall continue in force, notwithstanding that the period for which the old assessment was made may have expired.

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

113. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any house or land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any house or land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the assessment, without notice:

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Commissioners, to be left at their office three clear days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment; and the provisions of sections one hundred and eight and one hundred and nine, shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to such appeal.

New assessment book need not be prepared every six years.

114. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period, with such alterations as may in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following;

Provided that sections one hundred and four to one hundred and twelve (inclusive) shall, as far as may be practicable, be applicable to such valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

Bills to be presented.

115. When any rate is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property for which the rate is charged.

Provided that whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land, the assessment on the land and on the house shall be separately entered in the said bill.

Notice of demand.

116. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the fourth schedule, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fifth schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Commissioners shall cause to be served upon any person, a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

Inventory—notice of distress.

117. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the sixth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Sale.

118. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

All sales of property under this section shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure now in force or hereafter to be in force in the Court of Small Causes with respect to sale after distress.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the sixth schedule.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

119. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

120. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house or land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the house or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

121. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

122. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

123. The Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town for domestic purposes.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such chief street at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pump.

What are not domestic purposes.

124. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire. or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

125. The Commissioners shall, between the hours of six in the forenoon and nine in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than ten feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall daily, from the hour of seven in the forenoon to nine in the forenoon, and from the hour of five in the afternoon to six in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Supply fro business.

126. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Commissioners may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use

127. The occupier of every house shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, fifteen hundred gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners as Water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use through a ferrule of such size as the Commissioners may determine. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense, and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every fifteen hundred gallons.

Provided that no charge shall be made by the Commissioners for unfiltered water supplied under the next succeeding section.

Nothing contained in this section shall apply to houses assessed at less than twelve hundred rupees per annum.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

128. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets; and wherever filtered water has been already supplied to such latrines or water-closets, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners at their own expense, and not otherwise, to stop the supply of filtered water, and in lieu thereof to provide unfiltered water for such latrines and water-closets.

All latrines to be provided with cistern.

129. All latrines and water-closets now supplied, or hereafter to be supplied, with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct; and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

130. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use; provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Commissioners.

131. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners;

and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water-rate.

Power to enter premises.

132. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into

or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fittings, connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith turn off the water from such house or land.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

133. In the event of any pipes, works, or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land, being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of such house or land.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

134. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water rate hereinbefore mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the pipe from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such house or land, or by such means as the Commissioners may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water from such person;

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

135. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Act is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works, and fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

136. Any person causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the Town to take water.

137. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person, not residing within the limits of the Town, to take or be supplied with water for his domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time prescribe. And any person taking or causing to be taken for use outside the limits of the Town water supplied by the Commissioners without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty.

Person executing any work for laying on water must hold a license from the Commissioners.

138. It shall not be lawful for any person to execute any work in connection with the laying on of water from any service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land, unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners authorising him to act as a plumber under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of his license. Any person licensed by the Commissioners as a plumber, who shall infringe or break any rules or regulations under which he holds his license, shall be liable to have his license at once cancelled by the Commissioners; and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

Owner or occupier when not entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

139. Any owner or occupier of any house or land who shall cause or allow works, pipes, or fittings for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to be executed by any person other than a plumber licensed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

Before connection, Engineer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

140. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned by the Commissioners, the Engineer of the Commissioners shall cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by a duly qualified officer; and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct, by the person applying for the said connection; and until the Engineer of the Commissioners shall have certified that the said works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

141. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person; and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct.

Penalty on licensed plumber who executes works badly.

142. If any licensed plumber shall execute any works or put up any fittings within any house or land for the supply of water from the pipes of the Commissioners in a careless and negligent manner, or make use of bad materials or fittings, the said licensed plumber shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and

upon a third conviction shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Obstructing or diverting water.

143. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the said Commissioners, or from any water or streams by which such water-works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply.

144. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a supply of water for domestic use.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that, if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner.

145. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary work as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

What works to be made for a house.

146. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house, and the necessary works for such taps.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises, and the necessary works for the same.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

147. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Power of arbitration.

148. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Commissioners, and the written award of the Engineer of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Fee on reference.

149. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen:

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

Owner to keep works in repair.

150. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed or made previous to the passing of this Act.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

151. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections one hundred and forty-four and one hundred and forty-five, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

152. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Water fouled by offensive trades.

153. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners is fouled or corrupted, the Commissioners may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined, the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

154. The water-rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Commissioners in defraying the expense of making, extending, or maintaining the said water-works,

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget.

155. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing

Form of Budget.

156. The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force, and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the year to which it relates.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Commissioners.

157. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House; and shall lay every such Budget before the Commissioners at the next quarterly meeting of the Commissioners, or at a special general meeting.

The Commissioners shall thereupon forward such Budget to the Local Government, with such remarks as to them may seem fit, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

158. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period, and the provisions of the last three preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

159. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from time to time direct, by the Commissioners out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate; and it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to expend from the said proceeds any sums for purposes other than those provided in the Budget of the Commissioner of Police and duly sanctioned by the Local Government under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

Commissioner of Police to give accounts of Police expenditure.

160. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Commissioners at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Commissioners in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE FOR THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Commissioners to drain the Town.

161. The Commissioners may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

162. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Commissioners may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

163. The Commissioners shall keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district; and the Commissioners shall at each burning ghât and native burial-ground appoint a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning ghât or burial ground for cremation or interment.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

164. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and every Sub-Registrar shall dwell in the vicinity of the burning ghât or native burial ground for which he is appointed; and they shall cause their names, with the addition of Registrar for the district, or Sub-Registrar for the burning ghât or native

burial ground for which they shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of their own dwelling-houses; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar in the Town.

Commissioners to have Register books prepared and numbered.

165. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the eighth and ninth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

166. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the eighth and ninth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

167. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of death to be given.

168. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the district, or Sub-Registrar at the burning ghât or burial ground, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Provided that, in lieu of the information hereinbefore stated, in the case of persons dying in any hospital it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Commissioners in the form prescribed in the ninth schedule of the occurrence of any death in the hospital under his charge.

Penalty.

169. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the two last preceding sections, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall give false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

170. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write:

Provided further that in the case of a person dying in any hospital the registration of the death shall be deemed to be complete on receipt by the Commissioners of the written notice from the Medical Officer in charge of the said hospital prescribed in section one hundred and sixty-eight.

Corpse must be accompanied by a certificate before it is buried or burnt.

171. It shall not be lawful for any sexton, keeper of a cemetery, burial ground, or burning ghât to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned, any corpse, unless the said corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form specified in the ninth schedule, and signed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section one hundred and sixty-three, or by a Medical Officer.

Penalty.

172. Whoever buries, burns, or allows to be buried or burnt, a corpse without the certificate mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

173. At such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to superintend the taking of an account of the population.

174. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

175. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

176. At such times as shall be appointed under section one hundred and seventy-three, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form, as mentioned in section one hundred and seventy-eight, may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them

177. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, sex, age, caste, nationality, and occupation of every living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

178. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Forms for Census.

179. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Military and naval officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

180. Whoever, being required under section one hundred and seventy-eight to fill in any form, or under section one hundred and seventy-seven to act as an enumerator, fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

181. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

Returns of houseless persons.

182. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

Enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

183. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

Public streets vested in the Commissioners.

184. The Commissioners, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for any such purposes, may

Power to make and improve streets.

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;
(*b*) build and construct new bridges;
(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and
(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purposes of this section the Commissioners in meeting may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any public street, or for the improvement of any public street.

185. The Commissiners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

186. The Commissiners shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted; and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Commissioners may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, cleaning and maintenance of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Gross proceeds of Lighting-rate to be applied for purposes of lighting.

187. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Cleansing streets.

188. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse, arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct.

Dust-boxes in streets.

189. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any public street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

190. Whoever deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any public street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty.

191. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being in his house or land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street (public or otherwise), or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy, to run, drain, or be thrown into, a surface drain in any street (public or otherwise), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

192. The Commissioners so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the chief public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may provide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Watering streets.

193. Whoever builds any wall, or erects, or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, as also all walls, fences, rails, posts, or other obstruction or encroachment erected in any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for making obstructions in public streets.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or for building purposes.

Temporary erections on occasions of festivals, &c.

194. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners;

Private persons laying out new streets.

and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

or may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or, if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no [illegible]l or disapproval of the level or width proposed be signified by the Commissioners within one month from the delivery of the aforesaid notice at the office of the Commissioners, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

195. Whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon, any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty.

196. If any street or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

Paving, &c., of streets.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled and sewered, on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund.

197. If any street be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of houses in such street signify in writing their consent thereto, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Commissioners.

198. The Commissioners in meeting shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every public street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Names of public streets.

Penalty.

199. The Commissioners may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Numbers on houses.

Penalty.

200. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-flood windows (whether hung of placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

Doors not to open outwards.

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such public street, the owner of the house or land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and if he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

201. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

Penalty.

202. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or which has been so erected or placed subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such owner or occupier shall within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

Provided that, when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

203. The Commissioners may cause any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house in any public street, previous to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be removed, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the right of any person to compensation when the right thereto is disputed, and the amount thereof, or touching the amount of such compensation when the right thereto is admitted, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

204. The Commissioners may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on any public street or drain or sewer to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weatherframes, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over any public street, or drain or sewer.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

205 The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street (public or otherwise), now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after the commencement of this Act unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

Penalty.

206. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any house or land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

Commissioners may direct hedges to be trimmed.

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the house or land.

207. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any public street, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

208. Whoever deposits materials, or makes a hole, without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose, and light, such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials, or fill up such hole, when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

209. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the public streets, whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

210. The Commissioners in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any public street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the public streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Powers of Commissioners in making public sewers.

211. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they think fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

Commissioners to repair and alter and close sewers.

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Commissioners shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

212. The Commissioners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

213. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

214. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

Unauthorised drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

215. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorised drains leading into public sewers.

216. If any house or land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay through or from such house or land, covered drains, or pipes, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land;

Commissioners empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

217. The Commissioners themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections two hundred and eleven, two hundred and sixteen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred

Commissioners may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

and sixty-four as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

218. The Commissioners may cause the works mentioned in the said sections to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Commissioners appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

219. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

220. All sewers and drains in streets (public or otherwise), shall be provided by the Commissioners or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Commissioners to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

221. The Commissioners may erect on, or fix to, any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains, privies, &c., to be under the control of the Commissioners and to be kept in good order by owners.

222. All branch-drains, as well within as without the house or land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners and shall be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs and charges of the owner of the house or land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any house or land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, lay water to, connect with a sewer, repair, stop up, demolish, or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

223. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

224. Whoever constructs any drain, privy, or cess-pool, after the commencement of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

225. The Commissioners, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the house or land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such house or land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection, it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong;

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall in that case be paid by the Commissioners.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

226. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

227. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

228. Any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding three rupees, for every day that the latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle remains within the limits aforesaid.

Penalty.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

229. The Commissioners, from time to time, may appoint

Removal of night-soil.

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

230. When the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street (public or otherwise) any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also, whoever

Penalty.

at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel, other than that approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners, or slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or

does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or

places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter.

or drives, or takes, or causes to be driven, or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street (public or otherwise), or by any route other than that, from time to time, by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

231. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

Places of deposit for filth.

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

232. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

233. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever, collected from the streets (public or otherwise), houses, privies, sewers, and cess-pools shall belong to the Commissioners, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Commissioners.

234. If any house or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons;

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state;

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Commissioners, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or, in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such house or land, and the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-one shall be applicable to such sales.

235. The Commissioners may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Common necessaries.

236. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

Licensing of public necessaries and tola mehters' depôts.

No person shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners.

237. Whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehters' depôt without a license, as mentioned in the last preceding section, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehters' depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one-hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence; and whoever shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

238. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters within the boundaries specified in the aforesaid advertisement shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

Commissioners may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

When the Commissioners have made such provision, the occupier of any house or land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting; and the said fees shall be recovered from such occupier as a rate under Chapter VI.

239. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street (public or otherwise) or drain.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. Provided that the Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trapdoor opening on to any street (public or otherwise) where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

Penalty.

240. If the Commissioners think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land, the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may cause additional privies to be provided for any land.

241. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

242. Whoever, being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

243. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section two hundred and forty-one, breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

244. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street (public or otherwise), not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the town, without the permission of the Commissioners, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats.

Regarding pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

245. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

246. When the pavement or surface of any public street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

247. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, (public or otherwise) they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom

Situation of gas and water-pipes may be altered by the Justices.

any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners direct.

Alteration not to permanently injure works, and to be done at Commissioners' expense.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before;

and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons

Settlement of disputes.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be made.

248. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

Commissioners may set apart bathing places, &c.

249. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghât or place (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in;

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

Penalty.

250. Whoever bathes in any public place, except the places provided or set apart under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

251. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesad as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Penalty.

252. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to drain off and cleanse unwholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

253. The Commissioners may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse and fill up or otherwise abate, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

Commissioners in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

254. The Commissioners, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

and if any difference arises between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

255. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses;

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street (public or otherwise), to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works in streets (public or otherwise), during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

256. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect, or enclose the same; and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

Penalty.

257. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees,

and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART IV.—*Of Building Regulations.*

Houses may be set forward for improving lines of public streets.

258. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

259. When any house, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Provided that the Commissioners shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

260. If any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

If owner does not take house down, Commissioners may do so.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

261. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

The Commissioners shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

262. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days.

263. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

264. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section two hundred and sixty-two or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

265. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan:

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

266. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, where any public street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

267. Every person, who begins to build, or to take down or alter, or repairs any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while the said hoards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same, when directed by the Commissioners, within eight days, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Commissioners.

268. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners without their written consent;

and if any house be so erected, the Commissioners may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

269. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Commissioners.

270. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall as the Commissioners may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

271. It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing at the commencement of this Act, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest public street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

272. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier thereof, by affixing a notice to some conspicuous part of some one of such huts or sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if they shall think fit so to do, to cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said owner or occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty.

273. Whoever erects a hut or any range or block of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing, contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and seventy-one, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

274. Whenever the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two medical officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

275. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report, or any portion thereof respectively.

Commissioners may carry out works if owners or occupiers refuse.

276. If after the service of the said notice, such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to carry out and execute the said works within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause all or any of the said works, or any portion thereof respectively, to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to them that the said owner is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

277. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent court for the payment of the same.

Sale of huts.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for that purpose.

278. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections two hundred and seventy-four and two hundred and seventy-five, or in the opinion of the Local Government, should fail to give effect to the provisions thereof, the Local Government may cause any block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, who shall make a report in writing to the Local Government on the sanitary condition of the locality and, in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

If Commissioners fail to act, Local Government may take steps.

279. On receipt of the said report the Local Government may order the Commissioners to serve a notice on the owners or occupiers of the huts, or on the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Local Government for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively; and upon service of the said notice the Commissioners may proceed as provided in section two hundred and seventy-six, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon them by section two hundred and seventy-seven.

On receipt of report Local Government may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

280. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Local Government, the Local Government may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections two hundred and seventy-five and two hundred and seventy-six, as are necessary for the execution of the said works, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section two hundred and seventy-seven, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall be paid by the owner of the land.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Local Government may carry it out.

Provided that the Local Government may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to the Local Government that the said owner is by reason of poverty unable to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, food, drink, drugs, and offensive trades.*

281. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the Town or Suburbs unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Commissioners.

Provided that no such license be granted by the Commissioners for the use of any place situated in the Suburbs as a slaughter-house without the permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, except such place has been used as a slaughter-house before the passing of this Act; and provided further that all fees levied by the Commissioners for licenses to use places situated in the Suburbs as slaughter-houses be paid by the Commissioners to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs.

282. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, provide places within or without the Town for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the Town heretofore provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses.

Provided that the Commissioners shall annually pay one thousand rupees to the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs by way of license fee for the slaughter-house established by the Commissioners at Tengrah.

283. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house, within the Town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place, shop, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

284. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Penalty.

285. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their Officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or

Sale of unwholesome food or drink.

exposed for sale may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice of the Peace that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

286. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food.

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

287. Any Justice of the Peace before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section two hundred and eighty-one;

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

288. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is cancelled as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

No place to be kept for the sale of drugs unless registered.

289. No place shall be kept for the sale of drugs unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such place failing to register the same within two months after the commencement of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drugs.

290. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit; if it shall appear to the said Justice that the drug so removed is not adulterated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Justice to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Justice of the Peace it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug, and any dispute which may arise touching the amount of compensation to be given shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the Town to be registered.

291. The owner or occupier of every place within the Town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(*a*) melting tallow;
(*b*) boiling offal or blood;
(*c*) as a soap-house;
(*d*) oil-boiling-house;
(*e*) dyeing-house;
(*f*) tannery;
(*g*) brick, pottery, or lime kiln;
(*h*) sago-manufactory;
(*i*) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(*j*) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

292. No place shall be newly used within the Town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Commissioners who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Penalty.

293. Whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

294. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place, licensed under section two hundred and eighty-one or two hundred and ninety-two, or registered under section two hundred and ninety-one, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

295. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

296. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial and burning ground and every place used as such; and every burial and burning ground, and every place used as such, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

297. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

298. Whoever knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground, not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

299. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underneath, any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made, or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Commissioners.

300. Whoever shall bury or burn, or cause permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty.

301. If the Commissioners, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof;

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any church-yard or burial ground adjacent thereto;

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

302. Whoever, after due publication of such certificate, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty.

303. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where, by usage or otherwise, there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church-yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment has been purchased or acquired, the Commissioners may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right, or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

304. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF MARKETS.

305. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and the Commissioners may charge such rents, tolls, and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

Power to Commissioners to construct markets.

306. All such rents, tolls, and fees, which shall be imposed, shall be recoverable by the Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provisions of Chapter VI.

Recovery of fees.

307. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Govenment, to acquire land by purchase, lease, or otherwise, in order to provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and for the like purpose to purchase or take on lease any land now used within such limits as a market, or registered as such, upon such terms, or subject to such conditions as they may consider necessary, and to appropriate any land now vested in or belonging to them, and to set out the whole or such parts thereof as they may think necessary for the purposes of such Municipal Markets, and thereupon from time to time to build and maintain such Municipal Markets and such stalls, sheds, pens, and other buildings or conveniences for the use of the persons frequenting such Municipal Markets, and for the weighing and measuring goods sold in such Municipal Markets, and on such land as aforesaid, or on other land purchased for that purpose, to make and maintain all such roads and approaches thereto as they may think necessary, and from time to time, in addition to the bye-laws provided in Chapter XVI, to make such bye-laws as they may think fit for all or any of the following purposes :—

Power to Commissioners to acquire land for markets;

and to make bye-laws.

(*a*) for regulating the control and use of such markets, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto.

(*b*) for preventing the use therein of false or defective weights, scales, or measures.

(*c*) for preventing the sale, or exposure for sale therein, of unwholesome meat, fish, or provisions.

(*d*) for the establishment and publication of a price-current, and for prescribing the mode of sale of articles, whether by measure, weight, tale, or piece.

(*e*) for keeping such markets in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth and refuse therefrom.

308. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to expel from any such Municipal Market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any bye-laws made under the last preceeding section, and to prevent such person, by himself or his servants, further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall or shop therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

309. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting to sell or to let to tenants on lease or otherwise on such terms as they may think fit, any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to sell or let markets.

310. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to close any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, or to sell, or to let out to tenants, on lease or otherwise, any land heretofore used as a Municipal Market, or any part thereof, on such terms as they may think fit, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to close markets, or to sell or let land formerly used as markets.

311. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, out of the Municipal Fund and out of the monies borrowed under the provisions of this Act, and out of monies derived from the rents of buildings, stalls, pens, or standings in any Municipal Market, and from any fees realized from any Municipal Market, to expend such sums of money as they may think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping such Municipal Market in repair, and for any other purpose or purposes which the Commissioners may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto.

Power to Commissioners to carry on markets.

312. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables within the Town, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of January next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof.

Power to grant licenses for markets. Duration of license.

313. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the Town to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence shall be continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty for permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

314. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the last preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place within the space of one year, it shall be lawful for any Police Magistrate of Calcutta, on the application of the Commissioners to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Power to close unlicensed place.

315. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the Town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths, and ways.

Commissioners may define ways in bazars.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within

Commissioners may require works to be executed.

a time to be specified therein to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

Commissioners may alter approaches.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

Penalty.

Whoever shall, after such notification, cause any obstruction or encroachment in or on any such approaches, roads, paths, or ways, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day such obstruction or encroachment is continued after notice from the Commissioners to remove or discontinue the same.

Minimum of penalties.

316. Whenever any person who shall have been convicted of any offence under this Chapter, or against any of the bye-laws made or to be made under this Chapter in respect to markets, shall again be convicted of an offence against the same provision, the fine to be inflicted for the first of such subsequent offences shall not be less than one moiety of the maximum fine provided for such offence, and for the second and every subsequent offence shall not be less than such maximum fine.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

Power to enter upon houses and land for the purposes of this Act.

317. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their Officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any house or land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such house or land in pursuance of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their Officers shall not enter upon any house or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

318. The Commissioners, or their Officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to, the said land to the owner and occupier thereof, from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give three days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other land adjoining thereto.

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

319. For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the Town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Commissioners, their Officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the Town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes, or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners within the Town.

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Commissioners in their duty.

320. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Commissioners (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of

indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

321. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease; and the Commissioners may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Commissioners may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

322. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners may rent and take on lease land.

323. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

324. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, upon any of the public streets in the Town or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Commissioners, construct or maintain any railway which to the Commissioners may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct railway.

and use and employ upon any such railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

325. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any railway already constructed by the Commissioners or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages to run on railway.

326. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may lease any railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to whom any such railway shall be so leased by the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers, and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Commissioners would have had if such railway had not been leased.

Power to lease railway.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of maintaining and working of the same

PART IV.—*Of Hospitals.*

327. The Commissioners may, in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think fit.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

328. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Commissioners may require for the objects aforesaid.

Power to Commissioners to borrow on the security of rates and taxes.

329. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act shall be in the form contained in the seventh schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

330. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of monies due on old debentures by issue of fresh debentures.

331. The Commissioners shall set aside yearly, out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum

Establishment of reserve fund.

borrowed by the Commissioners for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

Surplus to be invested.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta municipal debentures, in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Commissioners.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Commissioners for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

332. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Commissioners realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Account of reserve fund.

333. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Commissioners showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section three hundred and thirty-one, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Commissioners and published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

CHAPTER XVI.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

334. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed by tolah mehters under section two hundred and thirty-eight, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under section two hundred and eighty-two;

(*f*) the inspection and management of and conduct of business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(*g*) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-one, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(*h*) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*i*) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

And to repeal or alter them.

335. The Commissioners may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

336. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

337. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least three times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee.

After confirmation bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

338. Every bye-law, and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards, which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Penalty.

339. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

340. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecutions and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude any person from instituting a prosecution for nuisance, or from giving information and instituting a prosecution under the next succeeding section.

341. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section three hundred and forty-three, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

and every fine imposed under this Act may be recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Commissioners,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of the Peace with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as defined in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two months.

342. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Procedure on prosecution.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the procedure of the Police Magistrates' Courts.

343. Every prosecution under section thirty-four shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution under section eighteen to be instituted as under Penal Code.

344. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine, to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

How a Justice may award a fine.

345. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace, within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

346. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

Person doing damage to the property of the Commissioners to make good the same.

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

347. Where any damages, costs, or expenses, are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Commissioners under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the house or land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Commissioners as a rate under Chapter VI.

348. In any case which is to be determined by the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court, which shall determine the amount thereof.

349. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the movable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Recovery of damages by distress

350. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

351. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the Office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Limitation of three months to suit against Commissioners or their officers.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into Court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into Court.

352. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants under this Act.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Commissioners.

353. When any license is granted under section two hundred and thirty-six or two hundred and eighty-one authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section two hundred and four for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such license or permission.

Fees for licenses under sections 236 and 281, and for permission given under section 204.

When permission is given under section one hundred and ninety three to make any temporary erection, the Commissioners may charge a daily fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such permission.

Daily fee for permission given under section 193.

354. When permission is given under section two hundred and seven or section two hundred and seventy-nine, the Commissioners may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

355. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the Commissioners, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Commissioners or to the person so authorized.

Every person to produce license if required.

356. Whoever fails to produce his license when required to do so as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

357. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

How notice, &c., may be served.

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business with some clerk of the office,

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode, or of his place of business,

or of the house or land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

358. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any house or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house or land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of houses and land.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any house or land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the house or land in respect of which the notice is served.

359. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

Commissioners in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and in default of payment thereof the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI.

360. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any house or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then, or at any time thereafter, occupies the house or land under such owner, and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

361. No occupier of any house or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the house or land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

362. Whenever default is made by the owner of any house or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such house or land may, with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

363. If the occupier of any house or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of any house or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such house or land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

364. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, fails to comply with any requisition made by a Commissioners under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

365. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

366. Whenever the Commissioners shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections one hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and sixty-eight, two hundred and seventy, two hundred and seventy-two, two hundred and seventy-six, and two hundred and seventy-nine, the owners of any houses or lands are required to execute, the Commissioners may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners, for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

367. All Police Officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed against this Act.

Police Officers to report offences to Commissioners and to arrest unknown offenders.

Any Police Officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the Police Officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the Station House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

368. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the Town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections two hundred and nine to two hundred and twenty-eight, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

369. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon houses and land within the Town.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

370. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

Saving clause.

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

(*See Section* 10.)

Ward No. 1.—Bounded on the north and east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; south by Grey Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 2.—Bounded on the north by the Mahratta Ditch; west by river Hooghly; south by Nimtollah Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 3.—Bounded on the north by Grey Street and the Mahratta Ditch; south by Beadon Street and Halshi Bagan Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road; east by Mahratta Ditch.

Ward No. 4.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; west by Cornwallis Street.

Ward No. 5.—Bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghât Street; south by Cotton Street and Meerbolner Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 6.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Cornwallis Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 7.—Bounded on the north by Cotton Street and Meerbolner Ghât Street; south by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square North, and Fairlie Place; east by Lower Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 8.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by College Street; west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 9.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by Upper Circular Road; west by College Street.

Ward No. 10.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Wellington Street; west by Bentinck Street.

Ward No. 11.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellington Street.

Ward No. 12.—Bounded on the north by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, and Fairlie Place; south by Esplanade Row; east by Bentinck Street, and so much of Clive Street as runs from north-west corner of Dalhousie Square to Fairlie Place; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 13.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by Kyd Street, Free School Street, and South Culinga Street; east by Wellesley Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 14.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by South Culinga Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street.

Ward No. 15.—Bounded on the north by South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street and Wood Street.

Ward No. 16.—Bounded on the north by Kyd Street and South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Wellesley Street and Wood Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 17.—Bounded on the north by Theatre Road; south by Lower Circular Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Jail Road.

Ward No. 18.—Bounded on the north by Clyde Row; south by Tolly's Nullah Road; east by Kidderpore Bridge Road; west by Strand Road.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 59.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheel carriage drawn by one horse, or pony, or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheel carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony, or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 69.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

Class I.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100

Class II.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian, wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public and pleader of the High Cour, Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar ... ... Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer .. ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gasfitter, manufacturer, or retail trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards	50

Class III.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every broker or daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ... Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ... Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon ... ... Every owner of a dispensary, spirit or liquor shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt Every owner of a steam ferry boat or cargo boat ... ... Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above twenty-five rupees, but at less than one hundred rupees a month ... ... Every pawn-broker, money-lender, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section two hundred and ninety-one or licensed under section two hundred and ninety-two ... ... Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II ...	25

Class IV.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter, band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above ten rupees but at less than twenty-five rupees a month ... ... Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk ... ... Every poddar or money changer ... Every hakeem, koberaj, and practising native doctor ... ... Every order supplier, cooley supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier...	12

Class V.

	Yearly. Rs.
Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III Every pedlar, hawker, boxwallah, and midwife	4

Class VI.

	Yearly. Rs.
All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the discretion of the Commissioners, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner (*or occupier*) (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that, if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

Date————

* In the case of a demand under section one hundred and three state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 116.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or taxes and rates*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the moveable property of the said (*or as the case may be any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking keeping, and selling such distress; and if, within seven days next after such distress, the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale, the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this Warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or Secretary.*)

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 117.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 187 ; and that unless you pay into the Office of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date————

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 118.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	4
5 and under 10 Rupees	0	8
10 „ 15 „	1	0
15 „ 20 „	1	8
20 „ 30 „	2	0
30 „ 40 „	3	0
40 „ 50 „	4	0
50 „ 60 „	5	0
60 „ 70 „	6	0
70 „ 80 „	7	0
80 „ 90 „	8	0
90 „ 100 „	9	0
Above 100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 329.)

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187 .

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, we, the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the said or order the said sum of rupees after the date hereof, together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Commissioners.*)

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 165 *and* 166.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.		When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See Sections* 165, 166, 168 *and* 171.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF 18.

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.		When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

TENTH SCHEDULE.—(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ...	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
Sec. 49 of III of 1864.	District Municipal Improvement	So far as the same applies to Suburbs and Howrah
VII of 1865	Slaughter-houses	So far as the same applies to Suburbs.
IX of 1865 ..	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ...	Further amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863 ...	So much as has not been repealed
I of 1867 ...	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863 .. .	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 ...	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1867 ..	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police...	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ...	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ...	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act
VI of 1871 ...	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act
VIII of 1871 ...	Markets	So much as not been repealed.
I of 1872 ..	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt.	The whole Act.
II of 1874 ..	Markets ...	The whole Act.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Dept



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant."

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Form of license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit:

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent;

and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Assignment of Immigrants.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Form of assignment.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Inspectors.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's visits.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependents, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every week during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or neglecting to labour.

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Recovery of wages.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

Cancellation of assignment.

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

Power of Chief Commissioner.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

Publication of rules.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Penalty for breach of rules.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Renewal of lost instruments.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

Construction of former contracts.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the day of

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865, all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*, or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

PART VI.

Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month :—

No. 2 of 1876.

A Bill to enable the Government of India to declare certain coins of Native States to be a legal tender in British India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enable the Governor-General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in certain coins made for or issued by Native States, shall be a legal tender in British India; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Local extent. Commencement.

1. This Act may be called "The Native Coinage Act, 1876:" It extends to the whole of British India; And it shall come into force at once.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act "Native State" means any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

Power to declare that the coins of a Native State shall be legal tender.

3. Subject to the provisions of section four, the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State, shall be a legal tender in British India;

and the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, shall apply to the coins to which such notification refers, so far as such provisions are applicable thereto, and save as expressly provided by such notification.

When such power may be exercised.

4. The power conferred by the first clause of section three shall be exercisable only when the coins referred to in such notification comply with the following conditions (that is to say)—

in the case of coins of gold, silver or bronze,

(a) their fineness is identical with that for the time being prescribed by law for coins of the Government of India of the same metal;

in the case of coins whether of gold, silver, bronze or copper,

(b) they are identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any mint of the Government of India, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by the Governor-General in Council;

(c) the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by any such Native State, and have been approved by the Governor-General in Council;

(d) upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language;

(e) the Native State for which they are coined has undertaken to abstain, during a term of not less than thirty years, from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze or copper, as the case may be, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction;

(f) such State has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to such State;

(g) such State has also agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for or issued by such State under this Act, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them; and

(h) such State has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

Native States authorised to send metal to British Indian mint for coinage.

5. It shall be lawful for any such State to send to any mint in British India metal to be made into coin under this Act; and, subject to the Mint rules for the time being in force, and to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Mint Master shall receive such metal and convert it into coin, provided that it be fit for coinage.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to entitle any such State to have coins made under this Act at any mint of the Government of India of any metal which is not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

Power to impose a charge for coinage.

6. The Governor-General in Council may impose on the coinage of any metal under this Act a charge sufficient to defray the expenses of coinage over and above the expenses of assay and refining; and the Mint Master shall coin such metal at the charge so imposed.

Power to limit number of coins to be made under this Act for any Native State.

7. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with reference to the reasonable requirements of the population of any Native State, fix the maximum number of any particular coins that shall be coined under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The establishment of a uniform coinage throughout the Indian Peninsula has long been recognized as politically and socially expedient, and the present Bill is intended to be a first step in this direction. It proposes to enable the Governor-General in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the coins, or the coins of any specified metal, made for or issued by any Native State shall (subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870) be a legal tender in British India.

2. The power is limited by the following restrictions:—

(a.) The fineness of the coins of the Native State in question must be identical with the fineness legally prescribed for the coins of the Government of India of the same metal:

(b.) They must be identical in weight with some coins of the Government of India of the same metal, which may for the time being be legally coined at any of its mints, or bear such relation thereto as is approved by that Government:

(c.) The devices upon their obverse and reverse must differ from the devices on coins now made and issued by any Native State, and have been approved by the Government of India:

(d.) Upon each of such coins its value in money of the Government of India must be inscribed in English:

(e) The Native State for which they are coined must have undertaken (1) to abstain during a term of not less than 30 years from coining in its own mint gold, silver, bronze, or copper, as the case may be, and (2) that no coins resembling coins which are for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under its authority or with its permission at any place within or without its jurisdiction:

(f.) Such State must have formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in coins of the Government of India of the same metal, shall be a legal tender in the territories subject to the same State:

(g.) Such State must have also agreed that the rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of worn or counterfeit or called-in coin of the Government of India shall apply to the coins made or issued by such State, and that it will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them.

(h.) Such State must also have agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation.

3. In the case of gold coins the power to be conferred by the proposed Act will not of course be exercised unless a tender of payment in gold coined under Act XXIII of 1870 has been made a legal tender in British India.

4. The Bill authorises the Native States to send proper metal to any British Indian mint to be coined under the proposed Act, and enables the Government of India to impose a reasonable charge for coining it. But no such State will be entitled to have coins made at any mint of the Government of India of any metal not for the time being legally coined at such mint.

5. Lastly, the Governor-General in Council is empowered to limit the number of any particular coin to be made under the proposed Act for any Native State.

6. The Act will not be brought into force with regard to the coins of any Native State which has not now a mint in active operation, unless the right of such State to re-open a mint is specially recognised by the Government of India.

Calcutta, 27th January 1876.

W. MUIR.

WHITLEY STOKES.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

Telegram from Government of Bombay, dated 22nd February 1875.
From Government of Bengal, No. Z, dated 1st March 1875.
From Magistrate of Police, Madras, dated 19th February 1875.
Remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 24th December 1875.
From Government of Madras, No. 101, dated 19th January 1876, and enclosures.
Further remarks by Major Weldon, Chief Magistrate, Madras, dated 26th January 1876.

2. In compliance with suggestions received from several quarters, we have placed in the body of the Bill the sections which, as it was last settled, were only referred to in the first schedule.

3. We have added a few sections from the Police Acts now in force in the Presidency towns. And we have incorporated the substance of Act LII of 1860, and made similar provisions as to offences against the Acts relating respectively to Telegraphs, the Post Office and Arms and Ammunition.

4. We have provided for the record of the important particulars in each case and for the record of evidence in all cases in which such record is expedient.

5. The circumstances of the Presidency towns are such that it is unnecessary to require that the punishment of whipping is to be inflicted in the presence of a medical officer.

6. The subject of local nuisances is sufficiently provided for by the several Municipal Acts. We have therefore dispensed with the chapter relating to that subject.

7. We find that the Court of Petty Sessions at Bombay has fallen almost entirely into disuse. The powers conferred on it by Bombay Act IV of 1866, have never been availed of; and in the year 1874 the only work done was 12 opium cases and 13 municipal appeals. Under these circumstances, and considering that no such Courts exist at Calcutta and Madras, we have provided for the abolition of the Court, reserving, however, the hearing of municipal appeals to the Senior Magistrate, who is already the "Revenue Judge" at the Presidency.

8. We have made considerable additions to the schedule of repeals.

9. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be republished in the *Gazette of India*, and that no further steps be taken in the matter until after the lapse of one month.

The 11th February 1876.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.

No. III.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876":

Local extent.

It extends to all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and within the limits of the ports of the said towns and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues;

Commencement. And it shall come into force at once.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.

Saving of powers under local laws.

4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.

Matters indicated in second schedule.

The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any other law referred to in section twelve;

whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and;

whether the offence is bailable or not,

are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.

5. Cases pending in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates within the said limits when this Act comes into force shall be decided, as far as may be, according to the procedure provided in this Act.

Pending cases.

6. In this Act the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the context:—

Definitions.

"Special law." "Special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject:

"Local law." "Local law" means a law applicable to a particular part of British India:

"Investigation." "Investigation" includes all the proceedings by the Police, authorized by this Act, for the collection of evidence:

"Inquiry." "Inquiry" includes any inquiry which may be conducted by a Magistrate under this Act:

"Inquired into." "Inquired into" means and includes every proceeding preliminary to trial:

"Trial." "Trial" means the proceedings taken in Court from the time when the accused appears in Court, and includes the punishment of the offender;

"Written." "Written" includes "printed," "lithographed," "photographed" and "engraved":

"Magistrate." "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate:

"Presidency-town." "Presidency-town" includes all places within the limits mentioned in section one:

"District." "District" shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to it in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and shall include a Presidency-town:

"High Court." "High Court" means the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay:

"Cognizable offence or case." "Cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may, by any law in force for the time being, arrest without warrant:

"Non-cognizable offence or case." "Non-cognizable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which a Police-officer may not arrest without warrant:

"Bailable offence or case." "Bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may be taken under any law in force for the time being:

"Non-bailable offence or case." "Non-bailable offence or case" means an offence for, or a case in, which bail may not be taken under any law in force for the time being.

In every part of this Act, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, constitute within the said Presidency-towns respectively so many Divisions as the said Government thinks fit, and may define the extent thereof, and from time to time alter the number and extent of such divisions, and establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

Establishment of Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns, respectively, who may sit and act as such Magistrates in any of the said Courts, and may suspend or remove persons so appointed.

Appointment of Presidency Magistrates.

Every person so appointed shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the said towns, and shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which, by virtue of any law for the time being in force, may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

Presidency Magistrates to be Justices of the Peace.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law now in force may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions.

9. In every Presidency-town the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Senior Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law, regulation or rule, are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and shall have authority

Appointment and powers of Senior Magistrate.

to make rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Senior Magistrate.

Saving of existing incumbents.

10. All existing Magistrates of Police shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under this Act, and all references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to such Presidency Magistrates.

Sentences which Magistrates may pass.

11. Presidency Magistrates may pass the following sentences on persons convicted before them of offences which the said Magistrates are competent to try:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law):

Fine to the extent of one thousand rupees:

Whipping.

A Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award.

Offences under enactments not specifying Court authorized to try.

12. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by the Courts appointed under this Act. But no such Court shall award any sentence in excess of its powers.

Offence committed in Magistrate's presence.

13. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

Powers of Magistrate to record statements and confessions.

14. A Magistrate may record any statement made to him by any person, or any confession made to him by any person accused of an offence by any Police-officer or other person. Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried. No Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon enquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily, and he shall make a memorandum at the foot of any such confession to the following effect:—

"I believe that this confession was voluntarily made."

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

Magistrate may compel immediate restoration of such woman or child.

15. Upon complaint made to a Magistrate on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, such Magistrate may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or such other person as aforesaid, as the case may be, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

CHAPTER III.

THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

Place for inquiry and trial of offence.

16. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if tried by a Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If tried by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by that High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

Accused triable in district where act done, or where consequence ensues.

17. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, or of anything which has been omitted to be done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or omitted to be done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is wounded in the district of X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(*b.*) A is wounded in the district of X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in the district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(*c.*) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in the district of Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in district X or district Y.

Place for trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence.

18. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it happened, or in the district in which the offence with which it was so connected happened.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(*b.*) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in any district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(*c.*) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(*d.*) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of the original concerted plan and with reference to the common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

19. When it is uncertain in which of several districts an offence was committed; or

or not in one district only;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

or offence is continuing;

where the offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts.

where it consists of several acts done in different districts,

it may be inquired into and tried in any one of any of such districts.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) An offence committed on a journey or voyage may be inquired into and tried in any district through which the person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

(*b.*) An offence committed near the boundary between two districts may be inquired into and tried in either.

(*c.*) A charge of being a thug, or of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*d.*) A charge of having escaped from custody may be inquired into and tried wherever the person charged happens to be when the charge is made.

(*e.*) A charge of criminal misappropriation, or of criminal breach of trust, may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received, or in the district or districts in which the whole or any part of it has been misappropriated, or where the offence of criminal breach of trust has been wholly or partly committed.

(*f.*) A steals a buffalo from B in district W, and personally, or by his agents, conveys the buffalo through districts X and Y into district Z. This is a continuing offence, and A may be tried either in W, X, Y or Z.

Murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder.

20. The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or dacoity with murder may be inquired into and tried wherever the person accused may happen to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Code, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry shall take place.

21. Whenever any doubt arises as to the district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

Effect, on sentence, of holding investigation, inquiry or trial in wrong district.

22. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the investigation, inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person was actually prejudiced in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

All persons to give information of certain offences.

23. Every person aware of the commission of any offence made punishable under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124, 124 A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459 or 460 of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Magistrate.

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

24. Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate or Police-officer demanding his aid

in the prevention of a breach of the peace,

or in the suppression of a riot or an affray,

or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

CHAPTER V.

OF COMPLAINTS TO A MAGISTRATE.

Processes.

25. Proceedings to compel the appearance before a Magistrate of persons accused or suspected of offences, who have not been arrested without warrant, may be by summons or by warrant.

When summons or warrant may be issued.

26. A summons or a warrant may be issued—

(*a.*) upon information or report by a Police-officer. Such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint:

(*b.*) upon a complaint by a private person. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint:

(*c.*) upon suspicion entertained by a Magistrate that an offence has been committed.

Who may entertain complaints.

27. A Magistrate may entertain a complaint of an offence, whether preferred directly by the complainant, or on report of a Police-officer, and may issue process, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, to compel the appearance of persons accused of such offences.

Effect of complaint or Police report.

A complaint or a Police report gives jurisdiction to a Magistrate to inquire into or try any offence covered by the facts complained of or reported, and also to try or commit for trial any person who, at the time when the complaint or report is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed the offence disclosed.

Who may act without complaint.

28. A Magistrate may, without any complaint, take cognizance of any offence which he suspects to have been committed, and may issue process in the manner hereinafter prescribed to compel the appearance before him of

persons whom he suspects to have committed any such offence.

Complaint or sanction required in certain cases.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Magistrate to take cognizance of a case without complaint, when the offence falls under chapters XIX, XX or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor to entertain a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of an offence, without sanction, where such offence, by any law in force, may not be entertained without sanction.

Commitment to High Court.

30. A Magistrate may commit any person to the High Court for any offence triable by such Court.

Magistrate to examine complainant.

31. When, in order to the issuing of a summons or a warrant against any person for any offence, a complaint is made to a Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he is competent to receive such complaint, shall examine the complainant. Such examination may be on oath or affirmation or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit; but

Effect of omission.

where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may require an information in writing to be laid in every case in which it seems to him to be expedient before the matter of the complaint or charge is brought before him.

Dismissal of complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom such complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

When summons may issue.

33. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there, to answer to the complaint.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

Where warrant or summons may issue on complaint.

34. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, that any person has committed, or is suspected of having committed, any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months,

or any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which in the opinion of such Magistrate ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons requiring him to appear to answer such complaint.

Warrant to arrest, if summons not obeyed.

35. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such summons was duly served in what the Magistrate deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing to the same,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of accused.

36. In cases, of whatever nature, in which the Magistrate thinks fit to issue a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

But it shall be in the discretion of such Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings, to direct the personal attendance of the accused person.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SUMMONS.

Form of summons.

37. Every summons issued by a Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Fees for summonses and warrants.

38. For every summons or warrant issued by a Magistrate there shall be paid a fee of eight annas, and for every summons to attend and produce documents there shall be paid a fee of four annas.

Power to remit fees.

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the party complaining is unable to pay the same, or if the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

Summons how served.

39. The summons shall be served on the accused personally, in any district where he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him; or, in case the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be left for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him, and the person summoned, or the person with whom the summons is left, shall, if required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor.

Service when accused cannot be found.

40. When the accused person cannot be found, and there is no adult male member of his family on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall fix the summons on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides.

41. A Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of such summons, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after default made by him so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against such person.

Issue of warrant in addition to summons.

42. A Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence known or suspected to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country, and for which, if committed within such local limits, he might issue a summons or warrant.

Summons or warrant for apprehension of person within jurisdiction for offence committed beyond.

43. When a summons is to be served at any place outside the Presidency town, the Magistrate may send the summons in duplicate to the local Magistrate of the place where the accused shall reside or be to be there served.

Service of summons at distant places.

44. When service of summons is effected at such distance as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person who shall have served the same shall not be present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, which declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Court whence the process issued, or by a copy of the summons countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or by a receipt under section 39.

Proof of service in such cases and when server not present.

45. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 37 to 44 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

Provisions applicable to all summonses under Act.

Provided that, when the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Railway Company, the Court or Magistrate issuing the summons may send the summons to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served on the person named therein.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WARRANT.

46. Every warrant issued by a Magistrate shall be in writing, and shall be signed and sealed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Form of warrant.

A warrant issued under this Act remains in force until the person arrested is brought into the presence of the Magistrate who issued it or some other Magistrate of the town in which it was issued and so long as he remains before such Magistrate. If the person arrested is to be remanded to custody, an order must be made under section 68 or a warrant issued under section 104.

Force of warrant of arrest.

47. It shall be in the discretion of a Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, to direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person be willing and ready to give bail, in a sum to be fixed by the Magistrate, for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day (which sum and day shall be named in such endorsement) to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall accept such bail, and shall release from custody the person complained against.

Magistrate may direct bail to be taken.

If bail is given, the officer shall forward the bail-bond to the Magistrate.

Bail-bond to be forwarded.

48. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Warrants to whom directed.

49. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

Warrant to several persons.

50. A warrant directed to a Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom the warrant is directed or endorsed.

Execution of warrant by Police-officer other than the one addressed.

51. The Magistrate by whom a warrant of arrest is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate issuing warrant may superintend its execution.

Any Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he is competent to issue a warrant.

Arrest in presence of Magistrate.

52. A warrant issued by a Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed in the district in which it was issued.

Where warrant may be executed.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued escapes, goes into, or is, in any place out of the district in which the warrant was issued, the warrant may be executed in such place.

53. A Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside his local jurisdiction, either after endorsement by a Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed, or without such endorsement.

Execution of warrant outside issuing Magistrate's jurisdiction.

If the warrant is to be so endorsed, it may be sent by post to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction it is to be executed and by whom it is to be endorsed.

If the warrant is not to be endorsed, it shall be entrusted to a Police-officer, to be taken, either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, in whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

54. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Magistrate

Procedure on execution of warrant outside issuer's jurisdiction.

who issued the warrant be within twenty miles or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 47, be carried before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Procedure by Magistrate before whom person is brought on arrest under warrant from other jurisdiction.

55. A Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed, and any Magistrate before whom a person is brought under the provisions of section 54 shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Magistrate who issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to the Magistrate who issued the warrant,

or, if the offence be bailable, and the person arrested be ready and willing to give bail, shall take bail for his appearance before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, and the recognizance or bail-bond shall be forwarded to such Magistrate.

Proclamation for person absconding.

56. If any person accused of an offence not coming within section 33 absconds or conceals himself, so that, upon a warrant issued against him, he cannot be found, the Magistrate having jurisdiction shall, if he thinks, whether after taking evidence or not, that such person absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service of the warrant, issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days.

Such proclamation shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides, and shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or on some conspicuous place of such town or village.

A copy of the proclamation shall also be affixed on some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly made shall be conclusive evidence of due compliance with the law.

Attachment of property of person absconding.

57. Such Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immoveable, or both, belonging to the person so absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

The attachment under this section shall, if the property ordered to be attached be land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction; or by the appointment of a manager and receiver; or by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person, as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the absent person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner.

Restoration of forfeited property.

58. When any person whose property has come under the disposal of Government under section 57 appears or is found within two years after the attachment of the property, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the proceeds thereof, shall be restored to him.

Magistrate's procedure on arrest, under his own warrant, for offence committed out of his jurisdiction.

59. On the arrest of a person for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued under the provisions of section 42, in respect of an offence known or suspected to have been committed in another district or division of a district, the Magistrate who issued the warrant shall, unless he is authorized to complete the inquiry himself, send the person arrested to the Magistrate within the limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is known or suspected to have been committed, or shall take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is suspected is bailable.

When the Magistrate who issued the warrant cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person arrested should be sent, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

Permission to conduct prosecution.

60. A Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor, but no person shall be entitled to do so without permission. Any person permitted to prosecute may conduct the prosecution personally or by counsel.

Right of accused to be defended.

61. Every person accused before a Magistrate of an offence may of right be defended by any barrister or attorney of a High Court, or by any pleader duly qualified under the law in force for the time being relating to pleaders.

Any such person may, with the permission of the Court (but not otherwise), employ any mukhtār or other person, not being a barrister, attorney or pleader, to assist him in his defence.

Where accused person does not understand proceedings.

If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal, or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as to it seems fit.

62. The place in which the Court of a Magistrate is held for the trial of any offence, or for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into any case triable by a High Court, shall be deemed an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them.

Criminal Courts to be open.

But the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order that, during the inquiry into or trial of any particular case, no person shall have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Court, without the consent or permission of the Court.

63. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, injured persons may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Court.

Compounding offences.

CHAPTER IX.

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

64. Cases, triable exclusively by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction or which in the opinion of a Magistrate ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Magistrate, and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

Procedure in preliminary inquiries.

65. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or, if his personal attendance is dispensed with, when the Magistrate thinks fit, the Magistrate shall take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Examination of complainant and witnesses for prosecution.

Such evidence shall be taken in the manner described in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of section 75.

66. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or of his agent, when his personal attendance is dispensed with and he appears by agent.

Examination to be in presence of accused.

The accused person or his agent shall be permitted to examine and re-examine his own witnesses, and to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses.

Accused may cross-examine.

67. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

Power of Magistrate to summon and examine any person.

68. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to defer the examination, or further examination, of witnesses, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry and remand the accused person for such time as is deemed reasonable, not exceeding fifteen days.

Adjournment of inquiry and remand.

During the time that the accused person is so remanded, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with the provisions of chapter XVII.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable ground for a remand.

69. When a Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person to take his trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be put on his trial before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

When accused person to be discharged.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

70. When evidence has been given before a Magistrate, which appears to justify him in sending the accused person to take his trial for an offence which is triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, is one which ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be sent for trial by such Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused to be committed for trial.

71. When the Magistrate determines to send the accused person before the High Court for trial, he shall, after the evidence for the prosecution has been recorded, make a written instrument under his hand and seal, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and shall direct him to be tried by such Court on such charge.

Framing of charge on which accused is to be tried.

Such instrument, the record of the original enquiry, and any weapon or other article of property necessary to produce in evidence shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

Charge, &c., to be forwarded to High Court.

72. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

Charge to be explained, and copy furnished, to accused.

73. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of witnesses whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

List of witnesses for defence on trial.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon the persons so named to attend and give evidence at the enquiry; and if he does so, the commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

Further list. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES.

Cases may be tried summarily. **74.** The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases by Magistrates under this Act.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars:

(*a*) the serial number,

(*b*) the date of the commission of the offence,

(*c*) the name of the complainant,

(*d*) the name of the accused person,

(*e*) the offence complained of or proved,

(*f*) the prisoner's plea,

(*g*) the final order,

(*h*) the date of such order.

Record of evidence. **75.** The Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses in any case tried by him under this Act.

But if he think fit to record such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down or cause to be taken down any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

Object and effect of complaint. **76.** No formal charge need at any time be made against the accused person, and neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. The Magistrate may convict the accused person of any offence he is competent to try, and which, from the facts proved, the accused person appears to have committed, whatever may be the nature of the complaint or process. If a formal charge be made it shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter XX.

Effect on proceedings of defect in complaint or process. **77.** No defect in the complaint or process shall affect the validity of the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

Accused person may be admitted to bail, or allowed to be at large on his personal recognizance. **78.** If, upon the day appointed, the accused person appears voluntarily in obedience to the summons in that behalf served upon him, or is brought before the Magistrate by virtue of a warrant or otherwise, the Magistrate shall deal with him in accordance with chapter XVII.

Dismissal or adjournment on non-appearance of complainant. **79.** If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the case may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless for some reason he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Procedure on appearance of parties. **80.** On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

Conviction on admission of truth of complaint. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Procedure when no such admission is made. **81.** If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Adjournment. **82.** Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing of the same to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the party or parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned, the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

Compensation to person informed or complained against. **83.** In every case in which any person is given in charge to any Police-officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence is laid or made before any Magistrate and is not further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate seems meet.

In such cases, if more persons than one are accused in the complaint, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award compensation not exceeding fifty rupees to each of them.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

Withdrawal of complaint. **84.** If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case, satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds

for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw it.

A complaint withdrawn under this section shall not again be entertained.

Acquittal.

85. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

Sentence.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him, and, in cases appealable under this Act, shall record a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction, together with the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had, unless he has already recorded the evidence itself in the manner described in section 75.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate, if the sentence be for fine only, may be pronounced in the presence of such accused person's agent, if he has been permitted to appear by agent; or the accused person may be required to attend to hear such sentence.

How the Magistrate is to proceed when, after commencement of trial, he finds the case beyond his jurisdiction.

86. In any trial before a Magistrate, in which it may appear at any stage of the proceedings that from any cause the case is one which the Magistrate is not competent to try, or one which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court, the Magistrate shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall, either submit the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person to the High Court in accordance with the provisions contained in chapter IX.

Procedure in cases not of a criminal nature.

87. In all cases not of a criminal nature, if no sufficient cause be shown for the non-appearance of the person against whom complaint has been made, the Magistrate upon proof of the service of the summons, may proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence, or may, if he think fit, issue his warrant for apprehending and bringing the said person before him or some other Magistrate.

Provided that the prosecution in any such case shall be commenced within three months after the commission of the offence.

CHAPTER XI.

APPEALS.

No appeal in case of acquittal, except on behalf of Government.

88. The Local Government may direct an appeal by the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf, from a Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of leave to withdraw operating as an acquittal; but in no other case shall there be an appeal from a judgment or order.

Such appeal shall lie to the High Court. No appeal shall be presented under this section after six months from the date of the order complained of.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by another Court, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

Appeal.

89. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the sentence complained of involves imprisonment for a term exceeding one year or a fine exceeding five hundred rupees:

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act, all appeals under this Act and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy of judgment to accompany petition.

90. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copies of proceedings.

91. If any person affected by a sentence or other order passed by a Court under this Act desires to have a copy of any proceeding, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith provided that he pay for the same, unless the Court, for some special reason, sees fit to furnish it free of cost.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

92. If the party appealing be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal, and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward the petition to the proper appellate authority.

Rejection of appeal.

93. The High Court shall fix a reasonable time within which the appellant or his counsel or authorized agent may appear, and it may reject the appeal if, on a perusal of the petition of appeal and the copy of the judgment or order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant or his Counsel or authorized agent, if he appears, it considers that there is no sufficient ground for questioning the correctness of the decision or for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against.

Before rejecting the appeal, the Court may call for and peruse all or any part of the proceedings of the Magistrate, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

Notice of appeal.

94. If the High Court decide to hear the appeal, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and shall also give notice to the Magistrate whose judgment or order has been appealed against, who shall inform, if necessary, the public prosecutor, Government pleader, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in cases under section 88, where the High Court decides to hear the appeal, it shall also cause notice to be given to the respondent.

High Court may alter or reverse finding and sentence, or enhance sentence.

95. The High Court, after perusing the proceedings of the Magistrate, and after hearing the appellant, his counsel or agent, if they appear, and the public prosecutor, Government pleader or other officer em-

powered by Government or by the Magistrate in that behalf, if he appears, may alter or reverse the finding and sentence or order of such Court, and may, if it see reason to do so, enhance any punishment that has been awarded or order the appellant to be re-tried before any Magistrate or before the High Court.

Provided that the High Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed for the offence by the Indian Penal Code.

Suspension of sentence pending appeal.
Release of appellant on bail.

96. In any case in which an appeal is allowed, the High Court may, pending the appeal, order that the sentence be suspended, and, if the appellant be in confinement for an offence which is bailable, may order that he be released on bail.

The period during which the sentence is suspended shall be omitted in reckoning the completion of the punishment.

High Court may make or direct further inquiry.

97. In any case in which an appeal has been allowed, the High Court, if it thinks further inquiry or additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the appellant to be necessary, may either make such further inquiry and take such additional evidence itself, or may direct such inquiry to be made and additional evidence to be taken by a Magistrate.

If the High Court takes further evidence and passes judgment and sentence, no fresh right of appeal arises in respect of such sentence.

When the evidence has not been taken before itself, the result of the further inquiry and the additional evidence shall be certified to the High Court, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the appellant may be dispensed with when the further inquiry is made or evidence taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined under this section.

Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or defect in charge or proceedings.

98. No order passed by a Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings on or before trial, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the prisoner in his defence.

No irregularity in the proceedings up to trial is a sufficient ground for reversing any judgment, sentence or order made or passed in a trial properly held.

High Court may reduce punishment.

99. In case the accused person has been sentenced to a larger amount of punishment than could have been awarded for the offence which, in the judgment of the High Court, is proved by the evidence, the High Court may reduce the punishment within the limits prescribed by the Indian Penal Code or any law for the time being in force for such offence.

Procedure in case of conviction by Court not having jurisdiction.

100. When a Magistrate has convicted a person of an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall annul the conviction and sentence of such Magistrate, and direct the trial of the case by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie from order of Magistrate.

101. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation, or to grant an enhanced award.

(*b.*) There is no appeal against an order of a competent Magistrate dismissing a complaint.

(*c.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.

(*d.*) There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.

(*e.*) There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

(*f.*) There is no appeal against the order of a competent Court refusing to order a commitment.

(*g.*) There is no appeal against an interlocutory order, such as a claim to appear by agent.

Notice to Magistrate concerned, of intention to make application under Act X of 1875, s. 147.

102. When an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the party making such application shall give notice to the Magistrate, to whose decision such application relates, seven days at least before such application is made, and shall at the same time furnish such Magistrate with a copy of the grounds on which such application is to be made.

Statement by Magistrate of grounds of his decision, to be considered by High Court.

103. When the decision of any Magistrate is called in question in the High Court by any process issued on an *ex parte* application, the Magistrate may submit with the record a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts he may consider material to the issue; and this statement the Court shall consider before determining the matter so as to overrule or set aside the decision or acts of the Magistrate to which the application relates, and notwithstanding that no Counsel appear on behalf of the Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII.

EXECUTION.

Court to send accused, with warrant for execution of sentence to officer in charge of jail.

104. In cases tried by a Magistrate, the Court passing the sentence shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence, to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, and the period during which he is to be imprisoned, and the nature of the imprisonment or other punishment :

Sentence of whipping.

105. Where the accused person is sentenced to whipping, the sentence may be executed at such place and time as the Court may direct.

Form and direction of warrant of commitment.

106. Every warrant for the commitment of a person to custody shall be in writing, and signed and sealed by the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (C or D, as the case may be) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Levy of fine.

107. Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine, the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, whether or not the offence be punishable with fine only, and whether or not the sentence direct that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Section to what cases applicable.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

Detention of offender until return made to distress-warrant.

When a warrant of distress is issued, the Magistrate may order the offender to be detained in custody until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance; but if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant of distress.

Distress not illegal nor distrainer a trespasser for defect of form in proceedings.

No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for the special damage in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Who may issue warrant.

The warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who passes the sentence or by his successor in office.

Payment of fine in compensation.

108. Whenever a Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, the Magistrate may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation,

(*a*) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution,

(*b*) for the offence complained of, where such offence can, in the opinion of the Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be awarded in a case which is subject to appeal, the amount awarded shall not be paid until the period prescribed for presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, till after the decision of the appeal.

In any subsequent civil proceedings relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any sum which may have been awarded under this section.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

109. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine :

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Magistrate, where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence, otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Magistrate may award such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the amount does not exceed the Magistrate's powers under this Act.

Whipping, if awarded in addition to imprisonment, when to be inflicted.

110. When the punishment of whipping is awarded, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

111. In the case of a person of or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light ratan.

Mode of inflicting punishment.

In no case, if the cat-of-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the ratan be employed, shall the punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

112. No sentence of whipping shall be carried into execution unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment.

Punishment not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

Stay of execution.

No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

Not to be executed by instalments.

113. In any case in which, under section 112, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being carried into execution, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either order the discharge of such offender, or sentence him, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not carried out, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence:

Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under section 112.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to award.

114. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same or different sections of any law for the time being in force, the Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such enactment or enactments, which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other.

Sentence in cases of simultaneous conviction of several offences.

It shall not be necessary for the Magistrate, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before the High Court:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

115. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

Trial of previously convicted persons.

116. When sentence is passed on an escaped convict, for such escape or for any other offence, the Magistrate may direct the sentence to take effect immediately, or after such convict has suffered imprisonment or transportation, as the case may be, for a further period, equal to that which remained unexpired of his former sentence at the time of his escape.

Currency of sentence on escaped convicts.

117. When sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment, the Magistrate shall direct that such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced:

Commencement of sentence on offender already sentenced for other offence.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be held to excuse such person from any part of the punishment to which he is liable upon such former or subsequent conviction.

Proviso.

CHAPTER XIII.

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES.

118. The examination of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any criminal trial, although the person examined is not called as a witness.

Evidence of medical witness.

The Court may summon such civil surgeon or other medical witness, if it sees sufficient cause for doing so.

Court may summon medical witness.

119. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any criminal trial, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any criminal trial.

Report of chemical examiner.

The Court may presume that the signature of any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

Genuineness of signature may be presumed.

120. Where a previous conviction or acquittal is to be proved against an accused person, application shall be made to the officer in whose custody the records of such trial may be.

Previous conviction or acquittal how proved.

It shall not be necessary to produce the record of the conviction or acquittal of such accused person, or a copy thereof, but an extract may be produced

in proof of such conviction or acquittal, if certified, under the hand of the clerk of the Court or other officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, or by the deputy of such clerk or officer, to be a copy of the charge, finding and sentence, as the case may be.

Record of evidence in absence of accused.

121. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, any Court competent to try or to commit such accused person for trial for the offence complained of may, in his absence, record the statements of the persons acquainted with the facts; and such depositions may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for such offence, if it is not practicable to procure the attendance of such witnesses.

Convictions on evidence partly recorded by one Magistrate and partly by another.

122. Whenever any Magistrate, after having heard part of the evidence in a case, ceases to exercise jurisdiction in such case, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises jurisdiction in such case, such last-named Magistrate may decide the case on the evidence partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and commence afresh:

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses shall be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the trial shall be commenced afresh:

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new trial.

Continuation of proceedings not completed by Magistrate commencing inquiry.

123. Whenever, from any cause, a Magistrate making an inquiry under this Act is unable to complete the proceedings himself, any other Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire and to commit may complete the case and proceed as if he had recorded all the evidence himself.

When personal attendance of witness may be dispensed with.

124. Whenever in the course of a trial before a Magistrate it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate may dispense with the personal attendance of such witness.

Issue of commission and procedure thereunder.

Such Magistrate may direct a commission to the Magistrate of the District, or to a Magistrate of the first class, in whose jurisdiction such witness may be. The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall proceed to take the evidence of such witness as directed in section 330 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Commission in case of witness being within jurisdiction of a High Court.

If the witness is within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, the Court dispensing with his personal attendance may direct a commission to any Magistrate within such limits, and such Magistrate shall have the like power to compel the attendance and examination of witnesses as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before him.

Prosecutor and accused may examine witness.

The prosecutor and the accused person may forward interrogatories, upon which the officer to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness, or the prosecutor may appear personally before the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or the prosecutor or accused person may so appear by authorized agent.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE EXAMINATION OF ACCUSED PERSONS.

Examination of accused.

125. In all inquiries and trials under this Act, the Magistrate may from time to time, at any stage of the inquiry or trial and without previously warning the accused person, examine him, and put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in the case under inquiry, but also in trials for any other offences which his replies may tend to show he has committed.

Examination of accused how recorded.

126. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary enquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

No influence to be used to induce disclosures.

127. Except as is provided in section 128, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to the accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

Magistrate may tender pardon to accomplice.

128. A Magistrate may, after recording his reason for so doing, tender a pardon to any one or more of the persons supposed to have been directly or in-

directly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, on condition of his or their making a full, true and fair disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his or their knowledge, relative to the crime committed, and every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Any person accepting a tender of pardon under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case, under the rules applicable to the examination witnesses.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody pending the termination of the trial.

When Magistrate or High Court may direct commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered.

129. When a pardon has been tendered under section 128, if it appears to the Magistrate before the trial, or to the High Court, that any person who has accepted such offer of pardon has not conformed to the conditions under which the pardon was tendered, either by wilfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, such Magistrate or Court may commit, or direct the commitment of, such person, for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SECURING THE ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.

Power to summon material witness or examine person present.

130. Any Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial, summon, in the manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, and it shall be the Magistrate's duty to do so if the evidence of such person appears essential to the just decision of the case.

When warrant of arrest may issue in first instance.

131. If a Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

132. If such warrant cannot be executed, and the Magistrate considers that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of avoiding the service thereof, he may issue a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, to be affixed on some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or if he has no such abode, of the Court of the Magistrate.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place named in such proclamation, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, to such amount as seems reasonable, not being in excess of the amount of costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of the following section.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it was made; and it shall authorize the attachment of any moveable property without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

Release of attached property of witness appearing and satisfying Magistrate.

133. If the witness appears and satisfies such Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not notice of the proclamation in time to attend at the time and place named therein, the Magistrate shall direct that the property be released from attachment, and shall make such order in regard to the costs of the attachment as to such Magistrate seems fit.

Sale of property of witness not appearing or not satisfying Magistrate.

If such witness does not appear, or, appearing, fails to satisfy the Magistrate that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding the execution of the warrant, and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as aforesaid, the Magistrate may order the property attached, or any part thereof, to be sold for the purpose of satisfying all costs incurred in consequence of such attachment, together with the amount of any fine which may be imposed upon such witness under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

If the witness pays to such Magistrate the costs and fine as aforesaid, his property shall be released from attachment.

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

134. When any Magistrate is desirous of examining any prisoner confined in any civil or criminal jail as a witness or accused person in any case pending before him, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail, requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody, at a time to be therein named, to the Police Court, for examination; and the officer in charge of the said jail, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the prison for the purpose aforesaid.

Arrest of person disobeying summons.

135. If any person summoned to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand and seal to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

Committal of person refusing to answer.

136. If any witness summoned or brought before a Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand and seal, commit him to custody for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 177 or 178.

Inquiries.

137. In inquiries preliminary to commitment under this Act to a High Court, the Magistrate making the inquiry shall summon the witnesses for the prosecution to appear before him, and shall take their evidence against the accused person. The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Procedure in inquiries preliminary to commitment.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial, and bind them over to appear and give evidence. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Power to summon supplementary witnesses.

138. In such inquiries, when the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of witnesses mentioned in section 73, the Magistrate may either summon the witnesses to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

Summons to witnesses when accused person is to be committed.

139. Prosecutors and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance is necessary before the High Court, and who appear before the Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

Recognizances of prosecutors and witnesses.

If any prosecutor or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him under custody to the High Court.

Detention in custody in case of refusal to attend or to execute recognizance.

Witnesses.

140. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused.

In cases tried upon summons.

Ordinarily it shall be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses.

In such cases, it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate to summon any witnesses named by the complainant or the accused; and he may require, in such cases, a deposit of the expenses of a witness before summoning him.

141. In the case of all other offences, the Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the names of any persons who may be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and who are likely to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such of them to give evidence before him as he thinks necessary.

In cases tried upon warrant.

The Magistrate shall also, subject to the provisions of section 137, summon any witness and examine any evidence that may be offered in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him, and may, for that purpose, at his discretion, adjourn the trial from time to time.

Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

142. Whenever a Magistrate considers that the production of any document is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation or judicial proceeding, such Magistrate may issue a summons to the party in whose keeping such document is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce such document at the time and place stated in the summons.

Procedure for obtaining production of document required as evidence.

143. If there appears reason to believe that the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce it as directed in the summons, such Magistrate may issue a search-warrant for the document in the first instance.

When warrant for search for documents may issue.

144. Any Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order such document to be returned to the person who produced it.

Power to impound document produced.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF SEARCH-WARRANTS.

145. When a Magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender,

Search-warrant when grantable.

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by the search or inspection of any place,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate issuing such warrant may, if he see fit, specify in his warrant the place or part to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal Department is wanted for the purpose of any criminal proceeding, a Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, direct the postal authorities to deliver up any such letter.

Procedure as to letter in custody of Postal Department.

147. A search-warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing the warrant may, if immediate search is necessary and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

Direction of search-warrant.

148. A search-warrant directed or endorsed to a Police-officer may, if he is not able to proceed in person, be executed by any other Police-officer.

Warrant to Police-officer may be executed by his subordinate.

Endorsement.

In such case the name of such Police-officer shall be endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

Execution of search-warrant out of district in which issued.

149. When it is necessary for a search-warrant to be executed out of the Presidency town in which it was issued, any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed shall endorse his name thereon.

Such endorsement shall be sufficient authority for the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant to execute the same within the said jurisdiction.

Or the search-warrant may be directed to the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the search is to be made; and he shall thereupon endorse his name on such warrant, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been issued by himself.

Search-warrants may, in emergency, be executed without endorsement.

150. Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose district the warrant is to be executed will prevent the discovery of the thing for which search is to be made, the Police-officer charged with the execution of the warrant may execute the same, in any place beyond the district in which it was issued, without the endorsement of the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction that place is situate.

Thing found to be taken to Magistrate within whose jurisdiction it is found.

If the thing for which search is made is found in such place, it shall, when the place where the thing is found is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in such place than to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, be immediately taken before the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction it is found; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing it to be taken to the Magistrate who issued the warrant.

Order thereon.

If the thing be not found after such search, the Police-officer making the same shall, in addition to the return made to the Magistrate who issued the warrant, report the fact to the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the search was made.

Magistrate may issue search-warrant to be executed in place out of his jurisdiction.

151. Whenever it appears necessary, a Magistrate may, by his warrant, order search to be made in a place out of his jurisdiction, and may direct that the warrant be executed either after or without obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the search is to be made.

When a Magistrate issues a warrant under this section, he shall inform the Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction the place to be searched is situate.

Magistrate may send search-warrant by post to Magistrate having jurisdiction.

152. A Magistrate issuing a search-wararnt to be executed in any place out of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, may direct the warrant to any Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such place is situate, and may send the same by post.

Endorsement and execution by such Magistrate.

On receipt of such warrant by the Magistrate to whom it is directed, he shall endorse his name thereon, and enforce its execution in the same manner as if it had been originally issued by himself.

In such case, any property found on search made may be dealt with as provided in section 150.

Search of house suspected to contain stolen property or forged documents.

153. If the Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, any such place, and to search all such parts of the same as are specified in the warrant, and to seize and take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials as aforesaid.

And if upon search thereupon made, such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials be found, then to convey the same before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offenders are taken before a Magistrate or otherwise dispose thereof in some place of safety; and moreover to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen, or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

Magistrate may attend personally.

154. The Magistrate by whom a search-warrant is issued may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Magistrate may direct search in his presence.

The Magistrate may also direct a search to be made in his presence, of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

CHAPTER XVII.

BAIL.

When bail shall be taken.

155. When any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, he shall be admitted to bail.

156. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears or is brought before a Magistrate such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail not to be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the accusation is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to raise a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused person,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt, but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

157. When a Magistrate admits to bail any person accused or suspected of any offence, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused, and one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the Court, and, if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

158. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail has been taken, or if the sureties become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by the Magistrate to give sufficient bail or to find sufficient sureties, and, in default, may be committed to prison.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

159. If the accused person cannot find sureties when called upon, he shall be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail found after failure in first instance.

160. After the recognizances have been duly entered into, the Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him; and in case he is in some prison or other place of confinement, shall issue a warrant of release to the jailor or other person having him in his custody, and such jailor or other person shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

161. Any one or more of the sureties for an accused person may, at any time, apply to the Magistrate to be discharged from their engagements.

Discharge of sureties.

On such an application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that such person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizances of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon such person to find other sureties, and, in default, may order him to be committed to prison.

162. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of the person executing the personal recognizance, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance, he shall proceed to enforce the penalty, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

163. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance by the person bailed, the Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the surety or sureties, he shall give notice to the surety or sureties to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

If such penalty be not paid and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety or sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him or them which may be found within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the surety or sureties, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such moveable property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such surety or sureties shall be liable to confinement, by order of the Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

164. The powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised by every Magistrate in every case in which a personal recognizance or bail has been given for the appearance of a party or witness, if default is made by the non-appearance of such party or witness before such Court, according to the conditions of such recognizance or bail:

In what cases powers given by sections 162 and 163 may be exercised.

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in the recognizance of the party or witness, or of the surety or sureties, and enforce payment in part only.

Remission of part of penalty.

165. When any person is required by any Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as it may fix in lieu of such bail.

Deposit instead of bail.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LUNATICS.

166. When any person charged with an offence before a Magistrate appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making a defence, the Magistrate shall institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact of such unsoundness of mind, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by the civil surgeon of the district, or some other medical officer, and thereupon shall examine such civil surgeon or other medical officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

Procedure in case of accused being lunatic.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

167. When, from the evidence given before a Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that the accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, such accused person shall, if he appears to be sane at the time of inquiry, be sent for trial by the Magistrate before the High Court.

When accused appears to have been insane.

If an accused person appears to be insane at the time of inquiry, the Magistrate shall act in the manner provided in the last preceding section.

168. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient security being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required.

Release of lunatic on security given.

If the offence be not bailable, or if the required bail be not given, the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government to which the case shall be reported shall direct.

Custody when bail not given.

169. Whenever an inquiry or trial is postponed under section 166, the Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person, if detained in custody, to be brought before such Magistrate; or, if the accused person has been released on security, may require his appearance.

Resumption of inquiry or trial.

The surety of such person shall be bound, at any time, to produce him to any officer whom the Magistrate appoints to inspect him; and the certificate of such officer shall have the same effect as the certificate of an Inspector-General of Prisons or the visitors of lunatic asylums, granted under section 174.

170. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, it appears to such Magistrate that the accused person is in a fit state of mind to make his defence, the inquiry shall proceed, or the accused person shall be put on his trial, as the case may require.

Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate.

If it appears that the accused person is still of unsound mind, and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to the provisions of section 166.

171. Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is charged with having committed an offence, he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specially whether such person committed the act or not.

Finding in case of acquittal on ground of being lunatic.

172. Whenever such finding states that the accused person committed the act charged, the Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if the act charged would, but for the incapacity found, have amounted to an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody, in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

Person found to have committed act charged to be kept in safe custody and report made to Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

173. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 168 or 172, the Inspector General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

Visiting of lunatic prisoners.

174. If such person is confined under section 168, and such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 170; and the certificate of such Inspector General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

Procedure where lunatic prisoner reported capable of making defence.

175. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 172, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

Procedure where lunatic confined under section 172 is declared capable of being discharged.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as to it may seem fit.

Delivery of lunatic to care of relative.

176. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 172 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, may make an order that such person may be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be subject to the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 173 and 175 shall apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XIX.

CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

Procedure in certain cases of contempt.

177. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Magistrate, the Magistrate may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the rising of the Magistrate on the same day, may take cognizance of the offence, and adjudge the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the facts constituting the offence, with any statement the offender may make, as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate insulted or interrupted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult offered.

Procedure where Court considers that accused should be imprisoned, or fined more than 200 rupees.

178. If the Magistrate in any case considers that a person accused of any such offence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person as before provided, shall forward the case to another Magistrate, and shall cause bail to be taken for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not tendered, shall cause such person to be forwarded under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Magistrate; and may adjudge the offender to punishment, as provided in the section of the Indian Penal Code under which he is charged.

Any person convicted under this section may appeal to the High Court.

Discharge of offender on submission or apology.

179. When any Magistrate has adjudged an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

Charge to state offence.

180. The charge shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

Specific name of offence, sufficient description.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

How stated where offence has no specific name.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the prisoner notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The Act and section or sections of the Act against which the offence is said to have been committed must be referred to in the charge.

What implied in charges.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

Language of charge.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the prisoner, the charge must be read to him in a language which he understands.

Previous conviction to be set out in charge.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence, and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If it is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(*b*) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting: this is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(*c*) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(*d*.) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

Particulars as to time, place and person.

181. The charge shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

When manner of committing offence must be stated.

182. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 180 and 181 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(*b*.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(*c*.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(*d*.) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(*e*.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(*f*.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

Forms in schedule.

183. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Effect of errors.

184. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 182, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Illustrations.

(*a*.) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit;" the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(*b*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(*c*.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(*d*.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(*e*) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

Prisoner may apply for amendment

185. Any accused person may apply to the Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Court shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

Court may amend a charge.

186. The Court may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the prosecutor, or upon its own motion, amend or alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced. Such amendment shall be read and explained to the accused person.

When trial may proceed immediately after amendment

187. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, it shall be at the discretion of the Court, after making such amendment or alteration, to proceed with the trial as if the amended charge had been the original charge.

When new trial may be directed or trial suspended.

188. If the amendment or alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Court may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the amended or altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Court may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Court may consider to be material to

the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

189. In all cases of amendment or alteration of a charge, the prosecutor and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such amendment or alteration any witness who may have been examined.

Prosecutor and accused person may recall witnesses.

190. If the offence stated in the new charge be one for which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained; unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new charge was based.

Previous sanction to be obtained if offence in new charge require it.

Joinder of Charges.

191. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence of which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Separate charges for distinct offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

192. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged and tried at the same time for any number of them not exceeding three.

More offences than one of same kind may be charged within a year of each other.

EXPLANATION.—Offences are said to be of the same kind under this section if they fall within the provisions of section 194.

193. I.—If in one series of acts, so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried for every such offence at the same time.

I.—Trial of more than one offence.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed, but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be awarded for any of such offences.

II.—One offence falling within two definitions.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed, but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been awarded for any one of such offences.

III.—Acts severally constituting more than one offence, but collectively coming within one definition.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(*a.*) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b.*) A has in his possession several counterfeit seals with the intention of committing several forgeries. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal for a distinct forgery under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*c.*) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes proceedings against him, knowing there is no just or lawful ground for such proceedings. A also falsely charges B with having committed an offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*d.*) A, with intent to injure B, brings a false charge against him of having committed an offence. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 or 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*e.*) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped, wrongfully confines her and detains her as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*f.*) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant engaged in suppressing the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*g*) A criminally intimidates B, C and D at the same time. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(*h.*) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

To paragraph II.

(*i.*) A commits mischief by cutting down a tree in a Government forest. The tree overhangs the bank of a river and falls into the stream. A commits theft by having severed the tree and by floating it down the river to his village, where he sells it. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 426 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 379 only.

(*j.*) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 323 only.

(*k.*) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then takes away the carcase in a manner amounting to theft. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a more severe sentence than if it had convicted him under section 429 only.

(*l.*) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries them may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(*m.*) A uses a forged document in evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the Indian Penal Code;

but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(*n.*) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

(*o.*) A robs B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(*p.*) A entices B, the wife of C, away, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Court which tries him may not inflict a severer sentence than if it had convicted him under section 497 only.

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

194. If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once, or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to either theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged separately with theft, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed either theft, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another.

195. If, in the case mentioned in the last preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or receiving stolen goods, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

196. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(*b.*) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

What persons may be charged jointly.

197. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Court thinks proper, and the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to all such charges.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(*b.*) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(*c.*) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

Withdrawal of remaining charges, on conviction on one of several charges.

198. When more charges than one are preferred against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the Government pleader or other officer conducting the prosecution may, with the consent of the Court, withdraw, or the Court of its own accord may suspend, the inquiry into the remaining charge or charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

199. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 194, or for which he might have been convicted under section 195.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 193, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last-mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence in respect of any facts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with and tried for any other offence which he may have committed in respect of the same facts, if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(*a.*) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged, upon the same facts, either with theft as a servant, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(*b.*) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed; he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(*c.*) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(*d.*) A is tried under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(*e.*) A is charged before the High Court and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried for the murder of B on the same facts.

(*f.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(*g.*) A is charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.

(*h.*) A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity, on the same facts.

CHAPTER XXI.

PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Prosecutions for offences against the State.

200. A complaint of an offence punishable under chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294 A of the same Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, unless the prosecution be instituted by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General of India in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such prosecution, or unless instituted by the Advocate General.

Prosecution of Judges and public servants.

201. A complaint of an offence committed of which any Judge or any public servant not removeable from his office without the sanction of the Government is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against him except with the sanction or under the direction of the Government, or of some officer empowered by the Government, or of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the Government does not think fit to limit or reserve.

No such Judge or public servant shall be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty, unless with the sanction of the Government.

Sanction when to be given.

The sanction must be given before the commencement of the proceedings.

Power of Local Government as to prosecution.

The Local Government may limit the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

In this section the expression "Government" means either the Local Government or the Govern-or General in Council and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

Prosecution for contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.

202. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179 or 180 of that Code, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned, or of his official superior.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences against public justice.

203. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained by any Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Sanction to prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence.

204. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be entertained against a party to such proceedings, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

Nature of sanction necessary.

205. The sanction referred to in sections 201, 202 and 203, may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person and may be given at any time.

Such sanction may be given at any time, and a sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Magistrate to amend the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

EXPLANATION.—In cases under this chapter, the report or application of the public servant or Court shall be deemed sufficient complaint.

Procedure in cases mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203.

206. When any Court, civil or criminal, is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in sections 201, 202 and 203, such Court, after making such preliminary inquiry as may be necessary, may either commit the case itself, or may send the case for inquiry to any Magistrate having power to try or commit for trial the accused person for the offence charged.

Such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed according to law, and the Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his

appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence on such trial or inquiry.

Prosecution for adultery.

207. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by any person under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

Prosecution for enticing away married woman.

208. A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall not be instituted, except by the husband of the woman, or by the person having care of such woman on behalf of her husband.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE.

Personal recognizance to keep the peace in cases of conviction.

209. Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Magistrate,

and the Magistrate by whom such person is convicted, or the Magistrate by whom the final sentence or order in the case is passed, is of opinion that it is just and necessary to require such person to give a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

such Magistrate may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, direct that the person so convicted be required to execute a formal engagement, in a sum proportionate to his condition in life and the circumstances of the case, for keeping the peace during such period as it may appear proper to fix in each instance, not exceeding one year, with a provision that, if the same be not given, the person required to enter into the engagement shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year, unless within such period such person execute such formal engagement as aforesaid.

If the accused person be sentenced to imprisonment, the period for which he may be required to execute a recognizance, and the imprisonment in default of executing such recognizance, shall commence when he is released on the expiration of his sentence.

In any case where the order is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs, the judgment, the convict must be produced before the Magistrate who adds the order to enter into a personal recognizance to the original sentence.

Security to keep the peace.

210. Whenever it appears necessary to require security for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the party so convicted, the Magistrate may require security in addition thereto, and may fix the amount of the security-bond to be executed by the surety or sureties; with a provision that, if the same be not given, the party required to find the security shall be kept in simple imprisonment for any time not exceeding one year.

Summons to person to show cause why he should not give bond to keep peace.

211. Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to enter into a bond to keep the peace, with or without sureties, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, may be issued on any report or other information which appears credible and which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate cannot bind over a person until he has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may recall a summons issued under this section if he thinks proper.

Contents of summons.

212. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the amount of the bond, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if security is called for, the number of sureties required, and the amount in which they are to be bound respectively, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

EXPLANATION.—When the parties are present in Court no summons is necessary, but the person to whom a summons would have been issued must have an opportunity to show cause why he should not be bound.

Form and penalty of bond.

213. The bond shall be in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect; and its penalty shall be fixed with a due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the party.

The amount in which the sureties shall be bound shall not exceed the penalty named in the bond.

When warrant of arrest may issue.

214. If the person summoned does not attend at the time and place named in the summons on the day appointed, such Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded), that there is just reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of person informed against.

215. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 211 and may permit him to appear and enter into the required security, or show cause against such requisition, by an agent duly authorized to act in his behalf.

Discharge of person informed against.

216. If on the appearance of such person informed against, or of his agent if he is permitted to appear by agent, the Magis-

trate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind such person to keep the peace, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

Order to give bond and consequence of non-compliance.

217. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to take a bond from such person with or without security, he shall make an order accordingly; and if such person fails to comply with the order, the Magistrate may order him to be kept in simple imprisonment until he furnish the same.

Time for which person may be bound to keep peace.

218. The period for which the Magistrate may bind a person to keep the peace, with or without security, shall not exceed one year.

Limit of imprisonment under section 217.

When a person is imprisoned under section 217, he shall not be detained by authority of the Magistrate beyond the term of one year, and shall be released whenever, within that term, he complies with the order.

Extension of time for which person is bound.

219. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace to bind a person beyond the term of one year, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend the term for a further period not exceeding one year.

If such person fails to give a bond, with security if required, for his keeping the peace for such further period as the Magistrate under the orders of the High Court, directs, he may be kept in simple imprisonment for such further period, or until, within that period, he gives such bond.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 211.

Discharge of recognizances.

220. A Magistrate may, if he see sufficient cause, discharge any recognizance and surety for keeping the peace taken by him, or by his predecessor, under the preceding sections, and may order the release of the person confined for default in entering into such recognizance or giving such security.

Discharge of sureties.

221. A surety for the peaceable conduct of another person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as surety.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that the person for whom such surety is bound may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of the person to such warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon such person to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall order him to be kept in simple imprisonment.

Recovery of penalty from principal.

222. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any recognizance or other bond taken under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof, and shall call upon the person bound by such recognizance or bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any of the moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance or bond.

Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such person shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person bound has had an opportunity of showing cause, and until the breach of the conditions has been proved.

The commission, or attempt to commit or abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

Proceedings under this chapter may be taken, either in the district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or where an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in any district where the person it is desired to bind may be.

Recovery of penalty from surety.

223. Whenever it is proved before a Magistrate that any bond with a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may at his discretion give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover payment of the penalty from such surety in the same manner as from the principal party.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the surety shall be liable, by order of such Magistrate, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for six months.

224. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate that any person is lurking within his jurisdiction, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such security for such person's good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months as to him may appear good and sufficient.

Binding of sentenced person.

If in any case under this or the two following sections, the person to be bound is under sentence for an offence, he must be brought up on or after the expiration of his sentence for the purpose of being bound.

When Magistrate may require security for good behaviour for one year.

225. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by repute a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or is a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

Procedure where security required for more than one year.

226. Whenever it appears to a Magistrate, from the evidence as to general character adduced before him, that any person is by habit a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a character so desperate and dangerous as to render his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, hazardous to the community,

he shall record his opinion to that effect, with an order specifying the amount of security which should, in his judgment, be required from such person, as well as the number, character and class of sureties, and the period, not exceeding three years, for which the sureties should be responsible for such person's good behaviour; and if such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

Proceedings to be laid before High Court.

227. If a person required to furnish security under the provisions of the last preceding section does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate sees fit to reject, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass orders on the case, either confirming, modifying or annulling the orders of such Magistrate, as it thinks proper.

High Court may require security for period not exceeding three years.

228. If the High Court does not think it safe to direct the immediate discharge of such person, it shall fix a period for his detention, not exceeding three years, in the event of his not giving the security required from him.

Contents of order for security.

229. Whenever security for good behaviour is required by the High Court or by a Magistrate the amount, the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the sureties are to be responsible for the good conduct of the person required to furnish security, shall be stated in the order.

Form of bond.

The security-bond shall be in the form (G) given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

Imprisonment in default of security.

230. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this Act failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Term of imprisonment.

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

Release of prisoners under requisition of security.

231. The Magistrate may at any time exercise his discretion in releasing, without reference to any other authority, any prisoner confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided he is of opinion that such person can be released without hazard to the community.

Report in case of prisoner under requisition of security by order of High Court.

232. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that any person confined under requisition of security for good behaviour, by order of the High Court, can be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

Discharge of surety.

233. A surety for the good behaviour of a person may at any time apply to a Magistrate to be relieved from his engagement as such surety.

On such application being made, such Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant in order that such person may appear or be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to such summons or warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, such Magistrate shall direct the engagement of the surety to be cancelled, and shall call upon the person so appearing or surrendering to give fresh security, and, in default thereof, shall commit him to custody.

Recovery of penalty from sureties.

234. Whenever a Magistrate is of opinion that, by reason of an offence proved to have been committed by a person for whose good behaviour security has been given, subsequent to his having given such security, proceedings should be had upon the bond executed by the surety, such Magistrate shall give notice to the surety to pay the penalty, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid and no sufficient cause for non-payment be shown, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such surety by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to him. Such warrant may be executed within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate by whom it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such surety, without the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situated.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the surety shall be liable to imprisonment by order of a Magistrate of Police in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

Issue of summons and warrant of arrest.

235. The provisions of sections 212 and 214, relating to the issue of summons and warrant of arrest for securing the personal attendance of the party informed against, when such party is not in custody, shall apply to proceedings taken under this chapter against persons required to give security for their good behaviour.

Place where proceedings may be held.

Proceedings may be taken under this chapter, against persons amenable to its provisions, in any district where they may be.

Previous convictions may be proved.

Any previous conviction against the person to be bound may be proved on proceedings held under this chapter.

Sureties may be rejected for unfitness.

236. A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered under this chapter, on the ground that such surety is an unfit person.

Provisions of chapter not to apply to European British subjects.

237. The provisions of this chapter do not apply to European British subjects.

CHAPTER XXIV.

POSSESSION.

Power to restore possession of immoveable property.

238. Whenever any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

Order for maintenance of wives and children.

239. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, a Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, at such monthly rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to such Magistrate seems reasonable.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

Enforcement of order.

If such person wilfully neglects to comply with this order, such Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner provided for levying fines; and may order such person to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding one month, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid:

Proviso.

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by consent.

Alteration in allowance.

240. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 239, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he deems fit, provided the total sum of rupees fifty a month be not exceeded.

Enforcement of order.

241. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given to the person for whose maintenance it is made, or to the guardian of such person, and shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person to whom the order is addressed may be, on the Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the sum claimed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Procedure in miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings.

242. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Police Court.

Offences against Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms' Acts.

243. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be enquired into by Magistrates and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

Extent of jurisdiction.

244. The jurisdiction given to Magistrates under section 243 may be exercised whether the offence shall be charged to have been committed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrates or not; but such jurisdiction shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate before whom the offender is charged.

Power to award costs.

245. A Magistrate disposing of any complaint may award such costs as he thinks fit, to be paid to or by either of the parties, as he directs, and such costs shall be recoverable as if they were fines.

Reference to High Court.

246. A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to prison or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

Disposal of case according to decision of High Court.

247. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit. A copy of the decision of the High Court, under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, shall be transmitted to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said decision, and shall also be empowered to direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

Direction as to costs.

Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed.

248. When the inquiry or trial before any Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before him, regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term 'property' includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Power to order restitution of property, or fine the offender.

249. Upon a conviction of any offence by means of or in consequence of which the possession of property has been transferred, the Magistrate may order the restitution of the property forming the subject of the charge, if forthcoming, to the owner; and, in case of its not being restored pursuant to such order, may impose on any person refusing or neglecting to restore the same, a fine not exceeding the value of the said property, which the Magistrate may order to be paid to the owner or his representative.

Power to order disposal of property connected with charge, in Police-custody.

250. If any property charged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Magistrate, or in prosecution of any charge of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person charged with such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted, or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty, or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XVI, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate to make an order for the delivery of such property to the party appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, then to make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the party to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be commenced within two months next after such order has been made.

Expenses of complainants and witnesses.

251. Subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Acts.

No. and year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII of 1856 ...	Presidency Towns Police	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "sections II and IV of Act XXII of 1837 and" Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-three, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one hundred to one hundred and three (both inclusive), one hundred and six, one hundred and eight, one hundred and ten and one hundred and eleven. In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath."
XLVIII of 1860	Amending Act XIII of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six.
LII of 1860 ...	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI of 1864 ...	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive).
Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The Calcutta Police Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, seventy-nine, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both inclusive).
Bengal Act VIII of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 155 and 156 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
	If the offence be not committed - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for ten years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.

126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor, who has deserted.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Fine of 500 rupees - -	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as the offence is bailable or not.	The same as for the offence	By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
	If not committed - - -	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine - - -	Ditto.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Or to go armed.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	CHAPTER X.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.					
161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
185	Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, or as above -	Ditto.
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	The same as for the offence -	Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto -	Ditto -	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	The same as for giving false evidence	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for ten years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto
209	False claim in a Court of Justice -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing appenhension of offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for two years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto -	Summons -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If under sentence of death	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
226	Unlawful return from transportation	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.
	CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.					
231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court of Magistrate.
234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XII—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable-	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering. &c., the same to any person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man, intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
274	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of Rs. 1,000, or both.	Magistrate.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance. - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 200 rupees - -	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
294	Obscene songs - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

294A	Keeping a lottery-office - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Fine of 1,000 rupees - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons .	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight, of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Death	High Court.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for two years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.

308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine.	High Court.

Of the causing of Miscarriage; of Injuries to unborn Children; of the Exposure of Infants; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
313	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above.	Ditto.
315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of the causing of Miscarriage ; of Injuries to unborn Children ; of the Exposure of Infants ; and of the Concealment of Births—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Hurt.

323	Voluntarily causing hurt - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grevious hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

243	Wrongfully confining for three or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret - -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	Of Criminal Force and Assault.					
352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Force and Assault.—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both	Magistrate.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
363	Kidnapping	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Bailable -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves -	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

Of Rape.

376	Rape - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*concluded.*

Of Unnatural Offences.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
377	Unnatural offences - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
379	Theft - - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	High Court or Magistrate.

382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion - - - -	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life - -	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Extortion—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life.	Ditto.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	High Court.

396	Murder in dacoity - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine,	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
419	Cheating by personation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person, or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
426	Mischief	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a land-mark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Trespass.

1 Section.	Offence.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
447	Criminal trespass - - -	May arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass - - -	Ditto -	Warrant -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto

451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*concluded.*

Of Criminal Trespass—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft - - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for forgery	Ditto.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable-	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	If the document is a valuable security or will -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or as above -	Ditto.
475	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*concluded.*

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing, any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE—*concluded*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
506	Criminal intimidation	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a summons or warrant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offender is bailable or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence attempted is triable.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

	If punishable with death, transportation, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant -	Not bailable	......	High Court.
	If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	.. ...	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons -	Bailable -	......	Magistrate.
	If punishable with fine only - -	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto -	......	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

Form of Summons (*section* 37).

To *A. B.*, of

Whereas your attendance is necessary to answer to a complaint of (*state shortly the offence complained of*) : You are hereby required to appear in person or by authorized agent, as the case may be, before the [Magistrate] of on the day of . Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

Dated the day of

B.

Form of Warrant (*section* 46).

To (*name and designation of the person or persons who are to execute the warrant*).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (*state the offence*) : You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him before me. Herein fail not.

(*Signature and Seal.*)

[*This warrant may be endorsed as follows* :—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of , with one surety in the sum of (*or* two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of , he may be released.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

C.

Form of Warrant of Commitment for intermediate Custody (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (*state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged*), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at .

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(*Signature.*)

(*Office and powers.*)

Dated

D.

Form of Warrant of Commitment (*section* 106).

To , the officer in charge of the Jail

Whereas of was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*), and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly, mentioning its nature and extent*) : You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(*Signature.*)

Dated the day of

E.

Form of Bond to keep the Peace (*section* 213).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of , I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

Form of Security to be subjoined to the Bond of the Principal.

I hereby declare myself surety for the abovesaid , that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

F.

Form of Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence (*section* 139).

I, , of , do hereby bind myself to appear at , in the Court of , at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (*or, as the case may be*, to prosecute and give evidence, *or* to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one *A. B.*, and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer ; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

G.

Form of Bond for good Behaviour (*section* 220).

Whereas I, , inhabitant of , have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty the Queen and to all her subjects, for the term of , I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

Form of Security to be subjoined to the Bond of the Principal.

I hereby declare myself surety for the abovesaid , that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term ; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty the sum of rupees.

(*Signature.*)

Dated

CHARGES.

(*See section* 183).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(*a.*) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) That you, on or about the day of , at , waged war against the Queen, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On Penal Code, section 121.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

[*To be substituted for* (*b*)].

(2.) That you, on or about the day of , at , with the intention of inducing the Honourable *A. B.*, Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 124.

(3). That you, being a public servant in the Department, directly accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 161.

(4.) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 304.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of , at , abetted the commission of suicide by *A. B.*, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 306 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 306.

(6.) That you, on or about the day of , at , voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 325.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed robbery, an offence punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 392.

(8.) That you, on or about the day of , at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 395.

(9.) That you, on or about the day of , at did (*or* omitted to do, *as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act , section , and was known by you to be prejudicial to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 166.

(10.) That you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " " which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On section 193.

[*In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute* " within my cognizance" *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court." *In* (*d*), *omit* " by the said Court."]

(II.)—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(*a.*) I, [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows :—

(*b.*) *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, delivered the same to another person, by name *A. B.*, as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name *A. B.*, to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(*c.*) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[*Signature and Seal of the Magistrate.*]

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 302 and 304.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , by causing the death of , committed culpable homicide, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). *First.*—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

On sections 379 and 382.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing death to a person in order to the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing restraint to a person in order to the effecting of your escape after the committing of such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day of , at , committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (*b*). That you, on or about the day of at , in the course of the inquiry into before , stated in evidence that " ," and that you, on or about the day of , at , in the course of the trial of before , stated in evidence that " ," one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

Alternative charges on section 193.

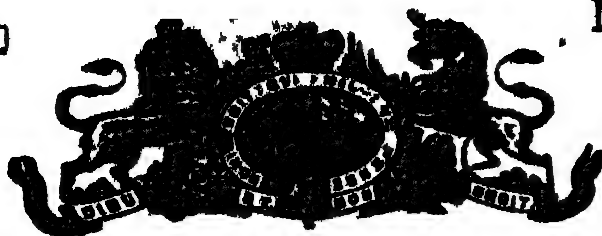
In trials before Magistrates, substitute " within my cognizance," *for* " within the cognizance of the High Court;" *and omit* " by the said Court."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 8 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th February 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILEER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MAHOMED MEER ALI.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal

affairs of Calcutta be further considered, in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that, in the last line of Section 8, the word "fifty" be substituted for "one hundred." The object of the amendment was to meet the views of a number of persons whose opinion was entitled to considerable weight, and who were of opinion that the qualification of having paid during the previous year Rs. 100 in rates and taxes, in order to entitle a person to be a Commissioner under the new Bill, was too high, and might debar many eligible candidates from coming forward. And, therefore, to meet the objection, it was proposed to reduce the property qualification from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, as Section 12 was drafted, it seemed doubtful whether the power of the Government to make rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners was not too restricted. He therefore moved that the third clause of Section 12 be omitted, and the following substituted for it :—

"Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers.

"The Local Government may from time to time make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act, for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with such elections, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, when the Bill was drafted, it was the intention that the Government should lay down rules on all matters in any way connected with the recording of votes and the qualification for voting, and to decide in which ward persons paying rates for property situated in different wards should vote. It was proposed to lay down by legislation that the Chairman of the Commissioners should in each case, at the time of registering the title to vote, decide in which ward a voter was entitled to vote, and that the Chairman should decide, as far as possible, according to the interest of the voter in the several wards. The Chairman, at the time of registering, should decide the point in communication with the voter, and the Chairman's decision should be based on consideration of the amount of interest which the voter had in each ward, so that the voter might be allowed to vote in that ward in which he was most interested as a rate-payer. SIR STUART HOGG therefore moved that the following be added to Section 13 :—

"And shall also decide in which of the wards described in the first schedule such applicant is entitled to vote.

"Such decision shall not be subject to appeal.

"No person, whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election, shall be qualified to vote, or to be elected as a Commissioner; and no person shall be entitled to vote in any other ward than that which has been allotted to him by the decision of the Chairman as aforesaid.

"The Chairman shall decide the allotment of a particular ward to a voter as far as possible according to the interest which such voter may have in the ward."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, he objected to the amendment. It tended to exclude a person having an interest in property situated in more than one ward from voting in more than one of those wards. No one is better aware than the members of this Council that in England, where the privilege of electing members of Parliament and municipal institutions had been long recognized, a person who held property in more than one town had the right of voting for the election of the members of all the towns in which his property might lie. If, for instance, a person had property in London and Birmingham, he was entitled to vote for the election of members for both those places. In the same way, if a person in Calcutta had property in two or more wards, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why, if he satisfied the property qualification laid down in the Bill, he should be debarred from voting for the return of members for the different wards in which he might own property.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, he failed to see on what principle the hon'ble member proposed that if a rate-payer had property in every ward of the town, he should be allowed to vote in every ward. SIR STUART HOGG thought the hon'ble member misunderstood the object of the amendment. The effect of the amendment would be that, if a person held a much larger amount of property

in Chowringhee than in the northern division of the town, his interest would be greater in Chowringhee than in the northern division, and he would therefore vote in the Chowringhee ward. It was not left entirely to the discretion of the Chairman, for the allotment was directed to be made "as far as possible according to the interest which the voter had in a ward."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL suggested that the voter should have the option of selecting the ward in which he desired to vote; he thought a person holding property in different wards should have the right to select the ward in which he would vote.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL considered the suggestion of the hon'ble member better than the proposition in the amendment; he thought, however, that a person holding property in different wards ought to have a vote in each of such wards.

The consideration of the amendment was then postponed, and the Secretary was instructed to draft a clause, in consultation with the hon'ble mover of the Bill, on the principle above suggested.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 18 referred to the disqualification of members.

It provided that no person should be qualified to be, or to continue to be, a member of the Committee who was, or became at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who was interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint-stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who was absent from Calcutta six months consecutively, or who should be sentenced to imprisonment, should be qualified to continue to be such member. The Bill laid down the number of Commissioners to be seventy-two. It had been suggested that in the event of any member of the Corporation becoming disqualified under Section 18 during that time, any act done by the Corporation would be illegal, seeing that the number would be less than 72. To provide against that technical objection, he would move to add the following proviso to this section:—

"Provided that no act of the Commissioners or their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not amount to seventy-two at the date of the performance of such act."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, the various purposes for which the municipal taxes and rates might be expended by the Corporation under this Bill were specified in Section 18: they were nearly all the same as under the existing Act. But they had been extended by the third clause, which enabled the Corporation to defray "the cost of the construction and maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries." The wording of that clause had given rise to a good deal of hostile criticism, and there appeared to be an alarm lest it should be the intention of the Government to force on the Municipality considerable expenditure on account of hospitals and dispensaries now maintained by the State. As there was no intention on the part of the Government to call upon the Corporation to bear any expenditure now borne by the State—but the words were introduced to enable the Corporation to meet any extraordinary cases that might arise—he would move that the words objected to be omitted.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, the amendment he had to move in Section 23 was merely verbal. The section laid down that the local Government should, from time to time, appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners, and that such Chairman should be "removeable" from office by the local Government, on the recommendation of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting; that was to say, it should be within the power of the local Government to remove the Chairman on the requisition of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a general meeting. As the words "shall be removeable" were ambiguous, and might give rise to the supposition that it would be imperative on the Government to remove the Chairman on the requisition of two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting, he proposed to remove all ambiguity by omitting the words "shall be removeable," and substituting for them the words "may be removed."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, that by Section 25 the appointment of certain officers should be subject to the approval of the local Government. He proposed to add to the word "appointment" the words "and resolutions," and then all orders passed by the Commissioners under Section 25 would be subject to the sanction and approval of the local Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, he gladly supported this amendment. Although he was on principle opposed to the extension of the powers of the Government, which would interfere with the legitimate exercise of the authority of the Commissioners, still in a matter of that kind he thought the Government ought to have a power of control. From his experience of the last twelve years he was constrained to say that the appointments in the Municipality were too frequently jobbed away by the Justices. He hoped that this power would be rightly exercised by Government so as to prevent a recurrence of the scandals of the past.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the words "shall reside within the town and" be inserted after the word "Vice-Chairman" in line 1, clause 2 of Section 25. All the chief officers of the Municipality should, he thought, by law be compelled to reside within the Mahratta Ditch, and not be permitted to reside in the Suburbs. Great inconvenience would be felt if the senior officers resided at a distance, and therefore, he thought, it should be laid down distinctly that all these officers should reside in Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, the appointment of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman was made with the approval of the Government. In the case of the Chairman, the appointment rested with the Government, and in the case of the Vice-Chairman, the nomination rested with the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Government. By Section 27, the Municipality had the power from time to time to fix the allowance to be made to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Consequently, if the Corporation and the Government were not in accord as regards the appointment, it would be in the power of the Corporation to nullify the appointment made by Government by fixing a mere nominal salary In order to guard against this very unlikely, but still possible, contingency, it was proposed that all the resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section should be subject to the approval of the local Government, and he would therefore move that the following words be added to Section 27 :—

"All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the local Government"

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the nomination to the appointment of all the officers mentioned in Section 28 rested with the Corporation, subject to the approval of the local Government; but the allowances made to these officers lay under this section exclusively in the power of the Corporation. It was proposed to make the allowances to be drawn by these officers subject to the sanction of the Government. In order to secure that object, he proposed at the end of the section to add the words:—

"All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the local Government"

The motion was agreed to.

The Bill as settled by the Council was then ordered to be published in the *Gazette*.

[*To be continued.*]

AID BY GOVERNMENT TO THE NATIVE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 21*st January* 1876.

For some time past an Association for the cultivation of Science has been organized by a body of native gentlemen at the instance of Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar, a medical practitioner of considerable repute in Calcutta, and himself an example of the elevating effect of scientific culture. The Association consists of many members, and donations to a considerable amount, over Rs. 80,000, have been promised. There is an expectation that current subscriptions for the month, or for the year, will be received. The objects of the Association are to provide lectures of a very superior kind in the various branches of the physical sciences, especially general physics, chemistry, and geology, mainly for students who have already passed through school or college, or have otherwise attained some degree of proficiency in these respects. There would also be lectures for youths and students possessing a lesser degree of proficiency. One special object of the Institution is to encourage native young men of talent and education to prosecute systematically scientific studies after leaving college, so as to advance to a high stage of knowledge. The several sciences would be taught with a view to their application to practical arts and uses. Expense would have to be incurred in remunerating the lecturers; in obtaining apparatus, instruments, and books; in allowing scholarships to specially selected students; and in providing house accommodation.

2. The Association held a meeting on the 15th January last, consisting of native gentlemen of wealth, learning, and position, which meeting I myself attended, and a committee of management was formed. At that meeting it was resolved that the opening of the Institution should be considered as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

3. The management of the Institution would be determined by the members of the Association, under such conditions as they might settle among themselves. It is important that the members should depend on their own independent exertions for the attainment of success; they would raise and judiciously invest their funds, and would collect current subscriptions; they would determine the subjects of the lectures, and appoint the lecturers; they would allot scholarships so far as their funds might permit.

4. The Association are, I understand, desirous of knowing what assistance the Government could or would render.

Considering that the formation of this Association constitutes an important effort by the natives themselves to promote the cultivation of science; that the realization of so large an amount of donations as that promised would indicate munificence on the part of many native gentlemen for the good of their countrymen; that the Institution, if successful, would serve a considerable educational purpose, and among other things would probably supply teachers for technical schools or other scientific institutions which the Government might set up in Bengal, I think that the project merits some co-operation from the Government in token of its sympathy with the good cause which the Association has at heart.

5. I propose, therefore, to take up an eligible building, with its premises, situated at the junction of College Street and Bow Bazaar, and to make it over unfinished to the Association for occupation free of all charge for a term of years, which would be settled separately in consultation with the Committee, for the purposes as above set forth, on condition that at least Rs. 70,000 be actually obtained by donations, of which at least Rs. 50,000 must be invested by the Committee in Government securities, and that a monthly subscription of at least Rs. 100 per mensem be promised for two years. This proposal is made provisionally and conditionally upon Government being able to obtain possession of the said house and premises. In this way the Association would be spared the cost of obtaining suitable accommodation in the city of Calcutta, which is always a matter of difficulty, and would be able to devote its private resources to developing systematic instruction.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COOCH BEHAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1874-75.

POLITICAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1876.

READ—

The Annual Administration Report of the Cooch Behar State for the year 1874-75.

Read again—

The Report of the year 1873-74, with the orders of Government passed thereon.

ON his late visit to Cooch Behar, the Lieutenant-Governor passed orders regarding those matters in the administration of the State which appeared to him to require attention, and therefore, as regards most points in the present report, it is not necessary for him to do more than to refer the Commissioner to the minute dated 6th July last, which was forwarded to him with endorsement No. 1775, dated 16th idem, by the Revenue Department of this office.

2. In this minute it was stated by the Lieutenant-Governor that the only particular defect which came to his notice was the large amount of uncollected balances of land revenue, and the necessity of prompt action being taken for the reduction of these balances, which have been for some years accumulating, was specially insisted upon. With a view to ascertaining whether proper steps have been taken to carry out these directions, the Lieutenant-Governor now requests that more detailed information may be given in future reports, than that contained in the present one, regarding the nature of these balances, the number of years for which they severally have been outstanding, the amount collected during the year, the amount which has been remitted, the amount which is expected to be irrecoverable, and so forth. Without explanations, the table given in paragraph 2 of the report is hardly intelligible. The amount of revenue paid before it became due is not stated. This might affect the figures for a single year, but it would not do so appreciably when the results of a series of years are taken together. For the six years 1869-75, the figures stand thus:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Arrear at the beginning of 1869-70... ...	3,31,943	
Current demand for six years	27,14,505	
		30,46,448
Collections for six years	27,54,014	
Remissions for six years	2,51,099	
		30,05,113
Balance ...		41,335

But the true balance is stated to be no less than Rs. 2,07,579. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that as regards no year does the balance stated to be in arrear at its close correspond with that brought forward at the commencement of the next year. This may be due to the fact, which has been more than once brought to notice, that settlements have been made with retrospective effect. Still the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have the matter made clear. What appears to be a clerical error as regards the "arrear demand" for 1873-74 (making a discrepancy of Rs. 10,000 in the amount) should also be rectified.

3. In the report for 1873-74, it was stated that Mr. Beckett had his final report on the settlement operations in hand. From the present report it appears that these operations had not been brought to a termination in the year under report, but that it was expected that proceedings would be closed during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this expectation will be fulfilled, and that the work of the settlement officers will be speedily put to a practical test by the realization of the rents assessed. The next report should deal with this question, and should show precisely what work, if any, remains to be done.

4. The returns of rent suits and miscellaneous cases disposed of call for no remarks. The reduction in the files of pending cases is creditable to the officers concerned, as well as the favourable result of the appeals preferred against their decisions. The large number of civil suits in which the State appears to have been involved would seem, however, to require the attention

of the Commissioner, and more especially looking to the large proportion of such cases which were decided against the State.

5. Orders will be separately passed in the Revenue Department of this office on the management of the zemindarees belonging to the Raja in British territory, and no remarks on this subject are now called for.

6. The exactness with which the demands of the State have been realised in the excise department is creditable to the abkaree superintendent. The total excise revenue amounted to Rs. 40,092, or Rs. 3,395 in excess of the revenue of the previous year. This has been chiefly owing to the increased consumption of country spirits, but it has been explained that this is due to the influx of about 4,000 coolies from other parts, who were employed in the State during the year by the Public Works Department.

7. The stamp revenue is stated to have amounted to Rs. 1,04,684, giving an increase of Rs. 13,615 over the receipts of the previous year. In future reports the receipts from general and court-fee stamps should be separately shown. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the opinion expressed by the Commissioner that, looking to the erroneous practice which appears to have been followed of requiring stamp fees on applications and petitions filed before the revenue officers in connection with the settlement operations, the financial results under the head of stamp revenue are not altogether satisfactory.

8. Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure which was necessary on account of the famine relief operations, the financial results of the year show an actual deficit of Rs. 89,183 only, against a deficit of Rs. 1,24,827 as estimated for; but this result, it is to be observed, was owing to the receipts having exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 60,830, as the estimated expenditure was exceeded by Rs. 25,186. Full explanations in regard to all such differences between the estimates and the actuals in the budget should be submitted with future reports. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Cockerell has by this time been able to satisfy himself of the regularity of the accounts of miscellaneous receipts and expenditure—a subject to which the attention of the late Commissioner was prominently drawn, but which would appear to have not as yet been sufficiently investigated. The matter should be specially noticed in next year's report.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commissioner in thinking that the results of the administration of civil justice have been satisfactory. Although there was a large increase in the number of suits instituted during the year, the pending file was smaller than at the close of the previous year, and fewer decisions were appealed against. The increase in crime, however, is an unsatisfactory feature in the report, and has been attributed by the Commissioner to a great extent to a decrease in the efficiency of the police. The Lieutenant-Governor has already pointed out that this matter requires attention, and more especially with a view to the repression of the crime of dacoity. He trusts that the Commissioner has by this time taken the steps necessary to increase the police force which, it is reported, was numerically insufficient to discharge the duties thrown upon it. The general percentage of convictions to acquittals, both in cognizable and non-cognizable offences, has been good, viz. 67 and 66 per cent. respectively; but it is to be observed that in a very large proportion of the more heinous crimes the offenders were either undetected or acquitted on trial.

10. The increase in the operations of the vaccine department is satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that operations are now being systematically carried out. In addition to the hospital for the treatment of the sick from the military and police forces, four dispensaries are maintained at the sole cost of the State, two of which were opened out during the year under report. The question of increasing the number of these useful institutions on the principle followed in British territory should engage the attention of the local officers.

11. The total expenditure on public works during the year was Rs. 1,44,589, against Rs. 70,746 in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor has already acknowledged the great improvements which have been made in the main lines of road in the State, and has suggested that cross-roads should now be taken in hand.

12. The favourable testimony again borne to the manner in which Mr. Smith, the late Deputy Commissioner, managed the affairs of the State

reflects much credit on that officer. The enlightened progress thus secured is being well maintained by the present incumbent, Major Lewin, with the assistance of the able Dewan, Baboo Kaleka Dass Dutt. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in his minute, recognised the services of subordinate officers, and in conclusion, he would now thank Mr. Cockerell for the report submitted.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND REMEMBRANCER OF LEGAL AFFAIRS FOR 1875.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1876.

READ—

Letter No. 628A, dated the 6th November 1875, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the report of the Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the result of the civil litigation in which Government was engaged during the year 1874-75.

THE report by the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the administration of his department during the past year has, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been very fully dealt with by the Board of Revenue. The remarks recorded on it by the Hon'ble Member have Sir Richard Temple's concurrence. As regards the further points on which information has been called for by the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a copy of the Legal Remembrancer's reply to the communication* which has been addressed to him on the subject.

* Board's letter No. 117A, dated 6th November 1875.

2. At the same time, with reference to the remarks and orders passed in paragraph 5 of the Resolution† dated 1st April 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have again to notice the large number of instances in all parts of the province, and more especially in the Tipperah district, in which Managers of Court of Wards' Estates, Collectors, and Government Pleaders have instituted original suits and appeals without reference to, or under the advice and sanction of, the Legal Remembrancer. From paragraph 13 of the Board's letter to the Legal Remembrancer, it is observed that the Board have already instituted detailed inquiries as regards these cases. When these are completed, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to be furnished with a special report upon the subject, showing the action which may have been taken by the Board on the explanations submitted.

† Government order No. 1345, dated 1st April 1875.

3. The information‡ given as to the outstanding balances of unrealised decrees in favor of Wards' Estates is insufficient, and generally, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor, that local officers seem to be under insufficient control as to business appertaining to Wards' Estates. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that, under existing arrangements, the Legal Remembrancer cannot devote so much of his time to this branch of his business as is necessary for its proper disposal. His Honor trusts, however, that with the assistance of the Deputy Legal Remembrancer, whose appointment has now been sanctioned, the Legal Remembrancer will be able to exercise an efficient supervision over the proceedings of the local officers.

‡ Board's letter to Legal Remembrancer, paragraph 15.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with pleasure the favorable mention made of the officers mentioned in paragraphs 120§ and 121‖ of the report, and His Honor requests that his acknowledgments may be conveyed to Mr. O'Kinealy for the ability with which he has conducted the duties of his office during the time he was in charge of the office of Legal Remembrancer.

§ The Collector, 24-Pergunnahs.
" " Nuddea.
" " Bankoora.
" " Dacca.

‖ The Govt. Pleader, Bhaugulpore.
" " 24-Pergunnahs.
" " Hooghly.
" " Bankoora.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. MANGLES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)				
Patna Divn.—(Contd.)	29	Durbhunga, Feb. 19, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fine and cool, with strong west wind. Tajpore sub-division—*Rubbee* crops will produce from 6 to 8 annas; on dearahs 12 annas. There is no fear of scarcity. Mudhoobany sub-division—Mustard is being harvested; *rubbee* crops in Bnala pergunnah looking well. Indigo lands ready for next sowing. Mangoe trees flowering this year. Prices of food-grain remain stationary. Head-quarter sub-division—No change in the prospects of the crops for the better. Prices remain stationary. Importation is going on on a large scale.
	30	Mozufferpore „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Strong west winds continue. The sub-divisional officer of Hazeepore estimates that the average outturn of *rubbee* crops in his sub division will be eight annas. The Collector makes the same estimate for *rubbee* crops in Mozufferpore sub division. Prices everywhere are very low (rice excepted). Seetamarhee's report is not received.
	31	Sarun, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry, sky clear, with west wind prevailing. There is nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The *rubbee* crops are fast reaching maturity, and are being harvested in places. Poppy is flowering. Indigo seed is being sown in fields, in which there is sufficient moisture, but the prospect is generally indifferent. Prices are favorable. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather. There has been no rain anywhere throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy. The strong west winds of the last few days have somewhat injured the crops, though they are still promising fairly, and may yet yield well if rain falls.
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, „ 17, „	Nil	Weather is fair, with high westerly winds. No change in the prospects of the crop since last week. On low lands sown early the crops are very good, on high lands they are scanty. The Collector, who has seen most of the *rubbee* in his district, considers that nearly an average crop will be reaped. Prices are easy. Sweet potatoes are plentiful, and are selling at 2½ maunds per rupee.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 21,* „	Nil.	Very strong west winds. Rain much needed for the *rubbee*. It will soon be too late to be of any benefit. Condition of the people reported very good every where except in portions of Soopool sub-division. General health is very good.
	35	Purneah, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west wind. The pasturage for cattle is drying up. The crops in the south are good, but those in the middle and north of the district are poor. Supply of rice in the markets plentiful, and trade with Morung brisk.
	36	Sonthal Perghs „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather is very dry, but much colder the last two days in Doomka. No change in the prospects of the crops. *Rubbee* is middling all round.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	37	Cuttack, „ 12, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot, except in the early mornings. No change in the state and prospects of the crop since last report. Public health is good.
	38	Pooree, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear. Nights slightly cold, and days beginning to be warm. The *dalua* paddy is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain. *Koolothu* pulse mustard, and some pulses, are being gathered. Other pulses are in pod. Cotton is progressing.
	39	Balasore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Whether is much warmer. No rainfall. Rice is cheap and plentiful. A few cases of cholera and small-pox
CHOTA NAGPORE.		*South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 18, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable; becoming warm. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the vicinity of Bursat Grand Trunk Road.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is very unsettled; heavy clouds have been hanging for the last two days, but no rain has fallen yet. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. From Palamow the Assistant Commissioner reports that the *rubbee* crops have suffered much from want of rain, and the yield will be very small. General health is good.
	42	Singbhoom, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Days very hot. No sign of rain. No unfavorable reports about the crops that still remain, but rain is much wanted for the ploughing to begin. Cholera has been reported from the southern parts of the Kolhan.
	43	Manbhoom, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Windy and disagreeable wind from the west. The few crops on the ground are reported doing well. Rain, however, is wanted, and would do the country good.

* Telegram of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 22nd February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding, return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 17 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	19 8	25 4	24 4	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 20 0	20 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 0	20 0	13 12 to 17 8	20 0 to 24 0	22 8	18 12 to 20 8	..	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	22 0	16 0	...	26 0	15 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	21 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	12 0 to 14 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 18 0 to 19 0	19 0	14 0	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	2[illegible] 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	18 8	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	17 8	18 8	15 0	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	16 8	16 8	13 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 4	16 12	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	45 12	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 12	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 12	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 18 0	19 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 13 0	16 0	13 0	22 8	...	12 4	10 0	19 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	21 0	20 0	45 0	50 0	35 0	22 8	21 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	25 0	29 0	30 0	30 0
12	Rajshahye	21 0 to 3[illegible] 0	21 9	18 0 to 18 12	15 0	32 0	...	18 12 to 19 11	20 10 to 21 0	18 12 to 21 0	21 8 to 25 5	22 8 to 26 4	22 8 to 24 6	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	I 20 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	7 6	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 0	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	12 0	27 0	26 8	29 8	...	...	...
15	Pubna	24 0	26 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 12	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	J 8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	K 11 3	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	L 17 0	17 0	14 0	38 0	40 0	17 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	M 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge, ...	N ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	..	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 32 to 38 seers, rice best sort 20 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 27 seers, and gram 22 to 30 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 23 seers, rice common 24 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 21-8 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 25-8 to 32-8 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 22 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, rice best sort 11 to 12 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 17 to 22 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 18-4 seers, barley 26-10 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 14-8 to 23 seers, bulrush millet 13-5 seers, great millet 13-5 seers, lessor millets 16 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, rice common 20 to 25 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 35 to 40 seers, rice best sort 16 to 21 seers, rice common 22-8 to 25 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 21 to 32-8 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17 to 21 seers, barley 22-8 seers, rice best sort 21-4 to 23-8 seers, rice common 24-6 to 24-12 seers, and gram 17 to 20.8 seers.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th February 1876.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 21,* '76	Nil.	Rain is much wanted. A good crop of potatoes in Culna. Cases of small-pox near Ajudhya.
	2	Bankoora, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Health of the district is good.
	3	Beerbhoom, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather is seasonable. Rain wanted for the winter and spring crops, and for the standing crops of indigo.
	4	Midnapore, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather is getting very hot. Rain would be beneficial, but without it the *rubbee* crops are fair average crops.
	5	Hooghly, " 19, "	Slight drizzling.	Weather is getting warmer. Sky overcast on the night of the 18th and morning of the 19th, with slight drizzling on the former date. Sowings of sugarcane, onions, and *jali dhan*, are going on. Want of rain retards indigo and sessamum sowings. Transplantation of *boro dhan* is going on. *Pattal*, cucumbers, and water-melons, are doing well still, but stand in immediate need of rain to ensure a full harvest. Ploughings of rice lands obstructed for want of rain. Very late *amun* on swampy lands is still being gathered. The *rubbee* harvest is over in some places; in others some of the crops, wheat and barley, have not ripened as yet. A 12 anna crop is expected. Pressing of sugarcane is going on still. Potatoes being dug. Other vegetables falling off. Tanks are very low. Water much in demand both for irrigation and drinking purposes.
		Howrah, " 19, "	1·27	Weather—A fall of rain occurred on Friday afternoon and the following night. The rain has done good to such crops as are on the ground.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 21,† '76	2·70	Weather—Colder than last week since the 19th. Harvesting of *amun* is over, and the cutting of winter crops continues. Health of the district is generally good.
	7	Nuddea, " 19, "	0·01	Weather—A few drops of rain fell on the night of the 18th, and the weather, which had become very warm, is rather cooler. Indigo is doing pretty well. The harvest is going on, the crops are generally poor, but as there has been no loss from insects or blight, the result will not be greatly below average. General health of the district is good.
	8	Jessore, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. There was a slight shower on the morning of the 19th instant. Peas and mustard continue to be gathered. Spring rice seedlings promise well. Rain is generally much wanted.
	9	Moorshedabad " 19, "	Nil.	Weather is getting warmer. Crops are fair. *Rubbee* being reaped. Indigo and mulberry plants thriving. Sugarcane is being pressed. Mustard and linseed are being harvested. Public health is good. Two cases of cholera reported from thana Bhurutpore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather is generally fine and getting very warm. High winds are frequent. It drizzled a little on the morning of the 18th instant, but the rain drops were scarcely perceptible on the ground. The prospects of the winter crops are on the whole fair. Mustard is being reaped in places, and the outturn will be about 8 annas. Ground is being prepared for the *bhadoi* rice, but it will suffer a good deal if rain does not fall in time.
	11	Maldah, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather—High winds have been prevailing during the last few days. The transplanting of *boro dhan* is still being carried on. The dry weather has caused a decrease of 3 annas in the outturn expected from the *rubbee* in thana Sahibgunge. Indigo is doing favorably. If no rain falls, the heat, which is now daily increasing, will cause damage to the *rubbee* crops, which are now beginning to ripen in some parts of the district. One death from cholera is reported to have occurred during the week.
	12	Rajshahye, " 19, "	Nil.	Weather—No rain since last report, and at present no appearance of it. The cold weather crops have suffered considerably from the drought—mustard and *mushooree dal* perhaps more than others. *Boro dhan* is still doing pretty well. There is no sickness reported beyond a very few cases of small-pox about Manda.

* Telegram of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 21st February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	13	Rungpore, Feb. 18, '76	Nil.	Weather—Warmer. Rain is much wanted for the wheat crop. At the time of writing there appears a probability of a fall shortly. The other crops are doing fairly well.
	14	Bogra, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Fast becoming hot. Very cloudy, and rain threatening. There are very small crops on the ground. Sugarcane and the late *rubbee* crops seem healthy.
	15	Pubna, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Foggy mornings, but the days are warm. No rain. The millet seedlings are above the ground, but rain is much wanted. The *choitalli* crops are nearly ripe. Two fresh cases of cholera reported; otherwise the general health of the district is good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather is growing warmer. Sunshine during the week, with high wind. Scarcely any crops of importance on the ground now. What there are, are doing well. Land is being prepared for sowing.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 19, „	Nil.	During the early part of the week there were strong westerly winds, which were unusually hot for the time of the year. On Thursday a drop or two of rain (not enough to measure) fell. After this it became much colder, and continues so. Rain is greatly needed. The tea gardens in the Dooars are suffering much from the long drought. Young plants are dying off. Tobacco crop will be very far under mark this year owing to want of rain.
		Cooch Behar, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather has become somewhat hotter. Wind is rising, but no signs of rain as yet. The prospects of the crop continue to be unfavorable from want of rain. General health is good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Feb. 21,* '76	0·11	Weather—Cooler. The rain has been general, but slight. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	19	Fureedpore, „ 19, „	0·4	In the early part of the week weather was dry, but towards its close it was seasonably warmer. On Friday night there was a little rain, which may have been of some benefit to the crops. Health of the district is fair.
	20	Backergunge, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm for the season. Rain is much wanted. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but injured by want of rain.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather has become very much warmer. Some days the sky was much over-clouded, but the desired rain has not fallen. The *boro* rice crop will be a small one, owing to the great want of rain. The mustard crop is also deficient for the same reason.
	22	Tipperah, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Moist and warm, with southerly wind, cloudy sky. Rain is much wanted for the spring rice. The cold weather crops are in fair condition.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm, with strong south-west wind; cloudy. Rain is wanted every where. Small-pox is the same as last week.
	24	Noakholly, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Daily getting warmer. Wind generally south. Mornings foggy. The last three days of the week were somewhat cloudy. Pulses, chillies, &c., are progressing. A shower of rain is much wanted. Cases of sporadic cholera still prevail in certain stations.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. High wind from south-east this day. The hillmen are busily engaged in cutting jungle for the purpose of jooming.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled for the greater part of the week. Nothing particular to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Feb. 21,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with strong west wind. Prospects of crops are fair. Health of the district is good.
	27	Gya, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Decidedly warm, with two cooler days at the end of the week. Generally high west winds. Rubbee crops are fair throughout the district, but hardly to be called good. Wheat and barley will soon ripen. Mustard is being cut. Public health is good.
	28	Shahabad, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the first part of the week. It is now cold, with high west wind. *Rubbee* harvest is in progress. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. A fair crop is expected, especially where the Soane irrigation was extended.

* Telegrams of the 21st February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 14th February 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	..	..	..	...	44 0	44 0	35 0	20 8	20 0	17 8	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	13 8	...	200 0	230 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Midnapore.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 21 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	15 14	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	3 5	90 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	33 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		24 0	23 8	13 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	.	...	...	...	35 0	40 0	30 0	22 8	23 0	16 4	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	.	..	..	24 0	30 0	...	24 6 to 30 0	24 10 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	8 2	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 8	15 0	12 12	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	12 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	.	..	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 3	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore
.		...		.	...	...	...	..	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 20 seers, rice common 22 to 23-11 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 14 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11-5 to 13 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 13 to 13-3 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 seers, barley 30 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 19 to 22 seers, and gram 18 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers, and gram 16 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 19-2 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 17-12 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	P 13 0	13 0	9 0	...	...		16 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	.	..	...
23	Noakholly	Q ...	...	...	..	...	.	13 8	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	.	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	13 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	..	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.	...	..	...		.	13 5	12 5	12 4	14 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 6	8 6	8 8	.	..	.	15 0	14 5	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR															
26	Patna	30 0	28 8	19 0	40 0	60 0	30 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	R 24 0	24 8	16 0	12 0	41 4	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	22 12	22 8		...	..
28	Shahabad	S 25 0	23 0	19 0	35 0	38 8	22 0	17 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	T 23 0	23 0	16 0	35 11	35 0	24 0	18 10	18 4	22 0	19 12	20 4	25 0	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	U 22 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	40 0	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	.
31	Sarun	23 0	23 8	15 0	45 0	40 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	..
32	Chumparun	V 21 0	22 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	22 12	22 12	21 0	..	...	...
33	Monghyr	25 2	23 1	19 0	36 7	36 7	21 0	16 8	16 8	12 6	19 9	23 1	19 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	W 23 6	20 3	18 5	38 9	37 15	20 3	20 3	18 15	21 7	24 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...
35	Purneah	X 22 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	..	..	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Y 21 0	20 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	14 0	40 0	...	20 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	.	..	18 6	18 6	18 6	31 8	31 8	24 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	18 6	18 6	11 13	...	...	..	23 10	23 10	17 1	30 3	28 14	26 4	...	..	...
39	Balasore	Z 18 0	18 0	12 0	...	..	...	26 0	21 0	16 0	34 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh	AA 21 0	22 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	26 0	26 8	20 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	18 0	18 0	9 0	30 0	28 0	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	BB 18 0	18 12	12 8	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 15-8 to 20 seers, and rice common 18 to 23 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 to 27 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 33-1 to 35 seers, and gram 27-8 to 33-1 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 24 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 25 to 32 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 22-8 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 21 seers, lesser millet 28 to 32 seers, maize 30 to 35 seers, and gram 25 to 30 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 to 27 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 17 to 19 seers, lesser millet 21 seers, maize 36 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 31 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 27 seers, barley 39 to 50 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 19 to 27 seers, lesser millet 24-8 to 50 seers, maize 24 to 45-8 seers, and gram 22 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd February 1876.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 14th February 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	130 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	8 0	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 5	10 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	7 6	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	32 0	28 0	..	...	.	45 0	41 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...		.	...	...	37 0	36 8	26 0	32 0	32 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
37 0	31 8	20 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	19 0	34 0	35 0	19 0	180 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
..	...	.	29 11	29 10	30 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	28 9	27 8	25 0	176 0	176 0	280 0	7 6	7 6	7 6	Durbhunga.
...	..	...	40 0	35 0	29 0	42 0	35 0	26 4	28 0	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
...	...	25 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	44 0	40 0	25 4	34 0	34 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	..	...	38 0	40 0	40 0	30 8	24 0	25 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	..	...	...	...	31 5	30 4	26 2	31 5	30 4	22 5	168 0	147 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	.	...	...	36 12	36 12	27 12	30 0	26 8	21 7	157 13	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 0	24 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	7 12	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	45 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	...	28 14	30 3	19 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	15 7	1[illegible]0 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	280 0	9 4	9 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	..	36 0	36 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	24 0	26 4	16 0	240 0	2[illegible] 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	44 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		18 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	33 0	[illegible]6 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	210 0	200 0	260 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 34 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, murwa 30 to 32 seers, maize 37 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 24 seers, and gram 24 to 26 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 seers, rice best sort 22 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 30 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 60 seers, maize 40 to 60 seers, and gram 16 to 30 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common [illegible] seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 30 to 60 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 to 50 seers, maize 32-8 to 45 seers, and gram 2[illegible] to 30 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 18 to 24 seers, rice common 24-8 to 32 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. Cotton,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 23rd Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	5th Feb.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·85	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	5th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	... ...	... ...	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ...	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Not rec.	Nil	0·15	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
	Sarun ...	Chupra	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 3rd Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	ditto	Nil	0·11	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto ..	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not received 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 30th January to 5th February 1876.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore.. Exe. Engr.'s Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	......	
		Balasore.. Collector's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·12	Not rec.	2·62	5th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·06	ditto	0·51	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·24	ditto	1·40	ditto	
		Nazeerah	Not rec.	ditto	0·20	8th Jan.	
		Doopanie	ditto	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	0·18	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	0·23	ditto	
		Chorideo	ditto	ditto	0·48	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	8·30	12th Feb.	

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 13th	10	30·048	30·061	75·3	63·5	47	N by W	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·913	29·931	87·0	65·9	27	W N W	7·3	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·978	29·996	78·5	64·5	43	S by W	1·8	...	......	b
		16	29·821	29·839	88·4	70·0	36	S S W	6·0	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·891	29·909	77·5	68·0	59	S W	6·4	...	......	b
		16	29·750	29·768	90·0	70·9	35	S W	6·2	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·917	29·935	80·0	72·5	67	E by S	5·1	...	......	b
		16	29·774	29·792	89·0	71·9	40	S	3·7	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·867	29·885	78·5	64·8	44	N	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·744	29·762	87·2	68·2	33	W N W	6·2	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·887	29·905	77·2	70·2	68	N W	4·5	...	K	
		16	29·777	29·795	84·4	74·8	62	S S W	2·3	...	......	o, r
	19th	10	30·026	30·045	71·3	60·0	48	N W	6·0	2·93	CS, CK	
		16	29·928	29·946	79·3	59·8	25	N	12·3	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	13th	10	29·993	29·999	76	69	68	N	......	...	......	f, b, m
		16	29·825	29·831	87	68	33	N N W	......	...	......	b, m
	14th	10	29·988	29·994	77	72	77	S W	......	...	C	d, m, f
		16	29·856	29·862	81	79	91	S	......	...	......	b, m
	15th	10	29·893	29·899	70	75	82	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·763	29·769	83	77	75	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
	16th	10	29·920	29·926	77	69	64	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·791	29·797	82	75	70	S	......	...	......	b, m
	17th	10	29·883	29·889	79	68	54	N	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·760	29·766	83	70	49	S	......	...	......	b, m
	18th	10	29·891	29·897	80	76	82	S	......	...	K	b, m
		16	29·803	29·809	82	76	74	S	......	...	N	b, m scud.
	19th	10	30·017	30·023	76	60	34	N	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29·930	29·936	80	61	27	N	......	...	......	b, m
Chittagong.	13th	10	29·991	30·085	74	67	67	N	0·9	...	......	m
		16	29·882	29·975	80	73	70	W	1·5	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·941	30·035	74	70	81	E S E	0·4	...	C, K	m
		16	29·810	29·903	80	73	70	W S W	1·8	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·866	29·960	77	68	60	E S E	0·8	...	......	m
		16	29·763	29·856	84	72	62	N E	1·1	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·878	29·971	80	72	66	S S W	3·4	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·761	29·854	82	74	66	N N E	1·2	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·830	29·923	78	74	81	W N W	2·5	...	KS	m
		16	29·731	29·824	81	74	70	N E	1·5	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·858	29·951	80	73	70	N W	5·3	...	K	v
		16	29·767	29·860	81	75	74	N	14·8	...	......	v
	19th	10	29·910	30·003	80	74	74	N N E	3·8	...	K, KS	g
		16	29·832	29·925	81	73	66	N E	9·9	...	K, KS	g
Madras.	12th	10	30·087	30·117	80	69	54	N W	3	...	......	b
		16	29·973	30·003	82	71	55	E by N	11	...	......	b
	13th	10	30·093	30·123	81	69	51	E N E	4	...	......	b
		16	29·966	29·996	82	70	52	E by N	9	...	......	b
	14th	10	30·060	30·090	80	67	47	E	4	...	......	b
		16	29·935	29·965	81	68	48	E by N	8	...	......	b, c
	15th	10	30·017	30·047	79	68	54	E S E	3	...	......	b
		16	29·887	29·917	81	69	51	S E	6	...	......	b
	16th	10	30·016	30·046	81	69	51	S S E	5	...	......	b
		16	29·884	29·914	81	69	51	S E by S	9	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·958	29·988	78	68	57	S	8	...	......	b
		16	29·826	29·856	80	69	54	S E by S	11	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·945	29·975	80	68	51	S W by S	6	...	......	b
		16	29·803	29·833	81	70	55	S E by E	10	...	......	b, c
Cuttack.	13th	10	29·986	30·069	81	65	38	S	0·7	...	......	b
		16	29·847	29·928	92	67	21	N W	2·1	...	......	b
	14th	10	29·916	29·999	80	68	51	W	0·5	...	......	b
		16	29·764	29·845	95	69	21	W S W	3·6	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·851	29·934	81	67	44	S W	1·3	...	......	b
		16	29·705	29·786	96	70	23	W	3·3	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·855	29·937	83	68	42	W S W	1·2	...	......	b
		16	29·710	29·791	95	69	21	N N W	3·2	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·801	29·884	81	68	48	E N E	1·0	...	......	b
		16	29·663	29·744	93	70	27	N N E	1·7	...	C	b
	18th	10	29·703	29·875	84	73	56	S W	1·9	...	......	b
		16	29·688	29·769	90	71	35	S	9·1	...	C	v, b
	19th	10	29·928	30·011	81	61	25	N N E	4·0	...	......	b
		16	29·840	29·922	86	64	24	E	4·3	...	......	b
Akyab.	13th	10	30·056	30·078	76	68	64	N N E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·932	29·954	80	73	70	W	8·1	...	......	b
	14th	10	30·006	30·028	76	68	64	E	2·7	...	......	b
		16	29·884	29·906	80	74	74	W	6·3	...	......	b
	15th	10	29·958	29·980	76	68	64	E	2·9	...	......	b
		16	29·854	29·876	80	73	70	S S W	4·1	...	......	b
	16th	10	29·980	30·002	76	71	77	E	1·8	...	......	b
		16	29·852	29·874	82	74	66	W	4·5	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·940	29·962	81	74	70	E S E	2·0	...	......	b
		16	29·822	29·844	81	73	66	S W	5·3	...	......	b
	18th	10	29·968	29·990	78	72	73	E	1·4	...	......	b
		16	29·852	29·874	80	73	70	W	4·5	...	......	b
	19th	10	30·006	30·028	70	69	94	N W	1·1	...	......	g
		16	29·914	29·936	79	72	69	W	8·3	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of December 1875.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.						RADIATION.						TEMPERATURE OF AIR.													HUMIDITY.					RAIN-FALL.	
		Mean.	Mean of				Range.	Solar.			Grass Nocturnal.			Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of				Highest max.		Absolute range.	Lowest min.		Mean.	Mean of				In inches.	Number of days.
			4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		Mean.	Max. Day.	Max. ⊖	Mean.	Min Day.	Min ⊖					4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.	Day.	⊖		Day.	⊖		4 hours.	10 hours.	16 hours.	22 hours.		
Port Blair ...	61	29·886	...	29·939	29·833	...	·106	148·5	9th	154·0	...	...	...	85·7	12·1	73·6	78·8	...	82·0	84·0	...	2-3rd	89.0	23·0	28th	66·0	...	...	68	61	...	2·36	6
Nancowry ...	78	·839	...	·885	·794	...	·091	142·5	8th	167·0	70·3	31st	66·0	85·0	8·4	76·6	79·4	...	83·9	82·3	...	2-5th	87·1	13·9	23th	73·2	...	...	66	69	...	2·18	8
Madras ...	27	·989	...	30·042	·935	...	·107	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77·2	...	80·1	80·2	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	66	63	...	3·18	11
Vizagapatam ...	31	30·004	29·969	·071	·951	30·026	·120	113·3	19th	119·0	...	...	...	78·5	8·0	70·5	74·9	71·5	76·1	77·8	74·3	8th	80·7	15·7	21st	65·0	63	67	60	58	65	0·10	1
Akyab ...	21	·004	·996	·055	·943	·021	·112	133·6	16th	142·0	54·7	31st	49·1	83·1	22·6	60·5	70·8	63·2	75·9	78·1	65·8	10-12th	85·8	30·1	26th	55·7	74	90	63	54	87	Nil	...
False Point ...	18·7	·040	30·022	·090	·987	·062	·103	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·6	62·6	72·8	75·5	67·5	......	...	...	......	...	72	85	66	61	79	ditto	...
Cuttack ...	80	29·963	29·944	·025	·894	29·988	·131	138·0	6th	142·5	51·9	26th	46·5	84·1	25·1	59·0	70·9	61·1	75·6	80·9	66·2	4th	89·8	35·9	26th	53·7	65	86	54	42	80	ditto	...
Saugor Island ...	6	30·027	30·00[illegible]	·092	·971	30·046	·121	13[illegible]·9	7th	140·8	54·3	27th	48·0	78·4	17·9	60·5	70·0	63·3	73·5	77·6	65·7	3rd	85·0	30·1	24th	54·9	70	86	63	51	81	ditto	...
Chittagong ...	90	29·950	29·932	·010	·886	29·972	·124	140·9	3rd	147·3	54·0	26th	48·5	81·3	24·5	56·8	69·1	60·1	72·1	77·5	66·6	4th	84·2	31·4	26th	52·8	71	90	66	51	76	ditto	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	30·019	·989	·090	·961	30·037	·129	132·2	3rd	139·0	...	...	...	78·4	16·9	61·5	69·5	62·8	71·6	76·8	66·8	3rd	84·2	25·9	19th	57·3	69	83	63	49	79	aitto	...
Burdwan ...	99·09	29·935	...	·009	·882	...	·127	135·8	11th	144·0	45·6	16th	40·0	79·6	22·6	57·0	67·4	...	73·8	79·1	...	2nd	86·5	33·2	20th	53·3	...	...	58	47	...	ditto	...
Jessore ...	20	30·010	...	·072	·953	...	·119	135·2	1st	142·3	45·8	18th	41·0	80·5	26·4	54·1	66·6	...	74·1	77·6	...	4th	84·8	35·8	18th	49·0	...	...	58	47	...	ditto	...
Dacca ...	35	29·997	·975	·061	·934	·017	·127	141·4	11th	153·5	45·2	18th	39·8	79·7	23·2	56·5	68·3	58·8	74·0	76·6	63·8	10th	83·9	30·6	18th	53·3	69	88	60	48	79	ditto	...
Silchar ...	88·91	·960	...	·031	·890	...	·141	139·8	6th	148·4	48·6	20th	44·0	79·4	25·2	54·2	65·7	...	69·0	77·1	...	13th	83·0	32·0	30th	51·0	79	...	72	49	...	0·14	1
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·993	...	28·050	27·948	...	·102	129·6	3rd	119·4	42·7	14th	35·8	74·4	24·1	50·3	62·3	...	67·6	72·3	...	4th	81·0	30·0	14th	45·0	56	...	43	33	...	Nil	...
Berhampore ...	64	29·966	...	30·029	29·907	...	·122	115·7	3rd	125·4	...	...	...	79·7	23·1	56·6	67·9	...	70·6	77·9	...	2-3rd	85·0	32·0	31st	53·0	...	...	62	44	...	ditto	...
Gya ...	347	·687	...	29·750	·634	...	·126	129·0	5th	135·2	...	...	...	77·7	25·3	52·4	65·5	...	69·0	75·7	...	2nd	86·4	41·2	13th	45·2	...	...	71	64	...	ditto	...
Patna ...	179	·871	...	·940	·813	...	·127	129·1	7th	136·7	47·2	24th	43·2	76·1	25·2	50·9	64·4	...	66·6	73·0	...	2nd	82·8	37·8	24th	45·0	76	...	59	52	...	ditto	...
Monghyr ...	160·4	·881	...	·954	·822	...	·132	130·9	2nd	139·0	50·0	28th	46·0	79·7	23·6	56·1	67·6	...	67·3	75·0	...	1-2nd	83·8	32·8	13th	51·0	...	...	74	61	...	ditto	...
Purneah ...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	156·1	18th	162·0	...	...	...	78·5	23·6	49·9	62·4	...	68·2	75·0	...	2nd	82·6	38·9	13th	43·7	...	...	59	44	...	ditto	...
Darjeeling ...	6912	23·465	23·444	23·503	23·425	23·487	·078	109·9	9th	126·3	23·5	27th	24·0	52·4	15·5	38·9	44·3	33·9	48·5	49·5	40·5	9th	62·0	28·8	25th	33·2	73	86	59	64	85	0·25	1
Seebsaugor ...	332	29·734	...	29·806	29·662	...	·144	121·8	9th	138·3	47·1	20th	41·6	70·9	21·7	49·2	57·9	...	58·5	68·9	...	3rd	74·0	30·1	27th	43·9	90	...	93	67	...	1·14	2
Goalpara ...	386	·653	...	·720	·574	...	·146	121·9	5th	129·1	52·2	24th	43·4	74·1	21·3	52·8	61·2	...	61·6	72·2	...	5th	80·1	31·1	23rd	49·0	77	...	86	59	...	0·29	1
Benares ...	262·74	·792	...	·852	·732	...	·120	131·8	1st	140·0	41·1	23rd	34·0	76·8	26·6	50·2	63·9	...	65·6	74·5	...	3rd	84·0	39·8	24th	44·2	...	...	67	56	...	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	·138	...	·187	·090	...	·097	123·0	11th	135·1	36·9	18th	31·0	74·5	29·0	45·5	59·6	...	63·1	69·9	...	1st	85·2	46·0	18th	39·2	...	...	63	50	...	ditto	...

Calcutta—December 1875.

Mean barometric pressure of 23 years ...	30·026	Mean temperature of 23 years ...	68·1	Mean humidity of 23 years ...	71	Mean rainfall of 47 years ...	0·24
Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	30·019	Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	69·5	Ditto ditto of 1875 ...	69	Actual fall in 1875 ...	Nil.
Defect in 1875 ...	·007	Excess in 1875 ...	1·4	Defect in 1875 ...	2	Defect in 1875 ...	0·24

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India, In charge Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, 19th February 1876.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Observations of Sky Serenity.

Stations.		Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	Wind.											
				North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
													°		
Port Blair	..	29·940	78·9	4	47	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	84 N, 31 E	......	5·57
Nancowry	...	919	79·6	...	4	20	29	...	...	...	...	...	89 S, 71 E	185·0	5·95
Madras	...	30·017	77·3	15	4[illegible]	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	84 N, 37 E	24·7	......
Vizagapatam	.	037	75·0	...	6	50	24	11	5	11	8	..	52 S, 70 E	60·8	7·61
Akyab	.	026	70·8	10	17	11	1	1	14	36	34	...	46 N, 53 W	68·3	9·13
False Point	.	060	69·6	26	25	20	8	2	1	10	30	2	47 N, 11 E	......	......
Cuttack	.	047	71·1	14	15	4	1	...	2	21	12	55	28 N, 27 W	23·5	9·19
Saugor Island	..	033	70·0	38	25	6	2	10	10	9	24	...	44 N, 8 W	147·9	8·90
Chittagong	.	045	69·3	49	18	5	...	...	1	27	33	...	66 N, 24 W	89·7	5·27
Calcutta	...	038	69·5	54	15	4	1	6	14	12	18	...	61 N, 18 W	91·0	......
Burdwan	...	040	67·6	20	3	1	...	1	2	11	13	2	68 N, 26 W	40·6	9·07
Jessore	.	031	66·6	24	5	1	1	...	2	8	21	..	72 N, 25 W	35·5	9·63
Dacca	.	034	68·4	29	12	4	3	9	11	18	11	22	27 N, 36 W	45·9	9·61
Silchar	.	055	65·9	1	2	23	4	4	8	9	3	8	21 S, 53 E	52·1	8·08
Hazareebagh	...	081	66·8	1	4	3	2	...	2	10	38	2	67 N, 48 W	105·6	8·97
Berhampore	...	033	68·0	29	13	1	2	2	3	4	8	...	62 N	30·6	8·48
Gya	...	051	66·3	1	2	7	2	1	9	23	15	2	49 N, 82 W	31·5	9·05
Patna	...	061	64·8	1	...	1	..	1	5	42	4	8	76 S, 89 W	47·6	8·35
Monghyr	...	050	68·0	3	3	2	1	3	8	35	2	5	60 S, 86 W	19·4	8·87
Purneah	...	....	62·7	6	5	3		1	6	29	12	...	60 N, 70 W	37·9	8·84
Darjeeling		.....	......	2	6	15	29	14	17	29	7	5	58 S, 10 W	......	5·76
Seebsaugor	...	30·088	58·6	1	21	16	6	4	8	2	1	4	42 N, 84 E	35·3	4·27
Goalpara	.	058	65·1	6	9	29	8	...	4	2	...	4	50 N, 84 E	95·3	7·50
Benares	.	070	64·5	6	5	5	...	2	6	34	4	...	53 N, 79 W	75·9	8·60
Roorkee	...	077	61·6	1	...	...	7	..	1	12	14	27	60 N, 81 W	49·2	7·95

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahr. for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

H. F. BLANDFORD,

Meteorological Reporter Govt. of India,

In charge Meteorological Office, Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 19th February 1876.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb....	15th	29·817	90·0	68·5	135 5	77·6	69·2	63·3	0·63	S by W, S S W S & S W	...	150·7	......	...	Clear.
	16th	·828	89·2	72·0	137·5	78·7	71·2	65·9	·66	Variable.	...	107·0	.....	...	Stratoni and clear.
	17th	·794	87·5	69·0	134·0	77·3	67·9	61·3	·59	S S W & variable.	...	113 6	.	☾	Clear.
	18th	·827	87·0	69·5	133·5	75·5	70·5	67·0	·76	Variable.	6·5	94·1	1·58	...	Cumuloni and overcas . Thunder from 3¾ to 6 and at 10 P.M.; lightning at 5½, 10 and 11 P.M. Rain from 3¼ to 7 and 9½ to 10½ P.M.
	19th	·935	79·4	66·5	127·0	71·8	63·1	56·1	·60	N & N N W	0·2	145·2	1·35	...	Overcast. Cirrocumuli and clear. Foggy from 8 to 11 P.M. Rain from 2½ to 3½ A.M.
	20th	·980	81·0	62·0	134·8	70·2	59·7	51·3	·53	S W & W S W	...	115 6	.. ...	...	Clear. Slightly foggy from 7 to 9 P.M.
	21st	·912	82·5	62 0	136·0	71·3	60·5	51·9	·53	S W & N W	0·2	109·2	......	...	Clear and cir.i.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28·0
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	90·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·61
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain-gauge	...	2·93
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	..	2·45
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	..	0·15
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st February	...	2·93
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·34

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd February 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 55.—*The 17th February* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of December 1875.

Date.	Distance. / Miles.	RIVER GANGES.														RIVER BHAGIRUTHEE.				BRAHMAPOOTRA.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.				90.	177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	501.	120.				70.		
	Distance.				From Benares	From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Saheb-gunge ...	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah ...				From Berhampore ...		
		Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	...	4'5"	173·73	3'8"	143·66	2'0"	103·85	3'11"	71·91	5'6"	47·60	5'9"	14·69	4'10"	37·23	4'6"	18·29	1'0"	149·76
2nd ...	...	...	...	4'4"	173·65	3'8"	143·66	1'10"	103·68	3'10"	71·83	5'6"	47·50	5'7"	14·53	4'9"	37·15	4'3"	13·20	0'9½"	149·56
3rd ...	...	...	...	4'3"	173·57	3'7"	143·58	1'10"	103·68	3'9"	71·75	5'5"	47·41	5'6"	14·44	4'7"	36·98	4'4"	13·12	0'8½"	149·46
4th ...	...	...	...	4'2"	173·48	3'6"	143·50	1'9"	103·60	3'8"	71·66	5'3"	47·25	5'4"	14·27	4'6"	36·90	4'3"	13·04	0'7½"	149·36
5th ...	...	...	...	4'1"	173·40	3'5"	143·41	1'8"	103·51	3'7"	71·58	5'2"	47·16	5'0"	13·94	4'6"	36·90	4'2"	12·95	0'7½"	149·36
6th ...	...	...	...	3'11"	173·23	3'4"	143·33	1'7"	103·43	3'7"	71·58	5'1"	47·08	5'1"	14·02	4'6"	36·90	4'0"	12·79	0'6"	149·26
7th ...	...	...	...	3'10"	173·15	3'4"	143·33	1'6"	103·35	3'5"	71·41	5'1"	47·08	4'11"	13·85	4'5"	36·81	3'11"	12·70	0'5"	149·16
8th ...	...	...	...	3'10"	173·15	3'3"	143·25	1'5"	103·26	3'4"	71·33	5'0"	47·00	4'10"	13·77	4'4"	36·73	3'9"	12·54	0'5"	149·16
9th ...	...	...	...	3'9"	173·07	3'1"	143·08	1'4"	103·18	3'1"	71·09	4'11"	46·91	4'8"	13·60	4'3"	36·65	3'8"	12·45	0'3½"	149·06
10th ...	...	...	...	3'9"	173·07	3'0"	143·00	1'4"	103·18	3'1"	71·08	4'9"	46·75	4'9"	13·69	4'2"	36·56	3'8"	12·45	0'2½"	148·96
11th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	172·98	2'11"	142·91	1'3"	103·10	3'0"	71·00	4'8"	46·66	4'10"	13·77	4'2"	36·56	3'7"	12·37	0'2½"	148·96
12th ...	...	...	...	3'8"	172·98	2'11"	142·91	1'2"	103·01	2'11"	70·91	4'7"	46·58	4'10"	13·77	4'1"	36·48	3'7"	12·37	0'1½"	148·86
13th ...	...	...	...	3'7"	172·90	2'10"	142·83	1'1"	102·93	2'11"	70·91	4'6"	46·50	4'10"	13·77	4'0"	36·40	3'6"	12·29	0'0"	148·76
14th ...	...	...	...	3'7"	172·90	2'9½"	142·80	1'0"	102·85	2'10"	70·83	4'5"	46·41	4'11"	13·85	3'11"	36·31	3'6"	12·29	below 0'1½"	148·66
15th ...	...	...	...	3'6"	172·82	2'9"	142·95	0'11"	102·76	2'9"	70·75	4'5"	46·41	4'10"	13·77	3'11"	36·31	3'6"	12·29	0'2"	148·56
16th ...	...	...	...	3'6"	172·82	2'8½"	142·72	0'10"	102·68	2'8"	70·66	4'4"	46·33	4'8"	13·60	3'10"	36·23	3'4"	12·12	0'3½"	148·46
17th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	172·73	2'8½"	142·72	0'9"	102·60	2'8"	70·66	4'3"	46·25	4'7"	13·52	3'9"	36·13	3'3"	12·04	0'5"	148·36
18th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	172·73	2'8"	142·66	0'9"	102·60	2'8"	70·63	4'2"	46·16	4'4"	13·27	3'9"	36·15	3'0"	11·79	0'6"	148·26
19th ...	...	...	...	3'4"	172·65	2'7½"	142·60	0'8"	102·51	2'7"	70·58	4'2"	46·16	4'2"	13·10	3'5"	36·06	2'11"	11·70	0'6"	148·26
20th ...	...	...	...	3'3"	172·57	2'6½"	142·55	0'8"	102·51	2'6"	70·50	4'1"	46·08	4'1"	13·02	3'7"	35·98	2'10"	11·62	0'7½"	148·16
21st ...	...	...	...	3'3"	172·57	2'6½"	142·55	0'7"	102·43	2'5"	70·50	4'1"	46·08	4'0"	12·94	3'7"	35·98	2'9"	11·54	0'9½"	147·96
22nd ...	...	...	...	3'2"	172·48	2'6"	142·50	0'6"	102·35	2'4"	70·33	4'0"	46·00	3'11"	12·85	3'6"	35·90	2'8"	11·45	0'11"	147·86
23rd ...	...	...	...	3'1"	172·40	2'5½"	142·46	0'6"	102·35	2'3"	70·25	3'11"	45·91	3'10"	12·77	3'5"	35·81	2'7"	11·37	1'0"	147·76
24th ...	...	...	...	2'11"	172·23	2'5"	142·42	0'5"	102·26	2'2"	70·08	3'10"	45·83	3'9"	16·69	3'5"	35·81	2'6"	11·29	1'1½"	147·66
25th ...	...	...	...	2'10"	172·15	2'4½"	142·38	0'4"	102·18	2'0"	70·00	3'10"	45·83	3'9"	12·69	3'5"	35·81	2'5"	11·20	1'1½"	147·66
26th ...	...	...	...	2'9"	172·07	2'4½"	142·38	0'4"	102·18	1'11"	69·91	3'9"	45·75	3'9"	12·69	3'4"	35·73	2'4"	11·12	1'2½"	147·56
27th ...	...	...	...	2'8"	171·98	2'2½"	142·20	0'3"	102·10	1'10"	69·83	3'8"	45·66	3'8"	12·69	3'4"	35·73	2'3"	11·04	1'3½"	147·46
28th ...	...	...	...	2'8"	171·98	2'2"	142·15	0'2"	102·01	1'8"	69·66	3'7"	45·58	3'9"	12·69	3'4"	35·73	2'3"	11·04	1'5"	147·36
29th ...	...	...	...	2'6"	171·82	2'0½"	142·05	0'2"	102·01	1'7"	69·58	3'6"	45·50	3'5"	12·60	3'3"	35·65	2'2"	10·95	1'5"	147·36
30th ...	...	...	...	2'5"	171·73	2'0"	142·00	0'1"	101·93	1'7"	69·58	3'5"	45·51	3'7"	12·52	3'3"	35·65	2'2"	10·95	1'6"	147·26
31st ...	...	...	...	2'4"	171·65	1'11"	141·90	0'1"	101·93	1'6"	69·50	3'4"	45·33	3'6"	12·44	3'3"	35·56	2'1"	10·87	1'7½"	147·16

J. F. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 56.—*The 17th February* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of January 1876.

Date.	River Ganges.																River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.				Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.				From Benares 90.	From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Saheb-gunge 90.	From Benares 591.	From Rampore Bauleah 120.						From Berhampore 70.		
	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.			Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	......	......	2·25	171·57	1·85	141·85	0·00	101·83	1·50	69·50	3·33	45·33	3·45	12·39			3·16	35·56	2·08	10·97	1·70	147·06
2nd	......	......	2·16	171·48	1·80	141·90	0·04	101·81	1·41	69·41	3·30	45·30	3·41	12·35			3·08	35·48	2·08	10·97	1·80	146·96
3rd	......	......	2·08	171·40	1·75	141·75	0·08	101·77	1·25	69·25	3·16	45·16	3·33	12·27			3·08	35·48	2·08	10·97	1·80	146·96
4th	......	......	2·08	171·40	1·70	141·70	0·16	101·69	1·16	69·16	3·08	45·08	3·30	12·24			3·04	35·44	2·08	10·97	1·90	146·86
5th	......	......	2·00	171·32	1·65	141·65	0·20	101·65	1·08	69·08	3·00	45·00	3·25	12·19			3·00	35·40	2·08	10·97	1·90	146·86
6th	......	......	1·91	171·23	1·60	141·60	0·25	101·60	1·00	69·00	2·95	44·95	3·16	12·10			2·95	35·35	2·08	10·97	2·00	146·76
7th	......	......	1·83	171·15	1·55	141·55	0·25	101·60	1·00	69·00	2·83	44·83	3·08	12·02			2·91	35·31	2·08	10·97	2·00	146·76
8th	......	......	1·75	171·07	1·45	141·45	0·30	101·55	0·83	68·83	2·75	44·75	3·00	11·94			2·83	35·23	2·08	10·97	2·10	146·66
9th	......	......	1·75	171·07	1·40	141·40	0·35	101·50	0·83	68·83	2·66	44·66	3·00	11·94			2·83	35·23	2·00	10·79	2·20	146·56
10th	......	......	1·66	170·98	1·35	141·35	0·41	101·44	·75	68·75	2·62	44·62	3·04	11·98			2·79	35·19	2·00	10·79	2·20	146·56
11th	......	......	1·66	170·98	1·40	141·40	0·45	101·40	·75	68·75	2·58	44·58	3·04	11·98			2·75	35·15	2·00	10·79	2·20	146·56
12th	......	......	1·58	170·90	1·26	141·26	0·50	101·35	·75	68·75	2·50	44·50	3·00	11·94			2·66	35·06	1·91	10·70	2·30	146·46
13th	......	......	1·50	170·82	1·22	141·22	0·58	101·27	·75	68·75	2·41	44·41	3·08	12·02			2·58	34·98	1·91	10·70	2·30	146·46
14th	......	......	1·41	170·73	1·19	141·19	0·62	101·23	·66	68·66	2·29	44·29	3·16	12·10			2·54	34·94	1·91	10·70	2·40	146·36
15th	......	......	1·41	170·73	1·16	141·16	0·66	101·19	·66	68·66	2·25	44·25	3·20	12·14			2·50	34·90	1·91	10·70	2·50	146·26
16th	......	......	1·33	170·65	1·12	141·12	0·70	101·15	·58	68·58	2·16	44·16	3·04	11·98			2·41	34·81	1·83	10·62	2·40	146·36
17th	......	......	1·33	170·65	1·08	141·08	·75	101·10	·58	68·58	2·08	44·08	2·87	11·81			2·33	34·73	1·75	10·54	2·50	146·26
18th	......	......	1·25	170·57	1·04	141·04	·83	101·02	·50	68·50	2·00	44·00	2·75	11·69			2·33	34·73	1·66	10·45	2·60	146·16
19th	......	......	1·25	170·57	1·02	141·02	·83	101·02	·50	68·50	2·00	44·00	2·62	11·56			2·33	34·37	1·58	10·37	2·50	146·26
20th	......	......	1·25	170·57	·99	140·99	·91	100·94	·41	68·41	1·95	43·95	2·54	11·48			2·25	34·65	1·58	10·37	2·50	146·26
21st	......	......	1·16	170·48	·99	140·99	·97	100·88	·41	68·41	1·91	43·91	2·41	11·35			2·20	34·60	1·58	10·37	2·60	146·16
22nd	......	......	1·16	170·48	·97	140·97	1·00	100·85	·33	68·33	1·83	43·83	2·30	11·24			2·16	34·56	1·41	10·20	2·70	146·06
23rd	......	......	1·16	170·48	·96	140·96	1·08	100·77	·33	68·33	1·80	43·80	2·30	11·24			2·16	34·56	1·33	10·12	2·70	146·06
24th	......	......	1·16	170·48	·95	140·95	1·08	100·77	·25	68·25	1·75	43·75	2·30	11·24			2·16	34·56	1·33	10·12	2·70	146·06
25th	......	......	1·08	170·40	·93	140·93	1·12	100·73	·25	68·25	1·66	43·66	2·33	11·27			2·25	34·65	1·30	10·09	2·80	145·96
26th	......	......	·91	170·23	·91	140·91	1·12	100·73	·16	68·16	1·58	43·58	2·33	11·27			1·91	34·31	1·25	10·04	2·80	145·96
27th	......	......	·83	170·15	·90	140·90	1·20	100·65	·16	68·16	1·54	43·54	2·41	11·35			1·91	34·31	1·20	9·99	2·90	145·86
28th	......	......	·83	170·15	·88	140·88	1·20	100·65	·16	68·16	1·50	43·50	2·66	11·60			1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·90	145·86
29th	......	......	·75	170·07	·86	140·86	1·20	100·65	·16	68·16	1·50	43·50	2·83	11·77			1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·96
30th	......	......	·75	170·07	·84	140·84	1·25	100·60	·16	68·16	1·41	43·41	2·80	11·74			1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·96
31st	......	......	·75	170·07	·82	140·82	1·30	100·55	·08	68·08	1·33	43·33	2·70	11·64			1·85	34·25	1·20	9·99	2·80	145·96

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of December 1875.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	407·75	...	25	25	...	1,402	1,402	...	70	70	...	9	9	1,506	853				
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	188·00	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	3	3	...	1	1	24	21	...	...	0·9	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	64·95	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	1	1	...	9	9	88	69				
		Matchgong ...	650	28·30	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	1	1	...	7	7	54	103				
		Total of the month ...	...	...	...	25	25	...	1,546	1,546	...	75	75	...	26	26	(a)1,672	1,045	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	9	9	...	954	954	...	77	77	...	5	5	1,045	...	...	...	...	
South-Western ..	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	322·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	43	0·01	0·01	0·00	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	20·93	1,433	...	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1,433	1,376	0·00	0·00	Five years. 0·02	
		Total of the month ..	...	...	1,433	...	1,433	..	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1,438	1,419	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	...	376	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,419	...	...	...	...	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	3,019	691·50	...	...	...	4,226	379	4,605	23	...	23	63	37	100	4,728	...	...	...	...	
		Arrah	1,111	650·66	...	...	...	20,508	4,103	24,611	10	138	148	1,721	...	1,721	26,480	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna	981	104·00	...	...	...	722	380	1,102	19	39	58	13	...	13	1,173	...	...	...	...	
		Total of the month ...	.	...	...	...	..	25,456	4,862	30,318	52	177	229	1,797	37	1,834	32,381	...	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		.	...	1,433	25	1,458	25,456	6,408	31,864	57	252	309	1,797	63	1,860	35,401	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,376	9	1,385	28	954	982	14	77	91	1	5	6	2,464	...	...	...	...	

Remarks:

(a) The details of column 18 are—

		Acres.
Dalwa	...	25
Cotton	...	1,481
Huldee	...	1
Wheat	...	1
Moong	...	10
China	...	1
Onions	...	2
Potatoes	...	1
Chillis	...	2
Garden Produce		47
Oil-seeds	...	53
Pulses	...	22
Sugar-cane	...	9
Brinjals	...	12
Saru	...	1
Plantains	...	2
Other crops	...	2
Total	...	1,672

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 15th February 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 5th February 1876, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,468	24,379 3 6	2,234 15 3	1,12,879 8	28,373 15 10	2,600 19 0	4,835 14 3
Or per mile of railway	211	154 0 10	14 2 5	713 12	179 4 10	16 8 9	30 11 2
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	151,070½	1,09,811 1 9	10,066 0 4	5,14,712 4	1,25,302 11 11	11,486 1 8	21,552 2 0
Total for 6 weeks ...	184,538½	1,34,190 5 3	12,300 15 7	6,27,591 12	1,53,676 11 9	14,087 0 8	26,387 16 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,410	24,815 8 5	2,274 14 7	1,66,845 34	33,051 9 9	3,084 14 7	5,359 9 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	198	156 13 0	14 7 6	1,054 13	212 10 4	19 9 10	33 17 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	179,599	1,20,836 13 3	11,076 14 2	8,20,888 2	1,62,492 0 7	14,895 2 1	25,971 16 3

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, *on* 1,279¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	122,567	*1,76,143 8 0	16,146 0 9	10,29,440 0	4,11,274 2 3	37,700 2 7	53,846 12 4	*34,101¾	†89,554¾	123,656¼
Or per mile of railway	......	137 10 3	12 12 4	......	321 5 11	29 9 2	42 1 6	......	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year ...	659,931	13,99,559 3 3	128,292 18 6	50,11,501 0	20,35,777 6 6	186,612 18 7	314,905 17 1	258,616½	391,760½	650,376¾
Total for 6 weeks	782,498	15,75,702 11 3	144,439 8 8	60,40,941 0	24,47,051 8 9	224,313 1 2	368,752 9 5	292,718¼	481,315	774,033¼
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	124,643½	1,86,022 10 1	17,052 1 6	10,45,346 20	4,02,056 5 6	36,855 3 4	53,907 4 10	42,005	78,225	120,230
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	145 5 9	13 6 6	......	314 2 8	28 16 0	42 2 6	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	711,700½	10,33,288 11 11	94,718 2 8	58,08,731 10	24,68,634 14 9	226,291 10 9	321,009 13 5	260,690	461,849	722,539

* Deducted Rs. 20,000 excess included in first 8 days of January 1876.
† Deducted miles 11,700½ from Coaching and added 14,502¼ to merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 15th January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	8,300¼	26,883 4 6	2,464 4 2	1,12,136 20	22,673 1 0	2,078 7 4	4,542 11 6	*2,990¾	*7,111¼	10,102
Or per mile of railway	......	120 2 3	11 0 3	......	101 5 4	9 5 9	20 6 0	... ..	......	......
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	32,946¾	99,764 12 0	9,145 2 1	4,97,478 20	1,12,625 4 0	10,323 19 7	19,469 1 8	23,499	28,672¼	52,171¼
Total for 6 weeks	41,247	1,26,647 0 6	11,609 6 3	6,09,615 0	1,35,298 5 0	12,402 6 11	24,011 13 2	26,489¾	35,784	62,273¼
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,618¼	16,376 15 6	1,501 4 5	97,626 30	28,808 8 0	2,640 15 7	4,142 0 0	4,464	5,251	9,715
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	......	73 3 1	6 14 2	......	128 12 1	11 16 1	18 10 3	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	33,711	1,03,998 12 0	9,533 4 4	6,05,435 10	1,70,016 0 0	15,584 16 0	25,118 0 4	27,368	35,486	62,854

* Deducted miles 1,260¾ from Coaching and added 1,136¼ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 15th January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,019	1,511 0 0	151 2 0	22,769 0	703 0 0	70 6 0	221 8 0
Or per mile of railway	394	54 0 0	5 8 0	813 0	25 0 0	2 10 0	7 18 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	57,774	7,384 0 0	758 8 0	93,498 0	2,925 0 0	292 10 0	1,050 18 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	68,793	9,095 0 0	909 10 0	1,16,267 0	3,028 0 0	362 16 0	1,272 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,485	1,357 1 3	135 14 2	10,534 10	647 14 6	64 15 10	200 10 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	374	48 7 6	4 16 11	097 26	23 2 3	2 6 3	7 3 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	62,590	7,872 1 0	787 4 2	1,03,662 30	3,567 2 9	356 14 4	1,148 18 6

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th February 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,570	1,166 0 0	116 12 0	11,188 0	901 0 0	90 2 0	206 14 0
Or per mile of railway	94	42 8 0	4 5 0	410 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	7 11 0
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	9,728	5,178 0 0	517 16 0	47,153 0	3,855 0 0	385 10 0	903 6 0
Total for 7 weeks ...	12,298	6,344 0 0	634 8 0	58,341 0	4,756 0 0	475 12 0	1,110 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,556½	1,247 3 7	124 14 5	8,343 0	602 10 6	66 5 4	190 19 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	57	45 12 3	4 11 6	306 6	24 5 1	2 8 8	7 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,811½	7,349 14 2	734 19 0	35,457 10	2,081 1 0	298 2 1	1,033 1 10

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 729C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 14th February* 1876.—Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Third Grade, and to act in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners. Lieutenant Grey will be employed on the special work for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagurh estate in the district of Lohardugga.

Mr. William Henry Verner, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.

The 23rd February 1876.—Mr. H. C. Richardson, C.S., reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 11th February 1876.

Mr. Arthur Weekes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Fureedpore.

Mr. William Henry Verner, C.S., is allowed furlough for a period of eighteen months under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 24th February 1876.—Mr. W. F. Meres, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 16th February 1876.

Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days from the 13th

March 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it preparatory to proceeding on furlough, granted to him under orders of the 17th January 1876.

The 25th February 1876.—Baboo Sheonundun Lall, B.A., is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, and is posted to the Gopalgunge division of the Sarun district, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. John Peter Grant, Judge of Rungpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Mymensingh during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. J. Money, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd March 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, C.S., is appointed to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Kelly, or until further orders.

Mr. Hallett is vested with the powers of a Sub-Judge under Section 51 of Act XI of 1865 and Section 30 of Act VI of 1871.

The 26th February 1876.—Mr. John Foster Stevens, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for six weeks, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Mahomed Serajul Huq, Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on settlement work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 28th February 1876.—Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, C.S., on special duty, is appointed temporarily to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Captain William Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Bose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Behary Lal Mitter, deceased.

Baboo Iswar Chunder Mozoomdar is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Tarini Sunker Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Archibald Samuells, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bettiah, is appointed to have charge of Begooserai division of the Monghyr district.

Mr. Brojendranath De, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Persian and Sanskrit to be held in Calcutta in April next.

The 29th February 1876.—Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, on special duty, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes in that cantonment.

Mr. L. B. B. King, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. P. Grant, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders.

Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S., on special duty, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Durbhunga.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is posted to Bhagulpore as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. W. Bushe Power, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed furlough for a period of two years, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties by Mr. J. Anderson.

Mr. J. Anderson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Cox's Bazar Division of the Chittagong district, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in the Third Grade. Mr. Anderson will exercise, while he holds the appointment, the powers of a Magistrate and Collector in Chittagong.

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Nowadah Sub-Division in Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar Division of the Chittagong district.

Moulvie Ali Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is appointed to have charge of the Nowadah Division of that district.

POLICE.—*The 23rd February* 1876.—Mr. Gloster Henry French, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 25th February 1876.—Mr. John Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for a period of one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 24th February* 1876.—Kartick Chunder Roy, Minister of a Christian Congregation at Lukhikantpore, in the sub-division of Diamond Harbour, is authorized, under Clause 5, Section 5, Act XV of 1872, to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

The 25th February 1876.—The Rev. F. Orton, Chaplain of Dinapore, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 17th February 1876.

The 26th February 1876.—The Revd Robert Robinson is authorized, under Clause 3, Section 5, Act XV of 1872 to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

REGISTRATION.—*The 21st February* 1876.—The following transfers of Sub-Registrars are sanctioned, viz.—

Moulvi Mahomed Suwaini, from Sundeep to Satkania, *vice* Moulvi Abdool Wasey Ahmed, on deputation.
Moonshee Gholam Rahaman, from Colgong to Sundeep.
Mr. H. S. Thompson, from Sealdah to Colgong.

The 25th February 1876.—The following transfers of Sub-Registrars are made:—

Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, from Alipore to Kishnaghur.
" Rajkrishna Banerjee, from Krishnaghur to Moorshedabad.
" Bhogobutty Churn Chatterjee, from Moorshedabad to Alipore.

The 28th February 1876.—Baboo Nundo Coomar Chowdry is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Sealdah, *vice* Mr. H. S. Thompson, transferred.

EDUCATION.—*The 24th February* 1876.—Baboo Sreepoti Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools at Hooghly, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of the amalgamated district of Hooghly and Howrah, *vice* Baboo Umbica Churn Bose, transferred.

The 26th February 1876.—Baboo Khetter Mohan Bose, B.A., Executive Engineer, Chittagong Division, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Chittagong.

Baboo Lakhi Narain Das, M.A., Head Master of the Gowhati High School, is appointed to be Head Master of the Hooghly Branch School.

This cancels the orders of the 31st January 1876, appointing Baboo Gopal Chunder Banerji to be Head Master of the latter institution.

The 28th February 1876.—Mr. R. H. Renny, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of that district.

Baboo Benimadab Dey, Head Master, Bhagulpore Zillah School, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code. Mr. L. F. Lefeuvere, a supernumerary teacher, Kishnaghur Collegiate School, is allowed leave for 14 days, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Rajkishen Mookerjee is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Durbhunga, *vice* Assistant Sugeon Nobogopal Ghosal, transferred.

The 29th February 1876.—Mr. John Elliott, B.A., is appointed to the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

The Revd. Lall Behari Dey, Assistant Professor in the Hooghly College is appointed to act in the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

FORESTS.—*The 22nd February* 1876.—Mr. T. H. Bonham Carter is posted to the Darjeeling Forest Division.

MEDICAL.—*The 14th February* 1876.—Baboo Tara Prosono Roy is appointed to be an additional Chemical Examiner to Government, *vice* Baboo Kanye Lall Dey Bahadoor, resigned.

The 23rd February 1876.—Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Baliate Dispensary, *vice* Baboo Josada Lal Roy Chowdry.

The 24th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kurseong:—

Mr. Clement W. Bagshawe
" Richard Southby
" F. Hall
" H. L Crossman
} Tea Planters, Kurseong.

The 28th February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the Management of the Charitable Dispensary to be established at Netrokona, in the district of Mymensingh:—

Baboo Kalikoomar Ukeel, Pleader and Talookdar
Moonshee Monerrudin Ahmed, Pleader.
Baboo Lokenath Goon, Tehsildar of Srimati Bisseswari Debya Chowdharani.
" Eshan Chunder Mozoomdar, Talookdar.
" Ramkomal Chuckerbutty, Head Pundit, Circle School.
" Gobind Chunder Bose, 1st Moonsif, is appointed to be member of, and Secretary to the Committee.

ROAD CESS.—*The 18th February* 1876.—The period for which the Branch Road Cess Committees of thanas Brahmunbariah, Kasva, and Gouripurah, in the district of Tipperah, were formed under the orders of the 15th September 1873, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 17th idem, having expired, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of the sub-division of Brahmunbariah, in the district of Tipperah, in lieu of the above Committees:—

The Sub-divisional Officer, *Chairman* ... ... } *ex-officio.*
,, 1st Moonsif of Brahmunbariah, *Vice-Chairman* ... } *ex-officio.*
,, District Engineer ... ... } *ex-officio.*
,, Divisional Police Inspector ... ... } *ex-officio.*
,, Sub-divisional Native Doctor ... ... } *ex-officio.*
,, Naib of Pergunnah Sarail ... ... } *ex-officio.*
Imdad Ali Meah, Zemindar.
Protab Chundra Tarka Churamani, Pundit.
Abdul Ali Daroga, Izaradar.
Ahmed Ali Sirkar, Ryot.
Asabaddi Kazi, Izaradar.
Baboo Rajkrishna Ghose, Talookdar.
Shasan Ghazi, Ryot.
Baboo Devi Churn Chowdhury, pensioned clerk.
,, Hari Khishore Roy, Talookdar.
,, Nobo Krishna Chuckerbutty, Talookdar.

The 23rd February 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be additional members of the District Road Cess Committee, Hooghly:—

Mr. W. H. Wells, District Engineer.
Baboo Poorendro Deb Roy, Zemindar.
,, Brojonath Mitter, Attorney-at-Law.
,, Hurro Chunder Ghose, Zemindar.

The following Notification is re-published from the *Assam Gazette*:—

The 18th February 1876.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, the following officer is declared to have passed by the Second, or Higher Standard, in Hindustani, at the half-yearly examination held on the 4th November 1875:—

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th February 1876.—The Revd. E. Jermyn, Officiating Second Chaplain of St. Paul's and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, is declared to have passed by the higher standard of examination in Hindustani, under Government General Order No. 734, dated 9th September 1864, at the examination held on the 7th instant.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

No. 907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 16th February 1876.

Read the following:—

No. 631, dated 23rd December 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 30th August last, No. 301, in which you recommend that mechanics and others engaged for service in India, who, after completion of their service under covenant, continue to serve under the ordinary conditions applicable to uncovenanted officers, might be allowed to continue the privilege of remitting a portion of their pay through this office for the support of their families.

2. Your recommendation is sanctioned, on the condition that each person applying for such a remittance shall satisfactorily show that it is required *bonâ fide* for the support of his family. It must also be a condition of the concession of this privilege that remittances shall be adjusted at the rate of exchange annually fixed between this office and Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall in no case exceed 12*l.* per mensem, as laid down in my Financial despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1874, No. 45, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my Financial despatch of the same date, No. 181.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 29th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of the following rules and instructions, prepared by the Board of Revenue, for the appointment and guidance of Patwarees in Orissa:—

IN future settlements one or more putwaree shall be appointed, under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1817, in all estates or groups of contiguous estates the Government revenue of which exceeds Rs. 300, or in which it shall seem fit to the Board of Revenue to appoint them.

2. The putwaree shall, at the time of the settlement, be appointed by the Collector on the nomination of the zemindar or other person with whom the direct engagement for payment of revenue to Government rests.

3. If the zemindar or other such person fail to nominate a putwaree in such estate or village in which it is provided that one should be maintained, the Collector may of his own accord select and appoint a putwaree.

4. When a vacancy in the office of putwaree is to be filled up, the preference should in general be given to the members of the late putwaree's family, but only on condition that any of them be found duly qualified to fill the office.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of putwaree, owing to the failure of competent heirs to succeed the late putwaree or otherwise, the persons engaging for the settlement shall be held responsible for the nomination of a person to fill the vacancy; and if the Collector approve of the nomination, he shall confer the appointment; if he consider the person nominated not qualified, he shall pass such orders as may appear to him just and necessary.

6. A putwaree may be removed from his office by the Collector, on sufficient cause shewn therefor to the satisfaction of the Collector, by the persons engaging for the settlement of the estate, or by the ryots, or under-tenants thereof.

7. A register of putwarees shall be kept in the Collector's office, in which the names of all persons appointed as putwarees, as well as all punishments inflicted on such putwarees, shall be entered. One of the ministerial officers, and in Orissa the sudder canoongo, shall have charge of the register, and shall be held responsible for its being correctly kept.

8. Persons engaging for the settlement, who may fail to nominate a putwaree on a vacancy occurring, or may remove a putwaree from office without the authority of the Collector, shall be liable to the penalties respectively prescribed in sections 11 and 13 of Regulation XII of 1817.

9. The duties of a putwaree are detailed in section 16 of the above Regulation. In accordance with that section, the Board of Revenue now declares that the papers of the villages in his circle to be required from a putwaree are the following:—

1st. The current account of collections of rent in each village.
2nd. The annual balance-sheet of ditto.
3rd. Register shewing the details of thanee ryots—*first part.*
4th. The same of chandna-holders—*second part.*
5th. The same of pahee ryots—*third part.*
6th. Register of lakhirajdars—*first part.*
7th. The same of jagirdars—*second part.*

The above papers shall be prepared in the forms herewith annexed.

10. These papers are to be drawn out by the putwaree and submitted to the district or sub-divisional collectorate office, as may be ordered, on the 1st of Cheyt each year, or on such dates as the Collector may consider most convenient with reference to the revenue arrangements, crops, &c., of the district.

11. Whenever summoned by the Collector or other authorized officer on any matter connected with the duties of his office, the putwaree shall attend at the time and place appointed, and shall produce all accounts relating to the lands, produce, rents, collections, and charges of the village which he may be called upon to produce.

12. Every attempt should be made to secure the consent of the ryots and the person to whom their rent is paid to an arrangement whereby the putwaree may be present at the annual or biennial auditing of the accounts, or at least to the attestation by him of receipts given on payment of rent; and it shall be the duty of the putwaree, before attesting any receipt, to see that it is full, clear, and correct, and to note the amount of the payment in his accounts.

13. It shall be the duty of the putwaree to carry out any orders issued to him by the Collector or other authorized officer with reference to the collection of statistical information in the village or villages to which he is appointed, or to the survey and measurement of lands by order of a competent court or officer, or to other duties connected with his office.

14. Failure on the part of a putwaree to obey any order issued to him in writing by an authorized officer of Government, which does not in the opinion of the Collector necessitate his immediate removal from office, or which requires severer punishment than mere removal, may be dealt with as laid down in the 23rd to 27th sections of Regulation XII of 1817, or under the Penal Code.

15. At the time of settlement provision should be made for the remuneration of the necessary number of putwarees to be maintained in the estate. The scale of remuneration should be as follows:—

For estates of which the Government revenue has been—

From Rs.	300 to	600	Rs.	2-8.
" "	600 to	1,000	"	3.
	Above	1,000	"	3-4.

If the remuneration be made in the shape of grants of rent-free lands, the quantity and quality of the lands granted should be such as to yield to him equivalents to the sums above stated. An engagement shall be taken from the zemindar of every estate in which a putwaree has been appointed to deposit the putwaree's salary in the collectorate along with the Government revenue, so that the putwaree shall receive his salary from the Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be.

16. In the settlement of all estates for which it may seem inexpedient to arrange for the appointment and maintenance of a putwaree, an engagement shall be taken from the zemindar or other person entering into direct engagement with the Government to submit to the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer the several registers and papers mentioned in paragraph 9 of these rules, and such other accounts or statements as the Collector may direct, and such zemindar or other person shall be subject to the various rules framed for putwarees under Regulation XII of 1817, in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of that Regulation.

17. All orders passed by the Collector shall be appealable to the Commissioner, and the orders of the Commissioner shall be subject to the revision of the Board.

Instructions subsidiary to the foregoing rules issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Revenue.

1. In all estates where putwarees exist they will be called on to conform strictly to the rules.

2. Where estates in which a putwaree was originally provided for at the settlement have been divided into two or more separate estates, the putwaree will perform his duty separately for all the shares into which the estate may have been divided.

3. Where no putwarees exist, all zemindars paying revenue to Government are liable to perform the putwarees' duties as defined in these rules and to keep and submit the necessary registers.

4. The register prescribed by rule 7 should be at once prepared, if not already existing. This register will contain the names of all putwarees duly appointed.

5. Where duly appointed putwarees are remunerated in land, Collector will register the amount of their land as extracted from the settlement papers, and Collector will ascertain that they are in full possession and enjoyment of their lands.

6. Where duly appointed putwarees are, under the settlement, paid in cash directly by the zemindar, who has received a set off for such payments, Collector will require the zemindar by formal notice to pay the putwaree's allowance into his office with his revenue kist, and Collector will see that the putwaree is duly and periodically paid.

7. Where no putwaree has been appointed, Collector will require the zemindar of the estate either to give in a formal agreement to undertake the duties prescribed by Regulation XII of 1817 himself, or, if he prefer it, to nominate a putwaree, paying his salary on the scale laid down in rule 15, together with the Government revenue, into Collector's office. Every new putwaree so appointed will be registered under rule 7. If a zemindar paying revenue of less than Rs. 300 per year desires to appoint a putwaree in lieu of doing the work himself, he will pay at the lowest scale laid down in rule 15.

8. Every zemindar of every estate paying revenue to Government in which a putwaree is not specially appointed will be required to submit the papers required by rule 9.

9. Surburakars of Khoordha, in Pooree, and Noanund, in Balasore, will be required to keep the necessary accounts and to file them, and to perform the duties of putwaree.

10. Similarly in peshkush, or permanently-settled estates, where no putwarees exist, or in which no provision was made at the settlement for putwarees, the zemindars must be required to execute the necessary agreement to perform putwarees' duties, or to nominate and pay a putwaree as directed in paragraph 7. If the estates are large and the zemindars undertake to perform the putwarees' duties themselves, they may be allowed to make their own arrangements therefor; but if they agree to nominate putwarees for the work, they must name as many as the Collector may deem necessary for each estate.

11. In the case of wards' estates provision should be made for putwarees. The putwarees' work should not be done through the wards' establishment, as it is an object to keep the collecting agency separate from the putwaree.

12. The rules and instructions apply to all estates paying revenue to Government; but will not apply to lakirajdars and proprietors of estates not paying Government revenue, who are exempt from the operation of the rules. Subordinate tenure-holders paying their revenue through their superior zemindars cannot be brought under the rules. In such cases Government look to the zemindar, who is amenable to the rules.

13. Revised forms of putwarees' registers, as per Board's latest instructions, are herewith forwarded. The revised rules, forms of account and instructions, will be published in the local gazette, and spare copies forwarded for issue to zemindars and putwarees.

14. Collectors should now proceed to complete their register of putwarees, and to see that the registers are properly kept and submitted both by zemindars and putwarees, and that the rules and instructions are strictly acted up to.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

CURRENT ACCOUNT of Collections of rent in the circle of Putwarree________, for the year 12________, corresponding with the year 18____.

Name of Pergunnah and Mehal.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant or Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Date of Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.
						Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

II.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of estates in the circle of Putwaree for the year 12____, corresponding with 18____.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant, Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Arrear balance due for previous years.	Amount.					Realized.	Remitted.	Balance.	Remarks.
						Kist Assin.	Kist. Margseer.	Kist. Magh.	Kist. Choit.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

III.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____.

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF THANEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Thanee Ryot.	Amount of cultivated land and its Survey number.	Sort.	Rate.	Amount of rent.	Date of putta and name of person granting the putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

IV.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____.

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF CHANDNA-HOLDERS AND RESUMED LAKHIRAJ-HOLDERS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

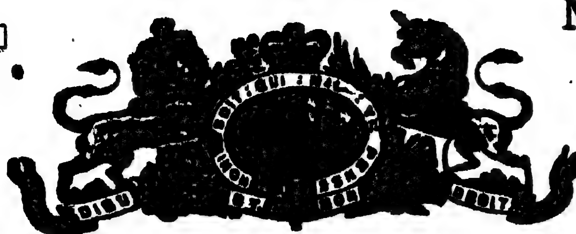
NOTE.—In this statement resumed Lakhiraj-holdings are to be entered separately in order below Chandna-holders.

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 9 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th February 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGHAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said it would be fair that he should point out at the outset his principal objection to the Bill. He agreed in the main provisions of the Bill, but his principal objection related to the definition of the word "holding," and the use of that word in the Bill. He thought it expedient that all the rate-payers should know clearly and distinctly on what principle they were to be taxed; and it was also necessary that the officers of Governnent, who had to impose the tax, should have their duties clearly defined; so that no irritation, annoyance, or hardship should arise, and no injury result to the rate-payers. He therefore objected to the definition of the term "holding" as given in the Bill; and if that definition were maintained in its present shape, his objection would apply to several sections of the Bill. The assessment in Calcutta was made on houses, lands, buildings, premises, &c., on the annual value of which a tax was imposed. The assessments in the Mofussil, under the Acts proposed to be abolished, were made in a somewhat arbitrary manner, which left to the Commissioners a very wide discretion; and very grave questions had arisen whether such discretion did or not produce hardship to persons concerned, by the splitting up of premises into a great number of holdings. The term "holding" was not defined in the present Acts, but from the general scope of the Acts the Commissioners were entitled to determine what was to be a holding according to the circumstances in each case. The Act gave the Commissioners power to do that by implication, and he thought such a power undesirable. A holding was defined in this Bill to include any parcel of land, house, tank, or other immoveable property which had been separately valued for assessment, or in respect of which any person had been separately assessed, or which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, should be separately assessed, or in respect of which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, any person should be separately assessed. That was objectionable. It left it to the Commissioners to say what was a holding for the purpose of assessment. Take the case where a man possessed ten buildings comprised in and constituting one manufactory; he might then be rated on ten holdings, and a rate might be assessed on each; or he might possess a large piece of land, and the Commissioners might divide it into so many holdings. The Advocate-General ventured to submit that the term "holding" should be omitted from the Bill,—a term the meaning of which it was very difficult to define; and that the assessment should be made, as in the Calcutta Municipal Act, on houses, buildings, and lands. The hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bell) would bear him out that many questions had arisen from this uncertainty in the law, and many complaints had been made of the injustice inflicted under the operation of the existing law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said that to obviate the difficulty that arose from the use of the term "holding," he had suggested an amendment which stood on the paper in his name. The difficulty, he thought, would hardly be met in the way the learned Advocate-General suggested; for this reason that two rates were contemplated by the Bill—first, a rate on the annual value of houses and lands; and secondly, a tax on persons according to their property and circumstances. It was only in this latter case that the difficulty arose. When an assessment was made on a person according to his circumstances and property, the rate was limited to Rs. 7 a month, and you could not assess it at a higher rate. But Rs. 7 a month might be a very inadequate assessment for large manufactories consisting of a number of separate buildings. Under the existing law, one holding comprised one set of premises, and it would be a case of extreme hardship if the Magistrate should assess each building in the premises separately. To obviate the difficulty in cases of this sort, he proposed an amendment after Section 80 which would allow the Magistrate in such cases, instead of assessing the owner of the manufactory personally, according to his circumstances, to assess the property according to its rateable value. If the Council approved of that suggestion, we should be able to give a much more correct definition of the term "holding." One holding ought to comprise the whole of the houses and buildings in one premises; and if the consideration of the question was allowed to stand over, we might be able, in conjunction with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, to frame a more correct definition.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that as regards one of the taxes which this Bill authorised, it seemed to him immaterial whether you defined a block of buildings as one holding or as separate holdings—he meant for the purpose of the rate according to the letting value. Such rate was to be paid by the owner of the holding, and to him it would be immaterial whether the property were entered in the assessment books as one item or as several items. It was for convenience only that MR. DAMPIER had added the last clause to the definition of "holding" to prevent any dispute with the Commissioners as to the mode in which they wished to enter the holding in their books for such purpose.

Then there was the other tax on the occupant, not on the property; and in regard to that he admitted that the difficulty existed. It had not been yet met; and if a definition which would meet the difficulty could be drafted, he would be glad to accept it. As regards premises occupied for the purpose of a manufactory, in which there was a block of houses used for the purpose of the manufactory, the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member who had last spoken met the difficulty in the same way as MR. DAMPIER had endeavoured to meet it in the Bill in the case of Government buildings. In a town in which the assessment on occupants according to their circumstances and property was in force, even in such a town, he had provided that Government holdings might be rated according to their value, and not according to the circumstances of the occupants. In the same way, his hon'ble friend's amendment proposed that blocks of buildings in such towns, used for warehouses and manufactories, should be rated according to their value, and not that the occupant should be assessed according to his circumstances and property. There might, however, be other cases which were not met by the proposed amendment, and he hoped that by the next meeting some definition of "holding" might be hit upon which would provide for such cases. He himself could not see his way to any satisfactory definition. To make the assessment, as the learned Advocate-General proposed, merely on the land and buildings, left the whole thing untouched. The difficulty was as to dividing land and buildings occupied by one person into different holdings for the purposes of assessment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he merely threw this out as a difficulty arising from the way the sections were drafted to meet the purpose of taxation, and the difficulty he felt had reference to the use of the word "holding." Where the Government was the occupier, and the tax was to be paid by the Government, that system of leaving a discretion was guarded against. If that were so, if in the case of the Government it was fair to take the assessment on the letting or annual value of the property, it was equally fair, he thought, that in the case of a manufactory the same should be done.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he understood the hon'ble mover of the Bill to say that it was not a question of assessing a whole property, but merely a question of sub-dividing it for the purposes of assessment.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, if a person had three holdings, which were previously assessed separately, he might be assessed at the rate of Rs. 7 a month for each holding. Then, if he bought a parcel of land, and he included it in a manufactory, and added it to the old holdings, the old holdings would be rated as before. But if he bought a little plot of land and included it in a manufactory, the Magistrate might divide it into twenty holdings, and make him pay twenty times Rs. 7 if he chose.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he believed it was not intended by this Bill to raise the limit of taxation. The hon'ble mover, in introducing the Bill, had observed that the primary object of the Bill was a consolidation of the several Municipal Acts. But if a discretion were given to the Municipal Commissioners to raise the property tax, if he might so call it, from a maximum of Rs. 7 to say Rs. 50, he would not be surprised that in many places the maximum would be imposed and great oppression would result. He need hardly remind the Council that there were many families which had been in a prosperous condition before, but which were now in decadence; but which nevertheless dwelt in large houses, their ancestral homes, for which they had a natural partiality; and if these houses were assessed at the maximum rate proposed,

they would be grievously oppressed. He thought that the suggestion made by the learned Advocate-General would meet the cases he had described.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not distinctly see the force of the suggestion made. The difficulty appeared to him to be this. To put an extreme case, take the case of a millionaire, whose circumstances and property in the municipality were very large. Suppose the municipality was one in which the tax according to the circumstances and property of persons, and not according to the letting value of buildings, was in force. How was the limit of Rs. 84 a year as the maximum tax on each holding to be applied in such a case? Was the entire area of land covered with buildings which the millionaire occupied in the municipality (perhaps in more than one block), to be treated as one holding only, subject to a maximum tax of Rs. 84 a year? or was it to be left optional with the Commissioners to divide it into an unlimited number of holdings, for the occupation of each of which he might be assessed up to Rs. 84 a year? At present he believed that the mode of procedure was vague, and depended upon the discretion of the local authorities; any occupant might be assessed in respect of his occupation of each separate building, if that was the view taken by the local authorities.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL considered that the remarks made by the hon'ble mover did not dispose of the question. As the tax was levied on the millionaire as the occupier of a holding, we must have a clear conception of what a holding was to be. If the intention was that the millionaire must be taxed at a very high rate, then a tax of Rs. 7 on his occupation would be too small. That being so, we were called upon to give such a vague definition to the word "holding" that the Commissioners might tax the millionaire at as high a rate as they thought proper. He thought such a power capricious and arbitrary. A millionaire, like any other person, should be taxed on some fixed principle and according to rule. It appeared to him that the definition of "holding" was objectionable; and as the objection seemed to apply to several portions of the Bill, he thought it right to take an early opportunity of letting the hon'ble mover know his views upon the subject. He was not prepared at present to suggest an amendment of the definition of "holding" or other suitable remedy, which would protect a rate-payer against an arbitrary assessment, which might be made if the present definition of "holding" be retained.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the scheme of this tax was none of his own. The Bill merely continued the rough mode of assessment which was in force throughout the length and breadth of the land, and had been so for the last score of years. At the same time he admitted that this tax, if you came to look at it through a microscope, and to test it critically, was absolutely indefensible; it was a rough and crude mode of taxation, which on the whole was well adapted to the circumstances of the country; but he should be glad to improve upon it if it could be done.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said, then the object of his objection had wholly succeeded. He wanted to point out that the mode of assessment was wholly indefensible. The existing law had led to much inconvenience, and as we were now altering the law, why should we not improve it?

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, he thought that separate buildings which constituted one house should be assessed as one property. He believed that was the principle which generally prevailed in the mofussil wherever this tax on circumstances was in force. He could bear testimony to what fell from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) with regard to large family houses being occupied by persons in very reduced circumstances. He had observed this particularly at Santipore, which was a very old town, and contained many very large buildings. It struck him that the town had been grievously under-assessed, and, as Magistrate of the district, he instituted a very careful inquiry into the subject. In company with the Commissioner of the division he went through the town street after street, and found many very large houses had been assessed at only one or two rupees a month, and the reason of that was that the owners of those houses were in reduced circumstances, and not able to pay more. He should be sorry to do anything which would enable the Magistrate to raise assessments to Rs. 50. He thought that manufactories, and places used *bonâ fide* for purposes of trade, should be

assessed according to their letting value, and that the Council should come to the determination that one holding should include all the buildings occupied as one premises.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that if it was the determination of the Council altogether to get rid of this old mode of taxation as too rough and unscientific, the Bill must be entirely changed; otherwise, as the word "holding" was used throughout the Bill merely as representing one item of taxation, whatever that item might be decided to be, he did not think it was necessary to postpone the consideration of the clauses until after the word "holding" had been precisely defined.

After some further discussion it was determined to postpone the consideration of the question, with the view of considering the objection raised to the use of the word "holding."

Section 6 provided that in existing municipalities the taxes now imposed should continue to be levied until the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Government, should otherwise direct.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGUDANUND MOOKERJEE thought that the order of the Commissioners under this section should be made by the Commissioners "at a meeting," and he accordingly moved an amendment to that effect, which was agreed to.

Section 7 provided that the extension of certain provisions of the Act should be made by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the words "and in the manner prescribed in Section 348," which was the section providing for the publication of notices and orders, were inserted after the words "*Calcutta Gazette.*"

Section 8 provided that the notification above referred to should define the limits of the municipality, and whether the same should be a first or a second class municipality.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following proviso at the end of the section:—

"Provided that no village having a population of less than 1,000 souls shall be included in a first class municipality, and no village having a population of less than 500 souls shall be included in a second class municipality."

The reason of the amendment he had stated when he spoke on this Bill at the time it was read in Council. Hon'ble members were doubtless aware that great complaint prevailed in the mofussil in consequence of the inclusion of villages in municipal unions which were not able to bear the burden of municipal taxation. There were also outlying villages incorporated with municipalities which did not receive any adequate return for the taxes they paid, and the inhabitants of which were therefore sufferers by the extension of the Act to them. When he proposed that no outlying village having a population of less than 1,000 souls should be included in a first class municipality, and no village having a population of less than 500 souls should be included in a second class municipality, he meant that such villages were not in a position to bear municipal burdens. Bengal consisted chiefly of rural villages; its wants in sanitary matters were few: but the machinery for municipal administration required a large expenditure of money which many of these villages were not in a position to meet. Considering these circumstances, he submitted that the limitation proposed in a subsequent section would not obviate the objection he had taken, and he therefore hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Select Committee had, in manipulating what stood as Section 13 of the Bill, very much restricted the powers of the local Government as to uniting places adjoining the central town which formed the *nucleus* of a municipality for the purpose of forming a municipality. They had provided that no place should be so united which lay at a greater distance than one mile from some part of the *nucleus*, such *nucleus* being a tract which contained at least the minimum number of inhabitants, and at least the minimum pressure of population on area which the Act prescribed. Further, it was provided that when any outlying place not being situated more than one mile distant was united with the *nucleus*, the intervening tract of country should be within the municipal union for all purposes excepting that of taxation; that was to say, if there lay half a mile of *maidan* with a few agricultural houses, between

the *nucleus* and the place united to it, those agricultural houses were not to be liable to taxation; but it would be possible for the municipality to expend money for making a road between the united place and the *nucleus* through that *maidan*, by which the inhabitants of the scattered agricultural houses would benefit. He did not think there was any necessity for the amendment. The amendment was that no place should be united with a first or second class municipality which had not 1,000 and 500 souls respectively. But suppose the case of a little row of shops a quarter of a mile outside the town which was the *nucleus*; supposing there were only 25 of these shops; they took their things into the town and supplied the town, and derived their subsistence from the town,—why should not they be included in the municipality because there were only a few houses?

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he understood that it was agreed that the word "town" and not the expression "tract of country" should be used in the Bill. He understood that a particular town was to be taken as the *nucleus* of a municipality, and then, that all outlying villages might be included with it. In the original Bill the limit of distance for the inclusion of such villages was a quarter of a mile. In Committee he agreed to extend the limit to one mile, if the hon'ble mover would adopt the suggestion that some town, and not a tract of country, should be taken as the central point, with which might be included all villages within one mile distance of the town. That idea was not, he observed, carried out in the Bill as it now stood.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not understand that the discussion in Select Committee was as to the substitution of the word "town" for the expression "tract of country." The definition of "tract of country" was that the area must contain the average pressure of 3,000 inhabitants to the square mile and not less than 15,000 inhabitants for a first class municipality, and an average pressure of 1,000 inhabitants to the square mile and not less than 3,000 inhabitants in all for a second class municipality, whether you call such a place a town or by any other name. Those were the conditions which the Bill required, and it was immaterial by what name you called a place which fulfilled those conditions: the limitations were the two conditions as to the pressure of population to the square mile and the number of inhabitants in the place.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the Bill as it now stood was extremely indefinite. Every officer who had mofussil experience knew that injustice might be done at present by including a number of outlying villages in a municipality. He felt strongly in this matter, because he feared that in some cases injustice was sometimes done by levying high taxation from a large number of villages for whose benefit but little was ever expended. The provisions of the Bill appeared not to meet the objections he had urged in Committee, but rather to increase the evils to which he objected. He understood the hon'ble member was ready to concede the suggestions which SIR STUART HOGG had made in Committee, and on that understanding he on his part had proposed to extend the limit of a quarter of a mile to one mile.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, as the Bill originally stood, all places which might be situated within a quarter of a mile of some other place included in a union might be included in a municipality, and we might thus have had a long string of villages situated a quarter of a mile from each other in one municipality. That the hon'ble member did not approve of; and it was agreed that no place should be brought within the limits of a union which was more than one mile from the limits of the *nucleus* of the municipality, and this was provided in the Bill as it now stood.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said it appeared to him that what the hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) meant was this. Suppose you took a district that might be thickly populated in one place and thinly populated in another. By taking the whole tract of country you got the average of population required by the Bill. The hon'ble member would have no objection if that tract of country were a town, or what was known as a town. In that case, if you took a mile from the limits of the town, you would obtain a limit beyond which you could not go. But he objected to taking the limit of a mile from a "tract of country," because that tract might be composed of one

town with a large number of outlying villages making up the number of inhabitants and average number of population required.

His Honor the President thought that what the hon'ble member wished was to substitute the word "town" for "tract of country." What the hon'ble mover of the Bill meant was that a tract of country which fulfilled certain conditions was a town; that was to say, a tract of country which contained 15,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, and had an average of population to the square mile of 1,000 or 500, was a town which it would be proper to constitute a municipality of the first or second class respectively. There would, however, be this difficulty, that some whole districts and parts of others fulfilled those conditions as regards density of population.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General observed that the definition would be very good if it stood by itself. But the difficulty was that by this Bill you were enabled to add something to the tract of country which would greatly enlarge its area.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Sections 9 to 11 were agreed to.

Section 12 provided that no tract of country should be declared a municipality unless "a majority" of the adult male population were "chiefly" employed in pursuits other than agricultural; and Section 13 provided that no place "a majority" of whose adult male residents were not "chiefly" engaged in pursuits other than agricultural, should be united with a tract of country for the purpose of forming a municipality.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the substitution in these sections of the words "three-fourths" for "a majority," and the omission of the word "chiefly." He thought it was very desirable that provision should be made in the Bill that unless three-fourths of the population of a place should be engaged in agricultural pursuits, it should not be included in a municipal union. The word "chiefly" limited the sense in which the provision was intended to be understood. Now, it was well known that the people in rural villages in that period of the year in which there was no agricultural work going on, occasionally engaged their time in artizan's work; and having regard to that fact, the Magistrate might come to the conclusion that these were not agricultural villages, because the people sometimes engaged themselves in other occupations; and such villages, which properly speaking were agricultural villages, might be included in municipal unions.

Then, with regard to Section 13, he would move the insertion of the following words at the end of the first paragraph: "Provided that no such place shall be so united which is separated by a navigable channel from the limits of a municipality." Cases had been brought to notice in which villages, or places separated by a river, had been included in a municipal union. If two places separated by a navigable channel were fit to receive the benefits of municipal government, he thought they ought to be treated separately, and a separate municipal organization ought to be provided for each.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that, as had been said before, this part of the Bill was a reproduction of Act III of 1864 and Act VI of 1868 of this Council. Act III of 1864, the District Municipal Improvement Act, contained no limitations as to the number and class of population; the Lieutenant-Governor could extend the Act to any place he chose. Section 4 of Act VI of 1868, the District Towns Act, insisted that at least one-half must be non-agricultural. The proposal before the Council was to alter the existing law, which provided a minimum of one-half, and extend the limitation to three-fourths.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell did not think the hon'ble member had shown any sufficient reason for the amendments he proposed, and he should therefore vote against them.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General observed that the existing law was a kind of rough enactment: as we were now amending and consolidating the law, we must be more precise in our legislation. The hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) had shown that the inclusion of these outlying places in municipal unions might not always be to their advantage. Seeing that the outside villages might have to bear the burden of taxation without deriving any

benefit in return, he thought the hon'ble mover of the amendment was perfectly right in proposing to enlarge the limit of the non-agricultural element in places which might be united for the purpose of forming municipal unions. He did not see that there was any further reason required.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, in reply to what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), had only to say that the admissions made in the Council that day sufficiently justified the amendments he had proposed. It was admitted that the municipal law had worked most unjustly, and it was therefore both necessary and meet to relieve the agricultural population of the burden of municipal taxation particularly when their wants could be sufficiently met by a few simple sanitary measures, which could, he thought, be provided for from the funds raised under the Chowkeedaree Act. All officers acquainted with the practical administration of municipal matters in mofussil towns and villages were well aware that great complaints prevailed among the people of the agricultural villages on this subject; and that, he thought, was a sufficient reason that the numerical limit as to classes of population to be brought under municipal regulations should be extended, and not kept as it stood in the existing law.

The motion to substitute "three-fourths" for "a majority" was then agreed to.

The motion to omit the word "chiefly" was by leave withdrawn.

With regard to the motion that no place should be united which was separated by a navigable channel from the limits of a municipality, HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that the hon'ble member must know that in many parts of Bengal *khals* were just as numerous as canals were in Venice; the *khal* was the street and the town was the ghât.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that the effect of the amendment might be to give a separate municipal organization to a place which might conveniently be united to a municipality on the other side of a *khal* or narrow stream, and the cost to the place so constituted into a separate municipality would be greater than if it were united to a municipality across the stream. Where places were separated by a large navigable river, such as Howrah and Calcutta were, they would never be placed under one municipality.

The motion was then put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this was a long Bill, and required a good deal of study; and he should be sorry if hon'ble members were entrapped into anything of which the effect was not clearly understood by them. When it was proposed that three-fourths of the population must be, so to say, non-agricultural, before a place could be declared to be a municipality, his reason for not more strenuously opposing the amendment was this, that the section referred entirely to places which were hereafter to be made municipalities, in which neither Act III of 1864 nor Act VI of 1868 were now in force. By Section 3 it was declared that every place which was now a municipality under Act III of 1864, should, until otherwise directed, be a first class municipality, and every place which was now a town under Act VI of 1868 should be a second class municipality; therefore the minimum of three-fourths which the Council had imposed would not affect such places as were now under municipal government; it would only be applied when a question came up of bringing a place under municipal government, which was not so already. Had it been otherwise, he must have advised the Government to refuse to accept the amendment, at any rate until it was ascertained how existing municipalities might be affected by it. Possibly it might turn out that many places now enjoying municipal government would be thrown back, and lose the benefits of it, if the amendment just passed were applied to them.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL must thank the hon'ble member for pointing out the section which provided for existing municipalities. When he moved the amendment in Section 12 his object was to include also existing municipalities.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the constitution of existing municipalities should not be interfered with; if there were any municipalities which did not fulfil the conditions of the hon'ble member's amendment, they must remain as they were.

Section 14 was agreed to.

Section 15 provided, amongst other things, that not more than "one-third" of the Commissioners should be persons in the service of the Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of "one-fourth" for "one-third." He thought it would be sufficient for the purposes of Government control if one-fourth of the Commissioners were composed of officials, particularly as by the Bill the Government, through the Divisional Commissioners, would possess sufficient control over the proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the Bill already made a concession from the existing law. There was nothing in the existing law to restrict the Government from appointing any number of official Commissioners it might think fit. He must speak plainly here. He had given the proportion of one-third with the object of giving the Government a potential influence in cases in which it was necessary to exercise it. The object of this Act was to take bantlings by the hand, and gradually to bring them up even till they reached to that perfection of municipal government which was before them in Calcutta. He could not see that it would be safe for the Government in every place to which the Act would be applied to deprive itself of the power of putting official pressure on the Commissioners in so teaching them how things might be done. At any rate in some of the least advanced towns there must be reserved to Government at present a power of despotic interference with the Commissioners; therefore the proportion of one-third official Commissioners was, he thought, a fair number to allow in such municipalities.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he must thank the hon'ble mover for the frankness with which he had expressed his opinion; and he also thought the Government should teach the people, where they were not strong enough, to exercise the independent powers of municipal government. But the rule under comment would be of universal application; and places, such as the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, or Burdwan, or Kishnagur, and other towns and places, the people of which were sufficiently advanced in education and ideas of self-government—he said that in these places, if the Government so wished, it might, to use the words of the hon'ble mover, put on "official pressure" too much by swamping the non-official members of the Commission. He would therefore suggest that, if necessary, a line of distinction might be drawn between first and second class municipalities. In first class municipalities it might be generally taken for granted that the people were intelligent and advanced, and able to perform the duties assigned to them; but in second class municipalities the people might require the assistance of the Government in learning the art of municipal government. In making this distinction between first and second class municipalities the Government might reserve the right of nominating one-third of the Commissioners for second class municipalities and one-fourth for municipalities of the first class. He thought such a distinction would be fair and legitimate, and if it would meet the views of the hon'ble member, he would be prepared to move an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER accepted the proposal.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 16 provided for the election of Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the introduction of the following words at the end of the section:—

"But the elective system shall not be introduced into any Municipality unless the Magistrate certifies that at least one-third of the resident rate-payers have signed a petition praying for its introduction."

He thought that the Council would agree that it was not desirable to extend the elective system to any town where the inhabitants were opposed to it, or were not in its favor. And the object of the amendment was that in every case, before the elective system was extended to a town, the Government might know what the wishes of the inhabitants were. The Council would bear in mind that the clauses regarding election applied both to first and second class municipalities; and many of these second class municipalities would be remote places, where it would be impossible to know what the sentiments of the

people were, except through the report of the Magistrate. It was not unlikely to suppose that a zealous and ardent-minded Magistrate might desire to signalise his term of office by asking the Government to confer the elective franchise on the town. The Government would then be on the horns of a dilemma. If the Government rejected the application, as they would probably do in most cases, on the ground that they were not satisfied that the rate-payers desired an elective municipality, the Government would lay themselves open to the reproach that in reality they were opposed to the elective system altogether; or if they acceded to the Magistrate's request, they would be forcing the elective system on the town in opposition to the wishes of the people. He thought it very reasonable to provide that if the people desired the extension of the elective system in any place, they should take the trouble of making their sentiments known: if a thing was worth having it was worth asking for. On these grounds he asked the Council to support the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he had no objection to the amendment; it was a mere check on the Magistrate.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he rather thought, in reference to what fell from the hon'ble mover of the amendment, that if there was a serious desire on the part of the inhabitants for the extension of the elective system to their municipality, one-third of the inhabitants would make an application for its extension.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sections 17 to 20 were agreed to.

Section 21 provided as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may, on the recommendations, of the Commissioners, remove any Commissioner appointed or elected under this Act, if such Commissioner shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "shall have been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct," and the substitution of the following:—

"becomes a bankrupt or insolvent, or is interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint-Stock Company in any contract with the Corporation, or shall be sentenced to imprisonment."

The section, as it now stood, was very indefinite. It simply provided that when a Municipal Commissioner should be guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties, or of any disgraceful conduct, he might be removed. What was the meaning of "misconduct" he did not understand. "Disgraceful conduct" was also indefinite. He thought that when a person was sentenced to imprisonment he was not worthy of a seat in the Corporation; but to give power to Government to remove a person on the supposition that he was guilty of some "misconduct" not definitely described, or of "disgraceful conduct" equally indefinite, at the discretion of possibly the Magistrate or Commissioner, seemed to him a most arbitrary stretch of authority.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, in the existing sections of the two Acts there was an absolute power of removal without assigning any reason; while the Bill restricted the cases in which the Government should be able to remove a Commissioner. Objection was made to the power of removing a Commissioner on the ground that he was guilty of "disgraceful conduct." He was not personally inclined to withdraw this power from the Government, looking to the circumstances. Suppose a Commissioner was perpetually in a state which incapacitated him from taking a part in the proceedings of the Commissioners, and his conduct became a notorious scandal, surely in such cases there ought to be a power of removal.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he was in favor of retaining the words of the section as they stood. It should certainly be left to the Lieutenant-Governor to remove a Commissioner who was guilty of "disgraceful conduct."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he should prefer to leave the words as they stood in the existing Acts, both of which gave an absolute discretion to the Government as to the removal of a Commissioner. What was "disgraceful conduct?" It was wholly indefinite. Besides, a certain stigma would be attached

to a man who was removed for disgraceful conduct. He thought it would be better therefore to retain the wording of the existing law.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the term "disgraceful conduct" was not in any way vague or indefinite. It was very difficult in one word to define what was disgraceful conduct; it was conduct unbecoming the position of a Commissioner. The hon'ble member who had just spoken put his suggestion on the ground that it would be a stigma on a man who was removed for disgraceful conduct, but how much more would it be a stigma on a man who was removed, it might be, for nothing: if a man were removed for conduct which was known to be disgraceful, he had only himself to blame for it.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he would mention one case which occurred not long ago in which a Magistrate actually suspended a Municipal Commissioner because he had some difference with the District Superintendent of Police in a procession, and though an appeal was made to the Government, no satisfaction was given to him. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that persons with any degree of self-respect would hesitate to accept the office of Municipal Commissioner if they were liable to be turned out at the discretion or caprice of the Magistrate; for the Government would necessarily be influenced by the opinion of the Magistrate. He admitted that if the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting were empowered to consider the conduct of a brother Commissioner and make a report, it would obviate the objection he had taken. Then a Commissioner whose conduct might be deemed worthy of censure would be tried by his peers as it were, and the Government would have ample grounds for exercising the authority vested in it by this section; and if the section were so amended, he would be willing to withdraw his amendment; for when the Commissioners at a meeting condemned the conduct of one of their own body there ought to be no ground of complaint.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was entirely against relieving the Government of the responsibility of keeping a person who was unfit to be a Commissioner; he would make the Lieutenant-Governor himself answerable that no person who was not a proper person to be a Commissioner should be continued in the office.

The motion was then negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that the section provided that the removal of a Commissioner was to be on the recommendation of the Commissioners. That meant that the Government might remove a Commissioner on the simple recommendation of the Chairman, who, under the Bill, was empowered to exercise all the powers of the Commissioners except those expressly declared to be exercised by the Commissioners "at a meeting." If a Commissioner committed anything like disgraceful conduct, he ought to be judged by his brother Commissioners; he thought therefore that there could be no objection to the insertion of the words "at a meeting" after the word "Commissioners," and he would move an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was unable to accept the amendment. He thought the actions of a Commissioner should not be brought under discussion by his fellow Commissioners; and the proposal would impose an invidious task on the persons who were Commissioners.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not a proper function to be put before the Commissioners in meeting to say that one of their own body should be removed; it was most invidious to give such a power to a corporate body.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn, and the section as it stood was agreed to.

In Section 22, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the words "sentenced to imprisonment" were substituted for the words "convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment."

Sections 23 to 29 were agreed to.

Section 30 provided that the "Commissioners" should elect their own Vice-Chairman. On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE an amendment was carried restricting the power to the "Commissioners at a meeting."

Clause 5 of Section 30 provided as follows:—

"Provided also that the present salaried Vice-Chairman of any municipality, who has been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of any enactment hereby repealed, shall continue to hold the office until he resigns or is removed with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "as aforesaid" for the words "with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor" at the end of the clause. He wished to be informed whether a resolution of the Commissioners for the removal of such an officer would take effect if the Lieutenant-Governor withheld his sanction. In the early part of the section it was provided that the Vice-Chairman might be removed if the Commissioners at a meeting voted for his removal. He thought they ought to have the power to remove any Vice-Chairman from office in case of misconduct.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this section was introduced to protect vested rights. In one or two cases officers had been appointed as Vice-Chairmen on the understanding that they would be removeable by the Government only and not by the municipal body. He believed there were only three such cases in Bengal; and it was not intended that such officers should be liable to dismissal at the discretion of the Commissioners in the same manner as other officers of municipalities might be.

The motion was then negatived, and the section agreed to.

Sections 31 and 32 were agreed to.

Section 33 vested in the Commissioners all roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, &c., within the municipality.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "and not being maintained by Government or at the public expense" after the word "property" in line 4. This section, he said, would necessarily impose heavy obligations on the municipality if all roads, bridges, and embankments now maintained by the Government, or at the public expense, were made over to the municipality. He would suggest that works so maintained should not be vested in the municipality. It was very desirable that the burden on the municipal fund should be limited as far as possible, otherwise the primary wants of the town could not be met: the funds would be in most cases very small.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 34 to 39 were agreed to.

Section 40 declared the mode of executing contracts.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting, and shall be" before the words "shall be in writing" in the 9th line of the 2nd paragraph. He thought it was necessary that contracts above a certain amount should be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER was disposed to agree that the execution of contracts above a certain amount should be made subject to the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting, but he could not consent to the limits as they stood in the section. He did not think that the Bill would work in practice if the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting were required for every contract of so low an amount as Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively. He thought the limit must be placed at a very much higher amount. As the section stood, it required the consent of the Chairman and of at least one other Commissioner to the execution of such contracts. He thought that would be sufficient in such cases. If the hon'ble member proposed the introduction of another section requiring such sanction to contracts of a larger amount, MR. DAMPIER would endeavour to meet his views.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL, the minimum values of contracts referred to in the section was raised from Rs. 300 for a first class municipality, and Rs. 100 in a second class municipality, to Rs. 500 and 300 respectively.

Sections 41 to 48 were agreed to.

Section 49 related to the appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition of the following proviso to the section :—

"Provided that no person shall be appointed to or dismissed from an office the salary of which is more than fifty rupees per mensem without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting."

The amendment which he now moved was consistent with the principle adopted in the Calcutta Municipal Bill, in which it was provided that no officer receiving a salary of more than Rs. 200 a month could be appointed or dismissed without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting. On the same principle he thought that no municipal officer whose salary was above Rs. 50 should be appointed or dismissed in the mofussil without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting. Officers whose salaries were below that amount might be appointed or dismissed by the Chairman of the Commissioners.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, he was not prepared to give the Commissioners any authority over the subordinate establishment of the municipality. The Commissioners were a consultative body only, who were to advise the Magistrate in the administration of the municipality; and the Magistrate, who was the Chairman, should have the whole executive control of the affairs of the municipality, and it was absolutely necessary that the establishment should be exclusively under his orders.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he entirely agreed with the remarks which had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he was rather surprised that the hon'ble member, who was the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, should object to the amendment when the principle on which it was based was affirmed in the Calcutta Municipal Act. He could well understand his wish to give the Chairmen of mofussil municipalities absolute power over the municipal establishments. But he demurred to the statement that the Municipal Commissioners were a consultative body, and that they were to have no control over the establishments in their pay. He submitted that if the Commissioners were to be a mere consultative body, their duty being simply to advise the Magistrate, and that the Magistrate alone was to administer all executive matters without the control of the Commissioners, then the municipal commission would be a farce. When he proposed to fix the limit of salary at Rs. 50, he considered that such a salary in the mofussil would correspond with a salary of Rs. 200 in Calcutta. If the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality did not find himself hampered in his actions when the Justices exercised control over the establishment in so far that no officer whose salary was above Rs. 200 could be removed or appointed without the sanction of the Justices at a meeting, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see why the executive of the mofussil municipalities should feel otherwise. He strongly urged the adoption of this proviso, as it would give the Commissioners an active interest in the affairs of the Municipality.

The motion was then agreed to.

Sections 50 to 57 were agreed to.

Section 58 provided a penalty on Commissioners and others being interested in contracts with the Municipality, except with the consent of the Commissioners at a meeting; and Section 59 declared the questions on which a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee was disqualified to vote.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of Section 58; the introduction of the following words after the word "shall" in line 2 of Section 59—"be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners"; and of the following proviso at the end of the section :—

"Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners."

He objected to any Commissioner taking a contract from the Municipality of which he was a member. He thought Section 58 would open a wide loop-hole to abuse, which perhaps it would be difficult for the Government to control, and might prove demoralising to the Commissioners themselves. He was not aware of there being any such power under the existing law, and he was surprised at

its being introduced in this Bill. So far as it concerned the making of contracts with a joint-stock company of which a Commissioner might be a shareholder, he did not object; and in his amendment on Section 59 he had provided for such cases. But he was strongly opposed to any power being reserved to the Commissioners for permitting a brother Commissioner to enter into a contract with the Municipality.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the provision objected to was not in the old laws, but the idea was not his own. It was taken out of what was called the lost Municipal Bill,—the Bill passed in 1872, but not assented to by the Governor-General. The question was whether under no circumstances should a Municipal Commissioner, under special sanctions and restrictions, take a contract. It seemed to him that cases might occur in which it would be very advantageous to permit a Commissioner to take a contract. There might, for instance, be an iron foundry established within a municipality, of which the proprietor was a Municipal Commissioner; the municipality might wish to get a certain work done; and if Section 58 were not passed, they would not be able to take advantage of the foundry which was in their vicinity, but would have to get their work done at a distance at a considerable increase of expenditure. The restriction imposed, he thought, was such as to ensure a fair amount of publicity which would prevent any abuse of the law.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that what the natives called "eye-shame" was so prevalent in this country, that serious abuses and corruption would result if the Commissioners were allowed to be mixed up with contracts. Such legislation would be demoralizing.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said it might often occur in outlying stations that there might be one person who only could carry out a contract, and it would give rise to considerable inconvenience if that person, because he was a Commissioner, could not take the contract. For that reason only was the provision introduced. The contract would have to be approved by the Commissioners at a meeting, without whose sanction a Commissioner would not be able to take a contract.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

Sections 60, 61, and 62, were agreed to.

Section 63 provided that, with the consent of "a majority" of the Commissioners, and the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, contributions might be made by one municipality to another.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that this question was considered in Select Committee, and he believed it was considered necessary that the consent of "two-thirds" of the Commissioners should be obtained before any contribution under this section could be made. On an important subject like this he thought that the consent of two-thirds of the Commissioners should be required, and he therefore moved the substitution of the word "two-thirds" for "a majority."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 64 to 69 were agreed to.

Section 70 provided for the making of rules by the Government for regulating the powers of municipalities in respect to the expenditure of money.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it had been suggested to him, with reference to the difficulty of obtaining professional skill in the mofussil except from the officers of the Government, that there should be a power of control and supervision reserved to the Government over large engineering works undertaken by municipalities. He would give notice of an amendment for this purpose at the next meeting of the Council.

Sections 71 to 73 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he had an amendment to move after Section 73. In the Bill as it stood when it went before the Select Committee, there was a section numbered 59, permitting the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that the cost of maintaining clerks in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and Commissioner of the division for the audit of accounts, and the necessary correspondence relating to municipalities, should be paid rateably by the several municipalities in the district or division. He saw, on referring to the report of

the Select Committee, that in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Committee, that section had been omitted. But as the section was a very important one, and as he gathered that the Committee were not unanimous, he desired to move that the section should be restored in this part of the Bill. In the existing Act Section 13 declared that the sums leviable under the Act, after providing for various matters on which the municipal fund might be expended, should also be applied otherwise in giving effect to the purposes of the Act. That was a kind of general section, and it seemed reasonable to lay down that the cost of maintaining establishments under the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the division was also a legitimate object of municipal expenditure. He thought the fairness of so applying the funds would be admitted by the Council, and he therefore proposed to restore Section 59 of the original Bill as Section 73A :—

"73A. The Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the cost of maintaining clerks or other establishments in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Commissioner of the division, for the audit of accounts and the requisite correspondence connected with the purposes of this Act, shall be paid in rateable proportion from the funds of the several municipalities which may be constituted under this Act in such district or division.

"And the Commissioners of every municipality shall pay to the Magistrate of the district the sum which they may be required to pay for the purposes of this section and the last preceding section."

The HON'BLE THE STUART HOGG said this question was fully considered by the Select Committee, and the omission of the section was carried by a majority. The hon'ble mover of the amendment wished to place on the same footing establishments maintained by a municipality for its own purposes, with those maintained by the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the division for supervising purposes. The majority of the Select Committee were of opinion that all establishments required for the municipality of any place should be maintained and paid for from the municipal fund of that place; but they objected to the supervising establishments at the head-quarters of the Magistrate and the Commissioner, which had no direct connection with the executive works of municipalities, being paid for from funds raised for municipal purposes.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that he understood that an extra clerk was kept in each Magistrate and Commissioner's office for the express purpose of supervising the work of municipalities, and if these officers had not municipal work to supervise, they would not require the services of this extra clerk; he thought therefore that there was no injustice in requiring municipalities to bear rateably the expenditure on this account.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that the present practice was for each municipality to contribute a certain proportion of the cost of a municipal clerk in the Magistrate's office. As a Magistrate he had himself charge of three municipalities, and a very small sum from each municipality, Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 a month, sufficed to pay for the services of the clerk who was employed in his office exclusively for municipal work.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he had objected to this provision at the time the Bill was introduced, and he still held that it was not right in principle. If the principle were acknowledged in reference to municipalities, then there were other branches of the administration which ought similarly to be charged for the expense of supervision—the Registration Department for instance. The registration of assurances was conducted under a separate law, and the receipts from registration formed a distinct branch of revenue. The Registration Department was supervised by the Government; consequently the time of the establishment of the Bengal Secretariat was taken up for the work. But we were not told that the Registration Department was to contribute to the maintenance of the establishment of the Secretariat. But if municipalities were to be made to contribute to the maintenance of the establishments in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and Commissioner of the division, then why not in the Bengal Secretariat? and why should not by and bye a Municipal Secretary be appointed? He took it for granted that the Government existed for the due supervision of the different departments of internal administration; and as the Commissioner formed a part of the Government machinery, it was his

duty to supervise the municipal administration of the districts under his control. The Government provided a general establishment for the discharge of work in the Commissioner's office, and that establishment ought to attend to the work of supervising the municipal administration. To authorize the Government to levy a sort of cess as it were from municipalities for the maintenance of an establishment in the Commissioner's office, would be indirectly throwing the burden of the general administration on the municipal fund. If it be admitted to-day that the establishment in the Commissioner's office should be paid for out of municipal funds, what was there to prevent its being declared that the cost of establishment of the Bengal Secretariat should be met by municipal funds for the supervision of municipal work. On these grounds he objected to the proposed section.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that any reference to public departments not mentioned in the Bill seemed to be slightly beyond the question. The question merely was regarding the payment of certain clerks in the Magistrate's and Commissioner's offices. Surely the maintenance of these clerks for the work of municipalities was a fair charge on the municipal funds, and if this charge were disallowed, the principle would apply equally to all charges of the municipality being thrown on the general revenues.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the line practically was drawn where the existence of an office depended mainly upon the local requirements; in such cases the pay of the incumbent of the office should be paid by the local fund.

The section was then agreed to.

Sections 74 and 75 were agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 26th instant.

Saturday, the 26th February 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said it would be in the recollection of the Council that when the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta had almost been passed through the Council with exception of the sections which gave Government a general control over the management of the municipality, His Honor the President of the Council was pleased to declare, at the sitting of the Council on the 27th of November 1875, his general opinion upon the system which should be adopted in providing a municipal constitution for the city. His Honor declared that he was prepared to concede an elective system to Calcutta as it had already been conceded to Bombay and other large towns in India. His Honor, however, in his speech, on

referring to the powers which might be exercised by the Municipal Commissioners, said:—

"Well, though I am, as I have already said, in favour of giving the Corporation as much power of self-government as may be safely possible, yet I certainly think that there are points in which the Government must retain the final authority. These points are the ordering of particular works of public utility to be executed, the levying or limiting of taxes, and the fixing of the strength of the police establishment. So, I submit, it will be necessary either to pass some general power compelling the Commissioners to obey any order they may receive from the Government, or, if that were thought to be too general—and I do not think that so wide a power need be insisted upon - then it would be sufficient to take certain particular points, such as those I have mentioned, the great works of public utility, the taxes, and the police, which may be specified as the points upon which the Municipal Commissioners must obey the orders they may receive from Government. I should suppose that such occasions would be extremely rare when Government would thus interpose."

Following therefore the lines distinctly laid down by His Honor when the Bill was re-committed with the view of reconsidering the constitutional sections in the Municipal Bill, the Select Committee, while providing for an elective system for Calcutta, provided for the control, as foreshadowed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, which should be exercised by Government. Since these sections had been published, the Council had received memorials from several bodies. All these memorials seemed to appreciate an elective system provided it was not subject to Government control. He thought therefore it would be desirable if the memorials which they had received were referred back to the Select Committee, not with the view of re-opening the Bill as settled by the Council, but simply with the view of considering whether the sections which gave to Government the power of control could not be so modified as in a measure to meet the objections raised against them in the memorials. He had no doubt that if the Bill was re-committed the Select Committee would be quite prepared to hear delegates from the various bodies who had memorialized the Government; and if the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta desired to be heard and represented by Counsel before the Select Committee, probably there would be no objection raised to that. He would now move that the Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for the purpose of considering the memorials which had been received, with the view only to reporting if Sections 21, 22, and 58, which provided for the general control of the Government, could be modified, having regard to the memorials which had been received.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he desired to express his satisfaction at the course proposed by the hon'ble mover of the Bill. It had been announced at the last meeting of the Council that the Bill would be passed into law that day, but the hon'ble mover of the Bill had since thought fit to propose a re-commitment of the Bill to the Select Committee, and this proceeding, he was sure, would be gratifying to the rate-payers, who were so vitally interested in it. In describing to the Council the history of the constitutional clauses of the Bill, the hon'ble member had not, he was sorry to say, given all the facts connected with it. It was true that His Honor the President had announced on a certain day his readiness to concede an elective system to the people of Calcutta; but as the Council were aware, no discussion whatever had ensued in the Council upon the statement which was then laid before it. The members of this Council had, therefore, had no opportunity to express their opinion upon the principle upon which the elective system was to be conceded to Calcutta. The Bill, or rather the statement of His Honor the President, had then, at a subsequent meeting, after the business of the Council was over, been referred to the Select Committee for consideration. There was thus no opportunity given to the Council to discuss the principle upon which the system was to be based. In Select Committee there had been considerable difference of opinion. He and his hon'ble friend opposite (Mr. Brookes) considered it their duty to record a dissent, but his hon'ble friend, the mover of the Bill, had not been pleased to refer to it even. He said that the report of the Select Committee on the amended Bill had been presented to the Council, as if the report were an unanimous one. They, the minority, had done their best to impress upon the majority their opinion that the proposed elective system, with the reservation of full power in the hands of Government, would be no boon; and he considered it his duty to state that he still adhered to that opinion.

The three memorials referred to by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill, it was true, did not object to the principle of the elective system as a principle; but they did object to the powers reserved to the Government—powers which, in the opinion of many, would completely neutralize the spirit of the proposed constitution. The rate-payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honor the President for the liberal concession he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privilege of self-government; but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality. With one voice the rate-payers had declared that it was not a reality; that it could not be a reality so long as the main spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be looked upon as a boon or a blessing. He fully appreciated the position in which the Government was placed in relation to the administration of municipal matters in the city. It was a foreign Government, and it must keep considerable power in its hands for the government of the capital of the empire. From its position it must be despotic to a great extent. But the question was whether elective institutions and despotism could run in parallel lines with each other. If the Government, assuming a despotic position, could not give full and complete powers to the rate-payers, the question was whether it was worth their while to accept the little measure that was proposed. He did not say that the people of Calcutta were not capable of governing themselves. Perhaps no other city in India possessed such a loyal population as this. It was true that the population was divided into sections and classes; but on the whole there was such harmony amongst them, there was such a spirit of mutual co-operation, and there was such a spirit of obedience to the law amongst them all, that he might say, if the Government had full confidence in them and reposed in them the solemn trust of administering the municipal affairs of the town, it would not be abused. But of that the Government was the best judge. The existing system, though not representative in theory, had been to a great extent representative in fact. The Government had hitherto selected such members of the different sections of the community to be representatives in the Corporation as were considered qualified, by their intelligence, position, character, and public spirit to take a part in the administration of the affairs of the town; and the history of that body, whatever its shortcomings in other respects, showed that its members had not been wanting in intelligence or loyalty in the discharge of their duties.

He had said that the Council had no opportunity of discussing the principle of the constitutional clauses of the Bill. He might remark that they had the strange spectacle of seeing the Bill in the hands of an hon'ble member who was himself opposed to its principle. Of course, from his position, it was his duty to take charge of the Bill; but that showed that there was at any rate no "community of sentiment and feeling" between His Honor the President and the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in respect of its principle. He could not say what the opinion of the other official members of this Council on the Bill was; but, as a Government measure, he believed that they considered it their duty to support it. Such being the case, he might frankly and humbly say that he had not considered it his duty to move amendments at the last sitting of the Council, when the Bill was brought up again for consideration. He acknowledged with gratitude the patience, courtesy, and attention with which the opinions of the non-official members had been listened to both by His Honor the President and the official members of the Council. But their position was anomalous. They were a standing minority in the Council, two-thirds of the members being paid officers of Government; and considering that the present Bill was a Government measure, it could not be expected that the opinions of the non-official members would carry sufficient weight to influence the votes of the official members. These being the facts of the case, the non-official members gave it up as hopeless to persist in the amendments which they had thought it their duty to put before the Council at the previous sitting.

His hon'ble friend the mover of the Bill had announced that the Select Committee would be asked to consider some of those amendments, the principle of the Bill remaining of course as it was. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that if these sections of the Bill were modified in the spirit in which the principle of

self-government had been conceded, the outside public would not have much to complain of. But he did hope that that move was not intended for a mere tinkering of the Bill—that it was not intended for slight modifications here and there, whilst the spirit of the Bill remained as it was. The public had cried out for the substance, and he hoped that a mere shadow would not be held out to them.

He had said that the rate-payers ought to feel grateful to the Government for conceding the principle of election. But the question really was not a question of election or no election, but such a management of the municipal affairs of the town as would promote the best interests of the rate-payers, consistently with their sentiments, feelings, wishes, and requirements. If that object could be secured by election, by all means give it; if by selection, by all means have it. But let that primary object be kept in view, and the Council would not go wrong. If they had before them that cardinal consideration that the good of the town was the object of the Bill, the Council could surely find the way to attain that object.

Much had been said outside of the importance of the elective system as proposed in the Bill. Now the very essence of a representativt system was that the representatives of the people should have sufficiene power over the executive, but this Bill started with the principle that the executive should be appointed by the Government. The Chairman of the Commissioners should be the nominee and servant of the Corporation, and not in any way the representative of the Government. It was not necessary for him to say whether, under the existing circumstances of the town, the appointment of Chairman should be left to the Commissioners. But he did say that the elective system proposed was a very mitigated thing after all, when, in the appointment and dismissal of their chief executive officer, the representatives of the people would have no voice whatever. The hon'ble mover of the Bill took care at the last sitting of the Council to fetter still more the controlling power of the Commissioners as to the removal of the Chairman; for, though two-thirds of the Commissioners might vote for his removal, it would still be in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor whether the Chairman should be removed or not. Thus, the chief executive officer, who should be the spokesman of the Commissioners, being appointed without the sanction of the Commissioners, and being subject to the control only of the Government as to his removal, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was of opinion that there, at any rate, the essence of the elective system could not be sufficiently preserved.

Then, the Government had taken power to appoint one-third of the Municipal Commissioners. He did not question the wisdom or the propriety of taking this power; but what he thought was this, that the Government was not going to concede to the town a thorough and complete elective system. It might be said that the Government kept this power lest the Corporation be swamped by Hindoos, as was urged by the hon'ble mover of the Bill at a previous stage of the Bill. But BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already said that the Hindoos would not understand their own interests if they did so. But supposing that the rate-payers did so, the conclusion drawn from that would be that, divided as the community of Calcutta was, there was not room for a pure elective system: that the city was not ripe for one. But as he had said before, it was not likely that the Hindoo rate-payers would so far forget their interests as to swamp the Corporation with representatives of their own community; he could not too often repeat that single-handed they could not work successfully, but that united they could do a great deal.

The primary object of keeping so much power in the hands of the Government, was stated to be that the Government had an enormous financial interest in the municipality of Calcutta; that it was the largest creditor of the town; and that, if the Government did not keep power in its own hands for the payment of interest and the repayment of the loan, its interests might seriously suffer. He had pointed out before, and he maintained still, that the law was sufficiently strong for the protection of the Government interests and those of the debenture-holders generally. If the Commissioners did not make due provision for the payment of interest and contribution to the sinking fund, the

Government might at any time move the High Court to compel the Commissioners to make such provision. But even if that were not sufficient, he would not object if the Government took power to itself to order the Municipal Commissioners to lay aside a sufficient sum on this account, and even to draw from the Bank of Bengal, on behalf of the Commissioners, a sufficient sum for the payment of interest on the loans and the formation of a sinking fund. If, however, he might appeal to his own experience in connection with the administration of the municipality in regard to the financial interests of the Government, he might mention one fact, that for the two years of 1873 and 1874 he believed the Government had not drawn a single pice for the sinking fund and the interest, and the Justices had had to pay up for the two years together, because the Government was not sufficiently mindful of its own interests: so that the Justices took more care of the interests of the Government than the Government itself.

The same remarks applied to the payment on account of the police. The police should certainly be maintained, and the police expenditure must be met anyhow. If the present Bill was not sufficiently stringent on that point, the power of the Government might be increased and strengthened as much as necessary for the due maintenance of the police. But he submitted that the law was quite sufficient for that purpose, and he might add that the Justices never made a default in the payment of police charges. With the exception of these two subjects, he did not see a single point in respect of which the Government should have greater power than it possessed under the existing law.

Another question was the reclamation of *bustees*, in regard to which it was said the lives and health of hundreds and thousands of the inhabitants were at stake; and in respect of that the Council were aware that the Government had taken special power. That being the case, where was the necessity for the Government to ask for more power? Where was the necessity for the Government to desire greater power of control than it did possess over the Justices at present? The great questions of drainage and water-supply had already been settled, and the Justices, or the Commissioners, had only to carry out the details. The principles in regard to those works were not open to discussion. The question, if it ever arose, simply would be whether the Justices or the Commissioners should expend five or ten lakhs of rupees a year on drainage, or two lakhs or ten lakhs on the water-supply, and so on. But the great principles of these works, he had already said, had been settled, and could not be re-opened. Were not the Commissioners fit to be entrusted with the settlement of details such as these? He knew that sometimes differences had arisen between the Chairman and the Justices in respect of these details, and on them hung the question of taxation. If you spent five or ten lakhs of rupees at once on the drainage or the water-supply works, you must raise the house-rate to 8 or perhaps 10 per cent. and the water-rate likewise, and the Chairman, as the executive; naturally wished that the works should be pushed on as rapidly as possible, whereas the Justices, seeing that the works, if hurried on, could not be done satisfactorily, made what they considered reasonable allotments for these purposes. He questioned whether it was necessary that the Government should have a voice in these matters of detail, considering that the history of the last twelve years showed that it was not necessary in the interests of the town that the Government should have the power of interfering with details.

But even as regards questions of principle, had the Government no power to interfere? He appealed to the records of the municipality for an answer. Did not Lord Lawrence, when Governor-General of India, interfere when the great question of drainage was under discussion? Did not Sir Cecil Beadon interfere when the question of water-supply was under discussion? Did not Lord Mayo and Sir George Campbell interfere in burdening the town with a tramway? He appealed to the Council with these facts, and asked them to consider whether the Government under the existing system had sufficient power of interference or not? And there was nothing in the present Bill which altered the position of the Government in that respect from what it was under the existing law. The Government, as the chief controlling authority of the country, had always a right of interfering where the good of the

people was at stake, and in that respect the power of the Government could never be curtailed by local legislation.

In reference to the question of representative government for the town, there was one point of great importance. It might be said that the natives were not sufficiently advanced to be trusted with full and complete power. But it should be borne in mind that the natives were not the only residents of the town. There was also a large, important, and influential section of the European community here. The capital of the empire attracted to itself representatives of the most civilized countries of Europe for the purposes of trade and commerce. It was true that many of them came there as birds of passage, and went away after a few years, as soon as they had feathered their nests. But there were many who had an abiding interest in the town, and even those who fled away after a few years' residence felt an interest in the municipal administration of the town as long as they dwelt there. He asked hon'ble members, who were better acquainted with the European character than he was, whether they, who had tasted the sweets of self-government in their own countries, would consent to take part in a scheme of self-government in which the power of the Government would be held *in terrorem* over them in everything they did or wished to do. He asked whether they would consent to be members of a Corporation in which the Chairman or the Government might treat them as puppets; in which, if they wished to prove useful, they could not find any scope for independence, and in which probably they would consider that they could not work without destroying their own feelings of self-respect. It then came to this, that representatives of the great European communities in Calcutta were not likely to act as a part of this machinery of self-government, and then the question arose of what use would it be to the town? He could not too strongly impress upon the Council that the Natives of the country had much to learn from the Europeans in the art of government and self-government; that if the people of Calcutta had made any progress in the appreciation of the mode of self-government, it was because they had been long associated with the representatives of the advanced civilization of the West in their own town. Education had been diffused widely enough through towns in the mofussil; but why was it that the people of Calcutta alone were more advanced than other civilized towns in this country? It was simply because there was a large European population residing in it, between whom and the Natives there was frequent interchange of ideas. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance that this Bill should be so framed as to induce the representatives of the European community to join the Town Corporation, and there to act as the teachers of the people, as well as the protectors of their own interests. If, then, the Government thought that it was not prepared to give such a Bill as would place full power in the hands of the representatives of the people, whether European or Native, he would say to them, "Do not go backward; if you cannot progress forward, do not make a retrograde step."

He would conclude by saying that if the Select Committee would consider the provisions of the Bill to which objections had been taken in the several memorials in the spirit in which the principle of the elective system as a principle had been conceded, they would do their work to the satisfaction of the public.

One word more and he had done. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had announced that the Select Committee would be glad to receive delegates from the public bodies from whom memorials had been received, and that if the Justices wished to be represented by Counsel, the Select Committee would be prepared to hear them. He would make only one suggestion with reference to that point. Usually the proceedings of Select Committees were not open to the public, but as representatives of the various public bodies were to be admitted as delegates, and as Counsel were to be heard on behalf of the Justices, he hoped that Reporters of the Press would also be admitted. The public were deeply interested in the proceedings of the Council in reference to this Bill; and if the sittings of the Select Committee were thrown open to the public who were interested in the matter, it would give greater satisfaction than if the

proceedings of the Committee were held with closed doors. He would therefore propose as an amendment or, if he was not in order, he would move a substantive motion, that the meetings of the Select Committee in reference to this Bill, should be thrown open to the public and the Reporters of the Press.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that that was a question which should be left entirely for the Select Committee to determine. He himself had no objection to the proposal.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked that, as had just been said by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, delegates from public bodies would be admitted to the sitting of the Select Committee. But he should not personally object to the admission of Reporters of the Press.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought that matter could not be made the subject of a substantive motion in the Council. He quite agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill in thinking that the question of the admission of the public to the sittings of the Select Committee should be left to the decision of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, before the question was put from the Chair, he should like to make one or two observations on what he conceived to be the present position of this Bill. He had listened with great attention, as he always listened with very great attention, to what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal), and he was sure that the Council would agree with him that they derived great advantage from the hon'ble member's opinion on all questions which were brought before them for discussion. But, though he had listened to the hon'ble member to-day with much attention, he could not very clearly make out whether the hon'ble member was in favor of the elective system or not. He understood, however, that he was in favor of an elective system, provided no restrictions were placed on the actions of the representatives of the public—at least, no such restrictions as would cause independent men to refuse to accept office. Now, he thought that it would be as well that they should consider for a moment what these supposed restrictions were. There existed, as it appeared to him, a good deal of misapprehension on the subject. When the matter came to be examined, it would be found that the control of the Government would be extremely limited. First of all, there was the municipal debt; and no one, he thought, would deny that before this debt was transferred to a new body, it was the duty of the Council to see that some means were provided for securing the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the debt. This debt was held partly by Government, and partly by debenture holders. It must be remembered that, when Government had advanced this money to the municipality, the municipality consisted of members appointed by itself. No security was taken from the municipality when the money was advanced, and no terms were imposed in regard to the re-payment of the loan. He spoke under correction of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) if he was wrong. The hon'ble member had stated upon a previous occasion that the loans were a first charge upon the municipal fund. It might be so, but MR. BELL had not been able to find the section which provided for it. At any rate, debenture holders, to judge from the form of the debentures given at the end of the Bill, had only a promise that the money should be made payable to bearer. Now, both the Government and the debenture holders might have been very ready to lend their money upon these terms when all the members of the municipality were appointed by the Government; but, certainly, it did not follow that they would have been ready to part with their money to a body who were not appointed by the Government, but by the rate-payers themselves. Therefore, he thought that the first point to be considered was with reference to the debt, and he was convinced that the unanimous opinion of the Council would be that, before they handed over this debt to a new body, they were bound to provide some guarantee for the payment of the interest and the sinking fund of the debt. The hon'ble member had suggested that this might be done by a *mandamus*. Well, that was a point which the hon'ble member would be able to urge in Select Committee, and MR. BELL was quite sure that the Select Committee

would give the hon'ble member's suggestion their best attention. The suggestion, at any rate, admitted that, in respect of the debt, it was necessary to place the new body of Commissioners under some sort of control.

There was another point on which he held a strong opinion, and which was not provided for in the Bill as drafted in Committee, and that was in regard to the drainage works. They all knew that a large amount of money had been spent upon the drainage works, and they also knew that there was a considerable body of people who were opposed to those works. Now, he thought the Council ought to make it obligatory upon the new body to carry out to completion these drainage works, upon which so much money had been expended. He did not propose that the Government should have an arbitrary power to force the Commissioners to spend so much this year, and so much the next year, in carrying out these works; all that was necessary was that it should be made obligatory on the Commissioners to spend a certain sum every year for this purpose, and it was for the Select Committee to consider how this end could be best attained.

The third point was with regard to the police. The hon'ble member, whilst acknowledging that it ought to be obligatory on the new body to provide funds for defraying the expenditure on account of police, stated, if MR. BELL understood him rightly, that he would not object to give the Government power to impose a rate on the city to defray the expenditure of the police, if the Municipal Commissioners themselves refused to impose the police rate. Now, if the hon'ble member was prepared to give the Government this power, MR. BELL conceived that it was all that the Government could require.

There merely now remained the question of the conservancy of the town, and he was very pleased to hear the hon'ble member opposite say that that he thought the Government had a right to interfere in this respect in the interests of the public, and for the prevention of disease. It would be necessary, therefore, to provide in the Bill, in case the new body should not carry out satisfactory conservancy arrangements, some means for compelling them to do so, and he was quite sure the Council would agree with him that in a city like Calcutta it was of the most vital importance that we should have proper and suitable conservancy arrangements. If conservancy arrangements were necessary in a country like England, surely they must be doubly necessary in a town like Calcutta, where the spread of disease was so rapid and its results so fatal. He would also mention that this power of interference for the abatement of sickness and disease was a power which was constantly exercised by the Government at home. He had only that morning received a letter by the mail which gave an account of the manner in which his native town had been completely overhauled by Government engineers, who had been sent down to inspect it. There had been a great deal of sickness in the town, and the local officers had failed to carry out proper conservancy arrangements, and the Government sent down one of the engineers of the Government Board of Health, and compelled the local authorities to carry out such works as were necessary to place the town in a proper state of sanitation.

He had now gone through all the points upon which it was proposed that some control should be exercised over the new body of Commissioners; and, as far as he could see, the hon'ble member opposite agreed with him on nearly every point. The hon'ble member admitted that they must have some power of enforcing the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the debt. He also agreed that it was equally incumbent on the Commissioners to provide funds for the police, and he was willing to allow the Government to impose a police rate, if the Commissioners refused to impose it. He also agreed, if MR. BELL understood him rightly, that they should provide some means for ensuring the completion of the drainage works throughout the town. The only question, therefore, that remained was the manner and extent to which the Government were to interfere, in case the new body neglected to carry out proper conservancy arrangements in the town. This would be a question for the Select Committee to consider. He was quite sure, as far as he was

individually concerned, that he should approach these matters in Select Committee with the single and simple desire to promote the good of the town. He, for one, should be sorry to see any system of municipal government forced on the town, to which honorable and independent men could reasonably object to belong. He was sure that it would be the wish of every member of the Council, while giving effect to the measure which had been proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, merely to provide such safeguards and guarantees as should ensure that the new body of elected Commissioners should faithfully discharge the obligations which the law imposed upon them.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that as this matter was about to be referred to the Select Committee, he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council by making many remarks on the subject under discussion; he would merely point out that the 'objectionable clauses as they were called, might be divided into two classes. In those cases in which a sum certain was required to be expended, he thought giving control to the Government in the manner proposed, namely, to compel the Municipal Commissioners to spend that sum certain was after all reserving to the Government no very serious control, because he assumed that every honorable body would be prepared to raise a particular amount of money which had been assigned or devoted by it to a particular purpose. He therefore ventured to assert that as far as the control related to that class of cases in which a sum certain had been arrived at for the purpose of maintaining or accomplishing a particular object, the result would be the same whether these clauses did or did not exist.

The other class of cases comprised those in which there might possibly arise a difference of opinion between the Chairman and those who were supposed to represent the Government on the one side and the elected Municipal Commissioners on the other. These were cases in which he thought that the control which was intended to be imposed might be deemed objectionable. These cases, as far as he could make out looking into the Bill itself, referred to matters of conservancy and drainage, and he could not help thinking that when these subjects came to be considered by the Select Committee, it would be possible to bring some of the cases ranging under the second class under the first. For instance, if a sum certain was agreed to be expended for drainage, or if it was provided that the municipality should be obliged to spend not less than a certain sum of money on drainage, he apprehended thatthe particular case referred to would fall under the first class, and the control of the Government would not be a very serious matter. Therefore, looking at the matter carefully and not merely glancing at the surface, it would seem that the apparent force of the objections which had been made was either lost or partly incorrectly directed. With reference to the residuum of cases, namely, in those few cases in which there might be a possible conflict of opinion between the Chairman and the Commissioners, the matter might be left to the Select Committee to which this Bill was about to be referred. He would not anticipate what might be done, as it had been agreed that the matter should be fully gone into, and all suggestions duly considered by a Select Committee. He could not for one single moment believe that the Government desired to arm itself with arbitrary powers, and he felt certain that even if such powers were given to the Government, they would be used in a reasonable, prudent, and honorable manner. But if the public at large desired that they should not rest satisfied with mere assurances, and believed it to be expedient that certain restrictions should be placed upon the alleged arbitrary power of the Government, he thought that the Government would be prepared to accept the imposition of fair and proper restrictions. If any restrictions could be fairly proposed, one would assume that the Select Committee would give due weight to such proposals.

It was announced by the Hon'ble President in introducing this measure, that it was not intended to adopt an elective system which would be an entirely independent one, because it was believed that at the commencement of an elective system such a course was not desirable. It was therefore necessary to begin with a system subject to some control. That proposition was clearly enunciated by the President, and to that extent THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought His Honor was pledged by the announcement which he had made.

His Honor had moreover shown an anxious and sincere desire that the objections which had been made to the Bill should be carefully considered, and so far as the Government could modify that which appeared objectionable, that modification should be made. But neither His Honor nor the Select Committee could hold out the hope that these clauses should be altogether expunged, because that would be altogether resiling from the proposition under which the elective system had originated. Even if the Government could promise to give up all control, it was very doubtful whether, having regard to the mixed classes of persons or inhabitants, consisting of various sections of society and various races, it would be possible in giving up that control, to reconcile the different views of the various sections of the community. There were sections belonging to the Western side of the world who might have very different ideas as to what was the proper form of drainage, and as to what were proper conservancy measures, from those who always lived in this country. Having regard then to the diversity of the population to which the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had referred—and to which he had referred in that kindly spirit in which he always did when he had occasion to refer to various members of the community,—THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the resigning of all control by the Government in municipal affairs would be unfair to the community at large taken as a whole. Moreover, he thought it would be surrendering that primary duty which the hon'ble member opposite was obliged to admit rested with the Local Government. He took it as a primary duty of the Government to see to the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants of the town. That primary duty was in the first instance assigned to three Municipal Commissioners; then when those duties became more onerous, the number was extended, and the Calcutta Justices were appointed. Now another scheme had been formed involving the introduction of an element of a different and novel character into the municipality, namely, the election of representatives to a certain extent by the rate-payers in lieu of the nominees of Government. He stated that the fact of the assignment of certain duties by the Government to a corporate body did not of itself relieve the Government of the responsibility of requiring that such duties should be properly performed, and it was only in that spirit and in that sense that the Government desired to have a proper control, and in order that it might not resile from the performance of duties in which the public at large were interested. He believed that if the question under consideration were looked at in a frank and calm manner—in the manner in which it should be approached—it would be found absolutely necessary in a town like this, composed as it was, to have some control vested in the Government; but whether that control should be given in an apparently arbitrary form or should be limited, was a question which might well be considered by the Select Committee.

The hon'ble member seemed to admit that the Government had an inherent power of supervising and controlling the affairs of the municipality. If that were so, he did not see what possible objection could be made to expressing and affirming in precise terms the inherent powers which were supposed to exist. He was about to be nominated a member of the Select Committee, and he should certainly endeavor, in conjunction with the gentlemen who would be associated with him, to do his best to assist in modifying the sections objected to. Of course it was not necessary that he should anticipate all the arguments that might be brought forward. But it had been said that the point to be reached, the object to be attained by these two sections, could be effected by means of a writ of mandamus. He thought that those who reflected upon this subject would find that a mandamus in this country might be a very protracted and expensive proceeding. A mandamus in England was a much shorter remedy. Here the proceeding by mandamus commenced with a plaint to which a written statement by way of defence might be put in, and thereupon issues would have to be raised, and the case decided by a single judge, from whose decision an appeal lay to a Division Bench, from which, if the matter were of a certain value or certain importance, an appeal would lie to the Privy Council. He therefore thought that those who put forward the remedy by mandamus would do well to consider whether

the circumstances of the two countries were similar, and whether there was any analogy between them.

The object that would be secured by a mandamus would be that the judgment of an independent mind would be brought to bear upon disputed facts between particular sections of the Corporation. It might be said that the decision of the Government would not be that of an independent mind. He thought, however, that the sections might be framed so as to establish some mode of enquiry which would secure some degree of independence of action. His principal object in addressing the Council was to show that the clauses objected to might clearly be split up into two classes,—one comprised cases in which it was obligatory to pay a sum certain, such as the money fixed for the police budget, and whether those clauses existed or not it would make no difference in the manner in which the municipality would be managed with reference to the obligation to pay a certain sum of money. He believed that every hon'ble body of gentlemen on agreeing to pay a certain sum of money for a particular purpose, would proceed to raise that sum. The other of course was a more difficult question. Questions of opinion were always more difficult, and men of every description were naturally impatient of having their opinions controverted; and when they had done their best to form a good opinion on any subject, it was very painful and galling to them to have that opinion controverted in what might be considered an unfair manner. If, then, there was some modification of these sections which might remove from the minds of those who took office under the new system, the possibility of the opinions arrived at by the body of the Municipal Commissioners being controverted in an arbitrary manner, he thought all persons would be satisfied to give the Government some power of control in lieu of the protracted, dilatory, and expensive procedure by mandamus. The Local Government should have some means of remedying evils which might arise, and he thought that it would be almost hopeless to expect the Government to give up or surrender their powers of control, which, he submitted, was one of the primary duties cast upon the Government of the country.

His Honor the President said,—"Before putting the motion, I have one or two remarks to make. But after what has fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, as well as from the hon'ble members on the right (Mr. Bell and the Advocate-General), I need say very little except to express my entire concurrence with the remarks which have fallen from the hon'ble members mentioned. It is perfectly true, as has been stated by all those three hon'ble members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on the 27th November last, I promised an elective system, on condition of a certain limited Government control. The words which fell from me are on record. They were once quoted by me, and they have been quoted again to-day, and I need not repeat them.

The hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) probably did not intend to imply that he, and those who thought with him, had had no opportunity of fully stating their views in respect to Government control in this Council. But still it might possibly be so understood, from some of his remarks, that he, and those who thought with him, had not had that full opportunity. I need only remind the Council that on the 25th of January the Select Committee made a somewhat elaborate report, to which was appended an equally elaborate dissent by the hon'ble member, and another hon'ble member who held the same opinions with him. That dissent was fully laid before the Council, and amongst other things it specially referred to the subject of Government control. Well, four days afterwards, on the 29th January, the whole subject of the Bill, including the details of the proposed elective system, and especially the Government control, was amongst many other things greatly debated in this Council; and on referring to the record of the debates on that occasion, I find at least two speeches by the hon'ble member on this very subject—one speech in particular on the manner in which orders were to be conveyed from the Government to the Municipality; and a second speech on the manner in which funds were to be compulsorily raised in the carrying out of those orders. So I think the whole Council were witnesses to the

fact that full opportunity was afforded in this Council for a full hearing by the Council of the views of any hon'ble member who dissented from the principle of Government control. Again the subject of the Bill was brought up for debate on the 19th February, and I presume there was nothing to prevent any hon'ble member to make any general observations on the subject of the elective system and the Government control, if he thought fit. And I might add that when the proposals of the 27th November were referred to the Select Committee, it was done by a vote of the whole Council, and I think there was nothing to prevent any member from making general observations on that subject on that occasion if he chose. But be that as it may, I hope we shall be permitted to understand that in the somewhat elaborate speech which the hon'ble member delivered to-day, he has stated his views fully to the Council on this important subject, namely the elective system and the subject of Government control.

There is one remark I must, perhaps, make in reference to the speech delivered by the hon'ble member to-day, which is that he states that the principal subjects of future municipal improvement had been already settled and decided in such a manner that they cannot be altered executively by the conduct of any corporation that may be appointed. I cannot share his opinion on that subject. I think that without Government control it is very conceivable that these matters might be very considerably altered. But supposing he is right—and I hope he is right—and these matters have been settled, then I would remark that these are the very matters to which the Government control refers. And if they are settled so that they are not likely to be disturbed, then what real objection can he have to power being vested in the Government to prevent the chance of their being disturbed.

Lastly, I am anxious to mention one particular circumstance which may not be entirely known. From remarks which are sometimes made within the walls of the Council, it may be supposed that these controlling clauses were invented for this particular occasion. Now, would hon'ble members be surprised to hear that they are taken *verbatim* from the Acts which have been passed for Madras and Bombay? It might possibly be thought that the circumstances of Madras differ considerably from those of Calcutta, and that the Madras analogy would not apply to Calcutta. But how about Bombay? Now Bombay is at least as large as Calcutta; its population is I believe greater than that of Calcutta, and is at least as public-spirited and as well educated, and at least as well suited for self-government. And yet it is a fact that a recent law has been passed by the local legislature in that Presidency, which allows an elective system under Government control quite as strict as, if not stricter than that which is proposed in this Bill, and that enactment having recently received the assent of the Governor-General, and passed into law, is now in full working order in that Presidency.

With these remarks, then, I desire only to add my cordial concurrence in the motion proposed by the hon'ble mover, to the effect that three particular sections of the Bill—Sections 21, 22, and 58—be again referred to the Select Committee for report. I have particular satisfaction in voting for that motion, because, after considering the memorials which have been presented to us on this subject, and particularly after having had the advantage of hearing verbally what has been stated to me by two influential deputations from different sections of the community who have been good enough to meet me, I say that I for one do believe that these three sections do admit of very considerable improvement. And I say that, if the matter shall be again considered by the Select Committee, such improvements may be effected for the consideration of the Council. But beyond that, I desire to express my entire concurrence with what has fallen from the learned Advocate-General, to the effect that though it may be possible to modify the provisions for Government control, and in some degree to meet the wishes of the memorialists and the objectors, it is impossible to abandon Government control altogether, if there is to be an elective system at all."

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THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that the three memorials referred to stated objections to other sections of the Bill, and enquired whether it would be competent to the Select Committee to take those sections also into consideration.

After some conversation—

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT stated that the deliberations of the Select Committee would be confined to the three sections of the Bill which were specifically mentioned in the motion of reference.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bell were added to the Select Committee.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT DISPUTES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, the Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, and the Hon'ble Meer Mahomed Ali were added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the settlement of disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances.

[*To be continued.*]

RAI DHUNPUT SING BAHADOOR'S DONATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION No. 547.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1876.

READ again—

The Resolution recorded by the Government of Bengal in the General (Education) Department, No. 279, dated 1st February 1876, regarding Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor's donation for promoting the study of the practical sciences.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers relating to an offer of Rs. 1,500 per annum by Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor for founding a scholarship.

Letter from the Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 11ME, dated 3rd December 1875, and enclosure.

Letter to Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 3574, dated 13th December 1875.

Letter from Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 18ME, dated 8th February 1876.

IN December last, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division communicated to Government the liberal offer of Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor to give an annual sum of Rs. 1,500 for founding a scholarship in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

2. It was proposed that a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 125 should be held by students for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, and should be made tenable for three years at a time; the conditions and subjects of examination to be settled hereafter.

3. The donor has now expressed a wish that the money should be devoted to the proposed Institution in Calcutta for the encouragement of the study of the practical sciences.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer of the annual subscription of Rs. 1,500, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division will be requested to convey to Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberality.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAI DHUNPUT SINGH BAHADOOR'S OFFER TO CONSTRUCT A LIGHT BRANCH RAILWAY FROM RANAGHAT TO BHUGWANGOLAH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.—RAILWAY.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No 4P.-G. dated 9th February 1876, regarding proposals for the construction of light lines of railways in his division.

THE proposal of a branch railway line, commencing at the Station of Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway opposite Santipore, thence running northwards to Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Moorshedabad, and passing on to Bhugwangolah on the Ganges, has for a long time been under consideration. At Moorshedabad the line would be connected by a ferry across the Bhagiruthee with the Nulhatee Branch, which joins the East Indian line. At Bhugwangolah it would touch the Ganges nearly opposite to the confluence of the Mahanuddy, which would bring down traffic from North Bengal. The line would be in accordance with the ordinary current of traffic to and from Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor is now glad to be able to say that one of the most wealthy bankers and traders of the Moorshedabad district, a gentleman

who has distinguished himself by his enterprise on other occasions, and by his liberality during the late famine, Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor, has come forward with an offer to construct this railway at his own expense. Without deciding at this moment whether the offer could be accepted, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the fact of such an offer being made is highly creditable to the Rai Bahadoor, and worthy of the high position which he deservedly holds. It is very desirable that native capitalists should be encouraged to come forward, whether singly or in unison, to aid in the construction of light branch railways in Bengal.

The Commissioner is requested to convey to Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation of the public-spirited conduct above described, and to submit, in communication with Captain Rathborne, who is now on special duty in connection with the extension of State Branch Railways, a detailed scheme for giving effect to the arrangements contemplated.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

in the P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th February 1876.

Division	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Feb. 28,* '76	0·44	Rainfall at Culna ·09, and elsewhere nil. Rain badly wanted. Cholera reported in Burdwan, Culna, and Jehanabad.
BURDWAN DIVN.	2	Bankoora, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Threatened. Rain on the 23rd. The winter crops are generally being harvested. The outturn is above the average. A few deaths from cholera have been reported.
BURDWAN DIVN.	3	Beerbhoom, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report.
BURDWAN DIVN.	4	Midnapore, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather is growing hot. Rain is wanted, but no immediate prospect of it.
BURDWAN DIVN.	5	Hooghly, „ 26, „	·11 on the 19th Feb.	Weather—Seasonable. Sowings of sugarcane and *jali dhan* are still going on; *potols*, water-melons, and such like plants, are in flower. Want of rain is very much felt. *Rubbee* crops are being cut, and pressing of sugarcane is going on. Potatoes being dug up. Vegetables are falling off.
BURDWAN DIVN.		Howrah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 28,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Reaping of winter crops, which are good, is continued. Public health is fair.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	7	Nuddea, „ 26, „	0·09	Weather—Slight showers are reported from nearly all the sub-divisions. The weather has changed again, and become cooler, though the sun is gaining power. The harvest is progressing, and the outturn will be a little below average. The health of the people is good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	8	Jessore, „ 26, „	0·38	Weather—Variable. There was a shower on the night of the 24th instant. The spring rice seedlings promise well. The ground for the early rice is being ploughed, but the cultivators want more rain.
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	9	Moorshedabad „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warmer. Crops are fair. Transplantation of *boro dhan* is over. Lands are being prepared for the *aous dhan*. *Arhur* and mustard are being reaped. Prospects of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo are fair. A few cases of cholera are reported from Moorshedabad and Bhurutpore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. Getting warm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	11	Maldah, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright, with exception of Thursday morning, which was cloudy. No rain, however, fell. Two annas of the *rubbee* crops in thana Kaliachak and one anna in thana Khurbah have been destroyed by the dry weather. The prospects of the *boro* crops are good. One death from cholera occurred during the week.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	12	Rajshahye, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—There has been no rain during the week. No change in the state of the crops since last report. Rain is very much required. Public health is good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	13	Rungpore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Cooler, probably from effect of rain falling elsewhere. No rain in this district. Some of the *rubbee* crops have been damaged from continued drought.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	14	Bogra, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. Gradually getting warm. State and prospects of the crops are good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	15	Pubna, „ 26, „	0·01	Weather—Mornings foggy. Days clear and fine. Rain is much wanted for the spring crops, the prospects of which are now not good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Mild. Sunshine during the week. No crops of importance are on the ground. Land is being prepared for sowing.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	17	Julpigoree, „ 26, „	Nil.	The weather has been cool and pleasant. Rain is greatly needed. Sowing of *kowni* now commences, and unless rain falls the crop must be a failure. This crop is a valuable one, as the lower classes in the south of the district greatly support themselves on it for the two or three months before the *bhadoi* crop ripens. A rather sharp outbreak of cholera is reported north of the stations, and between Titalya and Silligoree; twenty-three deaths are said to have occurred. The prolonged drought is said by the oldest inhabitants to be quite exceptional.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.		Cooch Behar, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—During the week an unpleasant west wind blew nearly every day. The weather has become less warm. There were also a few drops of rain on the 18th. The prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved owing to want of rain. Fields are being ploughed for *bidree* (a species of *aous* dhan) sowing. The prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* (millet) are also unfavorable.

* Telegram of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Feb. 28,* '76	0·82	Heavy rain on Wednesday all over the district; heaviest to east. Crops are very favorable.
	19	Fureedpore, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool and cloudy. Drizzling rain on the evening of Wednesday. State of the *rubbee* crops is the same as reported last week. Health of the district is fair.
	20	Backergunge, „ 24, „	0·74	All is well.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—There were a few drops of rain on the 18th and 24th. On the 24th there was a strong easterly wind. The weather was considerably colder than last week.. Rain is much wanted for the preparation of *aous* lands, and also to save the *boro* rice now on the ground.
	23	Tipperah, „ 25, „	·73	Weather—Slightly warmer than last week. A few showers of rain. The spring rice will be much benefitted by the late rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong ...	......	Return not received.
	24	Noakholly, „ 25, „	0·21	Weather—Unsettled. The first three days of the week were cloudy, but the next three days were fair and cool. There was slight rain on the night of the 23rd. Wind is variable, but generally north-west. Pulses, chillies, linseed, and sessamum are progressing favorably. Strong cases of cholera reported from Nalchera.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night during the latter part of the week. Jungle is being cleared for jooming.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 23, „	0·68	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled. The rain on the night of Friday (19th) cooled the air for a day or two, but a strong and hot north-west wind has now set in, which looks like the beginning of the hot weather. Rain is much needed for ploughing operations.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Feb. 28,* '76	Nil.	No rain as yet, though there now appears to be a chance of some. If it comes, the Collector is afraid it would be too late to do much good, and would do considerable damage to the spring crops now being harvested. A good deal of small-pox in the Barh sub-division, and sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
	27	Gya, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable; rather cooler than last week. Westerly winds as before. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as before. *Rubbee* crops are very fair on the whole, but the poppy is said to have suffered somewhat from the extremely dry winds. Public health is excellent.
	28	Shahabad, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with strong westerly wind. *Rubbee* crops still promise well. Peas and *moosoor* pulses are being harvested. Opium is being collected.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Wind changeable, with great variation of temperature. No signs of rain. Prospects of crops as previously reported. The *rubbee*, wherever it has germinated, does not appear to have suffered much from want of moisture. The mustard crop is being cut, and other crops will follow Importations of grain to Mudhoobunnee continue; the price of rice in that sub-division has risen slightly, while that of Indian-corn has fallen.
	30	Mozufferpore „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warm. West wind still prevails. In Hazeepore sub-division tobacco and *rubbee* crops are being cut in some places. In Mozufferpore sub-division prospects are unchanged. In Sitamarhee sub-division there is nothing new to report, except that the price of maize has somewhat risen, and tanks in some places have been dry.
	31	Sarun, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Sky clear, with strong west wind. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested; a fair out-turn is expected. Indigo is being sown, but the prospect is indifferent. The steady west wind is fast drying up the moisture of the ground. Poppy is flowering, and in places the pods are being tapped. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west wind blowing. Night cool, and middle of the day rather hot. The condition of the *rubbee* crops is the same as reported in the last week.

* Telegrams of the 28th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, Feb. 26, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fair, with occasional high west winds. Five months have now passed without rain, but the crops on the low lands are fair. On the high lands they are scanty. On the whole a somewhat short *rubbee* crop will be cut.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 28,* „	Nil.	There was no rain except a few drops at head-quarters on the 28th February. Wind from the east and rain is expected. Collector at Dugmura reports that grain is cheap, rice is selling at 24 seers 12 chittacks per rupee. All *rubbee* crops close to villages and irrigated appear very good. General condition of the people is good, though there are many of the very poor badly off. Many will find employment in cutting *rubbee* crops before long. Rain just now would do more harm than good to wheat and mangoes.
	35	Purneah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west winds for the greater portion of the week. The state and prospects of the *rubbee* crops are the same as last week. Rain is much wanted.
	36	Sonthal Perghs „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold nights and mornings. Extremely dry and hot in the day time. Frequent strong gales from the west and south-west. A few drops of rain fell in the north of the district on the 20th instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. The *boro dhan* is looking healthy, and *mohooas* and mangoes will do well.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	37	Cuttack, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and somewhat hot. Cloudy since last night. Sugarcane and cotton in want of water. Prices are low, and exportation getting brisk. Winter crops all harvested. Public health is good.
	38	Pooree, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Generally clear. Days becoming warmer. The *dalua* paddy crop is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain. There appears to be a good crop of mangoes this year. Other crops are progressing. Cholera has again made its appearance in parts of Khoordah.
	39	Balasore, „ 25, „	0·5	Weather—A single shower fell during the week. Rain is wanted for tillage and on account of the pasturage which is very scanty. Cholera and small-pox are still lingering in the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 25, '76	Nil.	Weather—Temperature very variable; strong cold cutting west winds prevail. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Foot and mouth diseases are prevalent among cattle in different parts of the district. Fever is also prevalent, owing to great and rapid changes of the temperature.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy off and on, but no rain. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The rain still keeps off. General health is good.
	42	Singbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Same as last week. There are no crops to report about. Cholera in southern Kolhan is abating.
	43	Manbhoom, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Too dry. The crops on the ground are reported as doing well. Sugarcane has been stored. The absence of rain is likely to prove disadvantageous.

* Telegram of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec	Nil	12th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	1·37	1·37	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	2·93	2·98	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	2·70	2·70	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	2·93	2·98	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Baraset	Nil	0·60	0·60	19th Feb.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·95	0·95	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	0·19	0·19	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·57	0·57	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Choosdanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·89	0·89	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	0·03	0.03	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·85	12th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·67	19th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Titalya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·04	0·04	19th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	Nil	0·11	0·11	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	0·70	0·70	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
		Goalundo	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·90	1·90	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	0·74	0·74	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	0·21	0·21	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill .	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	0·63	0·63	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore .. Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	......	......	
		Dinapore .. Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	12th Feb.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	19th Feb.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Not rec	0·37	12th Feb.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	19th Feb.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto ..	Not rec. 9th to 15th Feb. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec	Nil	12th Feb.	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	10th Feb.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Balasore... Collector's Office	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0·08	0·08	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	2·62	12th Feb.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	0·51	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	1·40	ditto	
		Deopanie	Not rec.	ditto	1·71	5th Feb.	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	1·21	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	1·52	ditto	
		Nazeerah	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	1·77	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	1·84	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	19th Feb.	

H. F. BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer.		Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	* Velocity.			
Calcutta.	Feb. 20th	10	30·062	30·081	72·5	58·7	39	W N W	3·1	...	... ..	b
		16	29·935	29·953	81·0	61·4	26	W N W	8·7	...	... ..	b
	21st	10	30·000	30·019	72·0	61·5	51	S W	4·2	...	......	b
		16	29·849	29·867	82·5	61·8	25	W	8·5	...	C	
	22nd	10	29 951	29·970	74·0	65·0	59	S W	3 9	...	......	b
		16	29·804	29·822	83·5	66·0	35	S W	5·8	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·870	29 888	79·4	74·0	78	S S W	5·8	...	......	scuds.
		16	29·713	29·731	85·6	71·0	46	S by W	12·3	...	K	
	24th	10	29·841	29·859	79·0	73·6	76	S W	9·0	...	CS	
		16	29·735	29·753	87·5	70·3	39	N N W	5·3	...	CS	
	25th	10	29·963	29·982	74·8	57·8	29	N W	6·1	...	......	b
		16	29 845	29 863	82 5	61·3	23	W	11·0	...	......	b
	26th	10	30·020	30·038	75·5	67·0	62	W S W	3·1	...	......	b
		16	29·904	29·922	85·0	68·4	39	W S W	4·3	...	......	b
Saugor Island.	20th	10	30·079	30·085	75	60	36	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·942	29 948	80	63	34	S W	......	...	... ..	b, m
	21st	10	30 001	30·007	79	69	58	W N W	......	...	K	b, m
		16	29·855	29·861	82	65	35	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
	22nd	10	29 955	29 901	82	74	66	W S W	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29 828	29·834	81	74	70	S S W	......	...	K	b, m
	23rd	10	29·883	29 889	80	75	78	S S W	... ..	...	K	b, m scuds.
		16	29·745	29·751	81	71	59	S	......	...	......	b, m
	24th	10	29 857	29·863	83	77	75	W S W	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29·763	29·769	83	75	67	S S W	......	...	K	b, m
	25th	10	29 973	29·979	78	60	29	N	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·845	29 851	84	61	19	N W	......	...	C	b, m
	26th	10	30·025	30·031	78	71	69	N W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·914	29·920	80	73	70	S	......	...	......	b, m
Chittagong.	20th	10	29·963	30·057	77	60	31	N	2·6	...	......	m
		16	29·867	29 990	81	59	19	W	6·7	...	......	m
	21st	10	29·911	30 004	76	64	48	N	1·1	...	......	m
		16	29·763	29 856	80	64	37	W S W	6 0	...	......	m
	22nd	10	29 891	29·985	76	64	48	N	1·4	...	......	m
		16	29·772	29·865	80	64	37	S S W	5 0	...	......	m
	23rd	10	29·858	29·953	77	64	45	E	0 7	...	......	m
		16	29·723	29·816	82	73	63	S S W	4 1	...	K	m
	24th	10	29·891	29·986	72	63	58	S S W	2 0	...	K, N	
		16	29 739	29·832	79	73	73	S	8·5	...	K, KS	g
	25th	10	29·866	29·960	77	72	77	S S W	5·0	1·30	K, KS	
		16	29·705	29·888	80	75	78	W S W	9·9	...	K, KS	
	26th	10	29·930	30·023	78	72	73	E	1·8	...	K, KS	m
		16	29·867	29·960	82	67	42	W S W	3·1	...	......	o
Madras.	19th	10	29·983	30 013	81	70	55	S S E	5	...	......	b, c
		16	29·882	29 912	82	71	55	E S E	10	...	......	b, c
	20th	10	30 061	30·091	84	70	46	E by S	3	...	......	b
		16	29·935	29 965	83	70	49	E N E	12	...	......	b
	21st	10	30·018	30·048	80	68	51	N W by N	2	...	......	b
		16	29·888	29·918	83	73	60	E by N	8	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·971	30·001	81	72	62	N E by E	3	...	......	b
		16	29·834	29·864	82	73	63	E by S	10	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29 953	29·983	81	71	59	S E by S	6	...	......	b
		16	29·810	29·840	85	71	47	S E	6	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·953	29·983	84	69	43	S by W	8	...	......	b
		16	29 842	29·872	86	69	41	S S E	9	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·965	29·995	83	72	56	S S W	11	...	......	b
		16	29·840	29·870	82	74	66	E S E	10	...	......	b
Cuttack.	20th	10	30·009	30·092	78	65	46	N	0·2	...	......	b
		16	29·857	29·939	87	62	17	W	2·5	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·919	30·002	79	65	43	N W	0·3	...	C	b
		16	29·780	29·862	89	64	19	N W	2·8	...	C	b
	22nd	10	29 879	29·962	77	66	53	N N W	0·3	...	......	b
		16	29·781	29·813	89	67	26	N	1·0	...	......	b
	23rd	10	29·783	29·865	85	68	37	S W	1·6	...	C	b
		16	29·695	29·776	91	70	31	S	10·5	...	C	b
	24th	10	29·805	29·887	84	72	53	W	4·6	...	C	b
		16	29·675	29·756	93	71	29	S W	4·4	...	C, K N	
	25th	10	29·901	29·984	82	63	29	N N E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·762	29·843	90	65	20	W N W	2 7	...	......	b
	26th	10	29·946	30·029	79	68	54	N N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·802	29·883	91	68	25	N	2·5	...	......	b
Akyab.	20th	10	29·964	29·986	72	69	85	W	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·911	81	67	44	N W.	9·1	...	......	b
	21st	10	29·963	29·985	79	61	30	N N W	4·5	...	......	b
		16	29·842	29·864	79	68	54	W N W	11·8	...	......	b
	22nd	10	29·925	29·947	80	64	37	N W	4·6	...	......	b
		16	29·807	29·829	80	71	62	N W	12·1	..	......	b
	23rd	10	29·903	29·925	78	68	57	E	5·3	...	......	b
		16	29·786	29·807	84	72	53	W N W	8·3	...	......	b
	24th	10	29·936	29·958	76	67	60	E	1·4	...	......	b
		16	29·842	29·864	81	75	74	W	8 3	...	......	b
	25th	10	29·993	30·015	76	67	60	E	1·4	...	......	b
		16	29·904	29·926	79	74	77	E N E	0·0	...	......	b
	26th	10	30·020	30·042	79	75	82	E S E	1 6	...	......	b
		16	29·910	29·941	82	77	78	W	5 8	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1876.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·965
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 15th	30·174
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 P.M. on the 23rd	29·763
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·411
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·044
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·904
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·140
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	67·8
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 24th	82·3
Min. temperature, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 14th	54·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	27·8
Mean of the daily max. temperature	78·0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	59·6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·4
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	60·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	7·2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	54·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·0
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·440
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	4·85
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·63
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·65
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	131·9
	Inches.
Rained no days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	S S W & S W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th February 1876.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand Total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,269	209·00	25	2	27	1,404	1,224	2,628	70	46	116	9	17	26	2,795	2,101				(a) The details of column 18 are— Details of column 8— Dalwa ... 27 Details of column 11— Cotton ... 2,809 Huldee ... 1 Wheat ... 2 Moong ... 19 China ... 3 Onions ... 2 Potatoes ... 1 Chillis ... 2 Garden Produce ... 63 2,900 Details of column 14— Oil-seeds ... 76 Pulses ... 47 123 Details of column 17— Sugarcane ... 36 Brinjals ... 14 Sarn ... 1 Plantains ... 3 Other crops... 9 63 Total ... 3,113
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	204·00	...	...	...	20	15	35	3	...	3	1	1	2	40	64	...	...	0·60	
		Toldundah ...	1,300	66·194	.	..	...	78	38	116	1	2	3	9	14	23	142	160				
		Matchgong ...	650	88·42	...	...	..	46	77	123	1	...	1	7	5	12	156	150				
	Total of the month ...		...	...	25	2	27	1,546	1,354	2,900	75	48	123	23	37	63	(a)3,113	2,525	...	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	9	43	52	954	1,362	2,316	77	47	124	5	28	33	2,525	...	...	...	...	
South-Western ...	Midnapore ..	Midnapore ...	875	197·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	43	...	6·01	0·54 Six years.	
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	20·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	......	1,743	...	...	0·32	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	5	21	26	...	.	...	26	1,786	...	..	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	1,376	367	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	..	1	1,786	...	...	...	...	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	3,019	557·00	...	...	...	4,605	178	4,783	23	2	25	100	6	106	4,914	...	...	...	...	
		Arrah ...	1,111	547·29	...	...	..	24,511	686	25,207	148	...	148	1,721	...	1,721	27,166	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	981	104·00	...	.	...	1,102	71	1,173	58	16	74	13	2	15	1,262	...	..	...	...	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	..	30,218	935	31,253	229	18	247	1,834	8	1,842	33,342	...	..	...	...	
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	... ..	..	..	...	...	
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	25	2	27	31,964	2,289	34,153	309	87	306	1,860	45	1,905	36,481	4,311	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...		...	...	1,385	410	1,795	982	1,362	2,344	91	47	138	6	28	34	4,311	...	...	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th February 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate: Weight of cargo.	Approximate: Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats: Mds.	Tonnage of boats: Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
11	Paddy ...	582	292	992	35	1,050	9 12 0	...
1	Rice ...	143	143	320	11	330	4 8 0	...
9	Spices ..	2,355	47,100	3,683	132	3,816	54 0 0	...
13	Jaggery ...	1,902	9,310	3,217	115	1,960	18 8 0	...
3	Jute ...	176	880	234	8	128	2 0 0	...
2	Turmeric ...	364	1,820	516	19	368	4 8 0	...
2	Salt ...	180	900	294	11	176	1 4 0	...
2	Cotton ...	300	3,000	566	20	320	2 12 0	...
2	Young trees ...	124	56	249	9	144	1 0 0	...
14	Laterite stone ...	4,470	61	7,838	280	8,960	38 6 0	...
69	Empty boats ...	...	......	4,822	172	3,054	29 6 0	...
3	Passenger boats	...	......	168	10	300	2 6 10	...
126		10,596	63,562	22,899	822	20,606	168 6 10	...
95	Paddy ...	13,727	6,869	20,180	...	......	282 6 0	...
15	Rice ...	3,813	3,813	6,777	...	......	82 8 0	...
25	Spices ...	4,615	90,500	7,866	...	......	113 4 0	...
5	Gram ...	255	382	442	...	......	5 10 0	...
2	Salt fish ...	120	600	315	...	......	4 2 0	...
2	Oil cake ...	200	200	506	...	......	7 8 0	...
1	Gallnuts ...	300	600	506	...	......	7 8 0	...
3	Gingelly ...	534	2,176	1,077	...	......	15 12 0	...
3	Castor seed ...	575	2,300	1,075	...	......	15 12 0	...
3	Turmeric ...	648	2,192	925	...	......	13 12 0	...
4	Jaggery ...	430	2,150	680	...	......	9 0 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. — ABSTRACT.

Stores: Number of boats.	Stores: Nature of cargo.	Approximate: Weight of cargo.	Approximate: Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats: Mds.	Tonnage of boats: Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Abstract: Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
LOCAL TRAFFIC.																	
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.				Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.		
1	Crane ...	300	3,000	412	15	450	6 0 0	...	126	Local ...	10,596	63,562	822	20,606	168 6 10	...	
4	Empty boats	...	......	1,494	53	1,590	21 12 0	...	5	Govt. stores	300	3,000	68	2,040	27 12 0	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
5		300	3,000	1,906	68	2,040	27 12 0	...	131		10,896	66,562	890	22,646	196 2 10	...	
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																	
1	Gunny bags	80	480	114	...	...	1 8 0	...	391	Local ...	41,939	1,37,324	3,285	1,37,970	1,076 13 2	...	
15	Boats passed free.							...	16	Govt. stores	80	480	4	168	1 8 0	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
		...	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	

5	Hides ...	1,609	16,090	2,416	...	......	35 10 0	...	...		...	......	......	..	..	...		..		...	.....	...	...	......	...
5	Timbers ...	1,594	5,180	2,890	..	......	43 2 0	...	..		...	......	.....	..	..	...	...	..		..	.....	...	..	.....	..
4	Salt ...	743	3,715	1,174	...	.....	16 14 0	...			...	.....	...	..	..	.....	.	.		...	.....	...	.	.....	...
2	Tiles ...	806	160	1,1'6	...	......	16 2 0	...			...	.....	..	.	.	......	..	...		...	.....	..	...	......	...
1	Planks ...	36	10	72	...	......	0 12 0	..	.		..	...	.....			.....	..	.		..	......	...	...	......	...
2	Miscellaneous ...	226	226	376	...	......	5 10 0	...			...	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.	...			.....	...	...	......	...
35	Laterite stone ...	11,7'8	161	19,086	...	.....	140 13 0				...	.....	.....	.	...	.....	..	...		..	.....	...	...	......	...
163	Empty boats ...	...	......	22,546	...	...	217 13 0	.			...	.....	.....	...	..	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	...	...
16	Passenger boats	...	......	2,970	...	......	43 9 2	...	.		...	....	.....	...	...	.....	..	..		..	......	...	.	....	...
391		41,939	1,37,324	91,985	3,285	137,97	1,076 13 2	...	10		80	48	114	4	1'8	1 8 0	...	407		42,019	1,37,804	3,289	1,38,13	1,078 5 2	...
517	Total ...	52,535	2,00 886	1,14,884	4,107	158,576	1,245 4 0	0 1.5	21		380	3,480	2 020	72	2,2'8	29 4 0	0 2 5	535		52,915	2,01,366	4.179	1,6',784	1,274 8 0	0 1.5
304	Total of same month last year	34,294	2,05,142	73,639	2,629	106,170	1,030 8 6	0 1.8	16		2,709	10,029	7.163	256	10,504	98 13 4	0 1.8	326		37,003	2,15,171	2,885	1,16,674	1,129 5 10	0 1.8
											MISCELLANEOUS.														
											Local Traffic.														
2	Bamboos 1,500 in No. ...	...	25	......	...	.....	2 14 8	...	1	Bamboos 1500	...	18	....	...	.	1 4 0	...	2 1	Local .. Govt. stores	... ...	25 18	... ...	... ...	2 14 8 1 4 0	... ...
2	Total ...	...	25	......	...	......	2 14 8	...	1		...	18	......	..	...	1 4 0	...	3		...	43	...	...	4 2 8	...
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.														
6	Bamboos 42,847 in No. ..	...	535	.....	...	......	102 10 0	...	...		Nil.	......	....	...	...	......	...	7	Local ..		583	.	...	110 2 0	...
1	Timbers 16 in No. ...	...	48	......	...	......	7 8 0	...	..		..	... ..	.. .	...	..	. ..	..	..	Govt. stores	...	....	...	..	.. ..	...
7		...	583	......	..	....	110 2 0	...	..		Nil.	......	......	...		. .		7		..	583	.	...	110 2 0	...
9	Total ...	...	608	......	...	......	113 0 8		1		..	18	...		.	1 4 0	..	10		.	626	..	...	114 4 8	...
5	Total of same month last year	...	228	...	...	. ..	20 2 0	..	4		...	.	. ..	...	.	..	...	9			228	.	.	20 2 0	...
526	Grand total ...	52,535	2,01,491	1,14,884	4,107	1,58,576	1,358 4 8	...	22		380	3,498	2,020	72	2,208	30 8 0	...	548		52,915	2,01,992	4,179	1,60,784	1,358 12 8	..
309	Grand total of same month last year ...	34,294	2,05,370	73,639	2,629	1,06,170	1,050 10 6	...	20		2,709	10,029	7,163	256	10,5 4	98 13 4	...	329		37,003	2,15,399	2,885	1,16,674	1,149 7 10	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Gingelly ...	1,875	7,496	2,499	89	3,035	36 11 9	...
8	Salt ...	915	4,560	1,626	58	1,974	23 1 7	...
6	Castor-seeds ...	963	3,370	1,284	46	1,489	19 8 0	...
3	Timber ...	465	1,511	717	25	419	6 11 4	...
1	Furniture ...	60	60	175	6	213	2 10 0	...
2	Gram ...	111	166	148	5	180	2 4 0	...
1	Salt-fish ...	40	500	189	7	229	2 10 0	...
1	Miscellaneous	40	40	126	5	153	2 0 3	...
4	Straw ...	214	67	422	15	104	2 0 4	...
1	Rosin ...	67	536	89	3	108	1 2 0	...
5	Yam ...	34	68	154	6	42	0 10 2	...
1	Ropes ...	10	150	36	1	44	0 6 0	...
1	Turmerick ...	8	40	25	1	30	0 6 0	...
1	Paddy ...	13	7	23	1	5	0 1 8	...
66	Empty boats	......	......	4,295	154	4,898	60 4 0	...
8	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,493	53	1,813	24 2 9	...
116	Total ...	4,814	18,571	13,300	475	14,736	184 9 10	0 2·1
100	Total of same month last year ...	6,967	29,624	15,407	550	17,176	194 7 4	0 2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Stones ...	845	13	1,728	62	2,098	25 8 0	...
1	Iron work	250	1,250	600	21	729	9 0 0	...
11	Empty boats ...	......	......	2,644	94	3,171	37 6 0	...
14	Total	1,095	1,263	4,972	177	5,998	71 14 0	0 2·3
19	Total of same month last year	1,728	4,206	6,348	227	3,072	47 1 2	0 2·9

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
116	Local ...	4,814	18,571	475	14,736	184 9 10	0 2·4	
14	Govt. stores ...	1,095	1,263	177	5,998	71 14 0	0 2·3	
130	Total	5,909	19,834	652	20,734	256 7 10	0 2·3	
119	Total of same month last year	8,695	33,830	777	20,248	241 8 6	0 2·2	

											Miscellaneous.														
1	Timber, No. 9	......	36	......	...	......	1 2 0	...	27	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	Local ...	...	42	...	......	1 8 8	...
1	Bamboos, No. 500 ...	......	6	......	...	......	0 6 8	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	27	Govt. stores ...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Total ...	......	42	......	...	......	1 8 8	..	27		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	29		...	42	...	......	1 8 8	...
20	Total of same month last year ...	......	67	......	...	......	11 4 0	...	185		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	205		...	67	...	......	11 4 0	...
118	Grand Total...	4,814	18,613	13,300	475	14,736	186 2 6	...	41		1,095	1,263	4,972	177	5,998	71 14 0	...	159		5,909	19,876	652	20,734	258 0 6	...
120	Grand Total of same month last year ...	6,967	29,691	15,407	550	17,176	205 11 4	...	204		1,728	4,206	6,348	226	3,072	47 1 2	...	324		8,695	33,597	777	20,248	252 12 6	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy ..	24	175	342	12	37	0 13 9	...
2	Till-seed ...	277	630	711	25	25	0 7 2	..
3	Castor-seed	879	1,516	1,562	56	111	2 6 2	.
4	Rubble ...	1,571	18	2,269	82	82	1 6 11	...
1	Grinding stones	160	100	362	13	195	0 14 6	...
1	Oil-cake ...	203	100	378	14	40	0 15 1	..
1	Young plants	77	100	466	6	7	0 6 8	...
21	Empty boats	..	...	3,609	129	903	4 9 4	...
34	Total ...	3,107	2,869	9,426	337	1,400	11 15 7	0 1·6
10	Tot of same month last year ..	1,169	690	2,368	84	729	6 9 3	0 1·7

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
19	Laterite stone ...	9,150	320	15,715	581	10,163	55 15 9	.
2	Sand cut stone ...	529	52	1,084	38	494	2 10 7	..
1	Lime .	198	120	528	19	418	2 10 3	..
25	Empty boats .	...	...	8,573	306	5,512	30 15 9	..
...		...	...	...	...	.	..	.
		..	...	...	...	...	...	..
.		...	...	...	.	.	.....	.
...		...	...	...	.	...	...	...
47	......	9,886	492	25,880	[illegible]	16,527	92 4 1	0 1·0
19	...	5,215	175	9,051	323	1,952	22 10 4	0 2 2

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
..		.	..	.	.	......	...	
34	Local ..	3,107	2,869	337	1,400	11 15 7	0 1·6	
47	Govt. stores	9,886	492	924	16,527	92 4 4	0 1·0	
		...	...	...	...	......	...	
.		..	...	..	...	......	...	
..		...	..	...	...	......	...	
..		.	...	...	..	......	...	
.		...	..	..	...	......	...	
51	.....	12,993	3,361	1,261	17,927	104 3 11	0 1·3	
29	.....	6,384	855	407	2,681	29 3 7	0 2 0	

										MISCELLANEOUS.														
	14,600 Bamboos ...	...	225	...	...	...	18 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...
	31 Logs ...	...	42	...	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	Local ...	...	267	...	...	23 3 4	...
	Demurrage of one Boat for one day ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...
	Total ...	...	267	...	...	...	23 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	267	...	...	23 3 4	...
	Total of same month last year ...	...	107	...	...	...	8 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	107	...	...	8 4 8	...
34	Grand Total .	3,107	3,136	9,426	337	1,400	35 2 11	...	47	9,886	492	25,880	924	16,527	92 4 4	...	81		12,993	3,628	1,261	17,927	127 7 3	...
10	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,169	787	2,368	84	729	14 13 8	...	19	5,215	175	9,054	323	1,952	22 10 4	...	29		6,384	962	4.7	2,681	37 8 3	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Value of cargo.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Maunds.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Weight of cargo.	APPROXIMATE Value of cargo.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Maunds.	TONNAGE OF BOATS. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.								Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
50	Betel-leaves ...	1,304	7,499	4,935	...	......	......	32 5 3	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	..	2,791	Local..	93,350	6,76,689	12,407	2,42,566	3,530 15 6	0 3	
2	Betel-nuts ...	405	3,425	750	...	......	......	5 10 0	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
19	Coal and coke ...	4,630	2,068	9,350	...	......	......	82 7 0	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
25	Cotton ...	8,230	56,090	6,955	...	......	......	59 5 0	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
33	Cotton, European manufacture ...	2,457	1,54,645	6,720	...	......	......	76 1 6			......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
29	Cotton, Native manufacture ...	406	36,945	3,650	...	......	......	26 7 6	..		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	......	......	...	
26	Cottont wists, European ...	2,156	73,545	6,325	...	......	......	57 9 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
14	Copper and Brass and their manufactures	845	36,100	2,850	...	......	......	21 13 0	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
11	Curd	701	2,103	2,125	...	......	......	16 2 0	..		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Castor seeds ...	375	1,100	650	...	......	......	6 14 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Cocoanuts ...	670	1,195	1,435	...	......	......	14 13 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
541	Empty boats ...	......	......	43,805	...	......	......	345 5 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Fuel and firewood	360	252	795	...	......	......	5 13 9	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
3	Fishes	42	208	230	...	......	......	0 14 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Flour	440	2,200	1,145	...	......	......	8 6 3	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
8	Fruits, fresh, and vegetable ...	280	1,315	956	...	......	......	12 6 3	..		......	......	......	..	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
13	Fruits, dried ...	2,495	5,737	4,275	...	......	......	38 1 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	..		...	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Glassware ...	10	100	80	...	......	......	0 4 9	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Horns ...	200	5,000	450	...	......	......	2 13 0			......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
38	Hides ...	3,835	38,840	7,580	...	......	......	117 1 3	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Intoxicating Drugs other than opium	645	22,800	1,680	...	......	......	24 5 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		..	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Jute and other raw fibres ...	360	1,300	1,040	...	......	......	3 14 8	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Lime	75	71	325	...	......	......	2 1 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	
5	Linseed ...	620	1,950	1,250	...	......	......	15 8 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	..		...	......	...	......	......	...	
16	Mustard ...	1,490	4,490	3,500	...	......	......	20 0 6	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		...	......	...	......	......	...	month, whereas in November 1874 it was 11 miles.

30	Miscellaneous Native goods ...	2,755	4,457	5,930	...	......	......	44 9 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Miscellaneous European goods ...	150	2,000	500	...	......	......	5 4 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
7	Other saline substances	1,240	1,540	2,150	...	......	......	20 15 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
8	Oil ...	520	2,910	1,165	...	......	......	25 5 9	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
65	Pulses and Grain ..	6,565	18,185	14,960	...	......	......	137 10 6	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
1,377	Passengerboats ...	......	......	89,720	...	......	......	985 15 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Papers ...	14	550	255	...	......	......	2 11 6	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
176	Paddy ...	20,466	24,275	36,415	...	......	......	61[illegible] 9 6	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
18	Pottery ...	396	318	2,755	...	......	......	11 15 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
16	Rice ...	845	2,203	2,275	...	......	......	21 2 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
86	Salt (Alimentary)..	23,087	96,947	43,280	...	......	......	394 9 9	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
6	Spices and condiments ...	725	4,500	1,525	...	......	......	18 10 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
10	Silk, raw ...	235	31,975	1,105	...	......	......	8 13 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
8	Sugar, unrefined ...	530	1,782	1,475	...	......	......	8 12 6	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Sugar refined ...	110	1,400	350	...	......	......	1 5 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Stationeries ...	35	2,700	180	...	......	......	5 6 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
7	Sand ...	700	56	1,575	...	......	......	5 14 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
34	Straw ...	3,741	1,455	10,925	...	......	......	53 8 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
16	Sal leaves ...	412	787	3,375	...	......	......	29 8 6	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
16	Sal piles ...	4,750	5,325	7,900	...	......	......	58 3 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
5	Stone cups ...	525	1,200	1,015	...	......	......	30 7 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
1	Stone plates ...	50	500	150	...	......	......	0 9 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
17	Tobacco ...	1,725	12,180	3,865	...	......	......	41 10 0	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
4	Tiles ...	690	842	1,540	...	......	......	8 12 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Wools ...	13	130	140	...	......	......	1 3 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2,791	Total ...	93,350	676,689	3,47,410	12,407	242,566	3,530 15 6	0 0 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,791	98,350	6,76,689	12,407	2,42,566	3,530 15 6	0 3
2,035	Total of same month last year	86,086	7,19,123	3,13,024	11,179	133,630	1,979 5 6	0 0 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,035	86,086	7,19,123	11,179	1,33,630	1,979 5 6	0 3
										MISCELLANEOUS.													
	Passengers, No. 15,637 ...	......	......	......	...	......	311 14 6	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
	Rafts of timber, No. 135	......	2,726	......	...	......	19 10 3	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
	Rafts of Bamboo No. 105 ...	......	22	......	...	......	0 4 3	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	13	...	3,341	...	......	364 7 0	...
	Sal piles No. 849	......	553	......	...	......	17 3 9	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
1	Sheep No. 40 ...	......	40	......					...														
	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	1 8 0	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	......	...	......	......	...
12	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	......	13 14 3	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	.	...	......	...	......	......	...
13	Total ...	......	3,341	......	...	......	364 7 0	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	13	...	3,341	...	......	364 7 0	...
71	Total of same month last year ...	......	1,311	......	...	......	160 13 6	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	71	...	1,311	...	......	160 13 6	...
2,804	Grand Total ...	98,350	6,80,030	3,47,410	12,407	242,566	3,895 6 6	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,804	98,350	6,80,030	12,407	2,42,566	3,895 6 6	...
2,106	Grand total of same month last year ...	86,086	7,20,434	3,13,024	11,179	133,630	2,140 3 0	......	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,106	86,086	7,20,434	11,179	1,33,630	2,140 3 0	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average 19 miles during the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Rs.					Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
238	Paddy ...	16,921	17,073	33,505	...	......	389 13 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	991	Local ...	25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	967 8 0	0 3 3	
54	Rice ...	1,822	3,405	4,455	...	......	52 2 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Mats ...	90	326	130	...	......	1 3 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
6	Ghooting lime ...	1,174	368	1,600	...	......	12 8 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Vegetable ...	4	4	10	...	......	0 1 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Coal ...	40	12	160	...	......	1 14 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Oil-seed ...	60	180	125	...	......	1 6 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
5	Fire-wood ...	435	116	1,060	...	......	7 13 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
64	Passenger boats ...	......	......	3,399	...	......	60 12 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
378	Empty boats ...	......	......	18,307	...	......	181 14 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
8	Sand ...	390	33	585	...	......	4 11 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Straw ...	200	105	1,326	...	......	9 1 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Hemp ...	100	300	300	...	......	2 1 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Ghooting ...	300	43	575	...	......	3 15 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
5	Jaggery ...	59	261	295	...	......	3 9 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
15	Timber boats ...	......	......	840	...	......	6 11 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Pots ...	153	180	560	...	......	4 10 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
14	Salt ...	2,598	10,513	5,225	...	......	38 14 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
101	Miscellaneous ...	60	500	8,190	...	......	98 13 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Bricks ...	......	118	1,475	...	......	11 7 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Sundri-wood ...	......	230	1,400	...	......	11 14 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Hatal-wood ...	......	180	925	...	......	5 12 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Sugar ...	3	30	25	...	......	0 5 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
7	Betel ...	170	430	390	...	......	2 10 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
15	Tobacco ...	265	1,077	1,195	...	......	11 10 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
4	Cocoanuts ...	......	192	365	...	......	4 7 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Thread ...	......	400	350	...	......	2 6 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
2	Cloth ...	......	2,200	200	...	......	3 10 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
3	Guran-wood ...	50	153	610	...	......	4 3 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
9	Oil-cake ...	254	175	650	...	......	4 7 0	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
3	Cotton	225	4,200	875	...	......	6 0 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Spice ...	100	4,000	325	...	......	2 3 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Mustard ...	185	446	300	...	......	2 8 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Skin	......	......	125	...	......	0 13 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
17	Tamarind ...	109	106	570	...	......	6 5 9	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
3	Betel-nuts ...	36	128	150	...	......	1 6 3	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
1	Ganges water ...	......	......	450	...	......	3 1 6	...	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
991	Total ...	25,793	47,490	91,026	3,250	55,864	967 8 0	0 3·3	...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...	991		25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	967 8 0	0 3·3	the average 17 mile.

1,114	Total of same month last year...	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	1,45,006	2,533 2 9	0 3·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114		74,010	1,47,032	7,256	1,45,006	2,533 2 9	0 3·3
										MISCELLANEOUS.														
	Passengers, No. 453 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6 9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	...	...	...	...	51 15 6	...
	Timber Rafts, No. 295 ...	...	...	...		...	37 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	51 15 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	51 15 6	...
	Total of same month last year...	...	...	...	...	...	199 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	199 15 9	...
·991	Grand Total ...	25,793	47,490	91,026	3,250	55,864	1,019 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991		25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	1,019 7 6	...
1,114	Grand Total of same month last year...	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	1,45,006	2,733 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114		74,010	1,47,032	7,256	1,45,006	2,733 2 6	...

A ton of goods carried on

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	Tollage of the year 1875-76. During the month.	Tollage of the year 1875-76. To end of month.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the year 1874-75. To end of corresponding month.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendraparah	1,3·8 12 8	6,548 12 2	1,149 7 10	7,466 6 8	
High Level, Section I	259 0 6	2,056 5 0	252 12 6	1,583 1 0	
Taldundah	127 7 3	695 1 5	37 8 3	403 1 10	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,774 4 5	9,300 3 5	1,439 12 7	9,452 9 6	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore	3,895 6 6	34,442 13 5	2,140 3 0	35,868 5 7	
Tidal	1,019 7 6	19,915 15 6	2,733 2 6	49,258 9 3	The falling off on the Tidal Canal is due to decrease in the transport of paddy.
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,914 14 0	54,358 12 11	4,873 5 6	85,126 14 10	
Grand Total ...	6,689 2 5	63,659 0 4	6,313 2 1	94,579 8 4	

The 25th February 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Colonel*, S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
											LOCAL TRAFFIC.															
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2	Paddy	332	166	441	16	496	6 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	107	Local ...	11,140	57,415	852	15,435	171 10 10	...	
1	Rice	107	107	263	9	279	1 4 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	.	...	Govt. stores ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	
10	Jute	1,058	5,290	2,113	76	700	19 6 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Black gram	26	32	66	2	62	0 12 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
2	Hides	422	4,220	738	26	416	6 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
7	Spices	1,053	32,300	3,228	115	3,520	46 6 0	...	.		......	......	......	...	...	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
20	Jaggery	2,490	12,460	4,063	145	2,320	21 14 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Gooting lime	80	15	105	4	64	0 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
4	Salt	470	2,350	777	28	556	6 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Turmeric	100	400	180	6	96	0 14 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Young trees	100	12	225	8	8	0 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
13	Laterite rubble ...	4,300	63	7,136	255	4,080	35 2 0	...	..		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
41	Empty boats	......	......	4,475	160	2,730	28 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
3	Passenger boats ...	......	......	57	2	48	1 0 10	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
107	Total ...	11,140	57,415	23,867	852	15,435	171 10 10	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	107		11,140	57,415	852	15,435	171 10 10	...	
											TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.															
44	Paddy	8,924	4,462	12,279	...	......	173 10 0	...	2	Laterite stone	1,500	23	2,042	...	...	20 0 0	...	332	Local ...	28,995	1,16,045	2,335	98,070	858 3 6	...	
15	Rice	3,815	3,815	5,748	...	......	82 14 0	...	13	Empty boats	......	......	11,359	...	...	101 4 0	...	36	Govt. stores ...	1,500	23	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	
2	Gram	60	105	138	...	......	1 8 0	...	21	Boats passed free	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
20	Spices	3,363	67,240	5,855	...	......	85 2 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	

13	Salt-fish	450	2,250	1,571	...	......	22 2 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
10	Oil-cake...	1,480	1,480	2,227	...	......	31 14 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
5	Salt	942	4,710	1,538	...	......	22 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
4	Timbers	1,350	5,400	2,702	...	......	40 2 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	Jaggery	280	1,400	415	...	......	6 0 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Coriander	80	20	112	...	......	1 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
5	Hides	1,672	16,720	2,990	...	......	48 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Turmeric	180	720	288	...	......	4 2 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Sundries	100	50	320	...	......	4 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Mustard	400	1,600	560	...	......	8 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	Linseed	1,200	6,000	2,001	...	......	29 10 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
12	Laterite stone ...	4,300	67	6,902	...	......	51 0 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	White stone	400	6	909	...	......	6 9 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
176	Empty boats	......	......	17,581	...	......	223 5 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
16	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,274	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
333		28,995	1,16,045	65,405	2,335	98,070	858 3 6	...	36	1,500	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	368		30,495	1,16,068	4,815	1,18,230	979 7 6	...
439	Total ...	40,135	1,73,460	89,272	3,187	1,13,505	1,029 14 4	0 1·7	36	1,500	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	0 1·1	475		41,635	1,73,483	3,667	1,33,665	1,151 2 4	0 1·6
449	Total of same month last year	43,396	1,86,553	1,03,960	3,712	1,45,013	1,409 4 6	0 1·3	74	13,944	539	36,008	1,289	51,137	524 11 8	0 1·9	523		57,340	1,87,092	5,001	1,96,200	1,924 15 8	0 1·6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Local Traffic.

		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...	Nil.	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
...	Total ..	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...	Nil.	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	Nil.	......	...

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

2	Timbers, 23 in No. ...	......	112	......	...	......	12 0 0	...	...	Nil.	......	......	...	...	......	...	7	Local Government stores ...	......	449	......	......	68 8 0	...
5	Bamboos, 22,600 in No.	......	337	......	...	......	56 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	Nil.	......	......	...
7		......	449	......	...	......	68 8 0	...	...	Nil.	......	......	...	...	......	...	7		......	449	......	......	68 8 0	...
7	Total ...	......	449	......	...	......	65 8 0	...	...	Nil.	......	......	...	...	......	...	7		......	449	......	......	68 8 0	...
15	Total of same month last year	......	417	......	...	......	56 4 0	...	10	...	......	......	...	...	......	...	25		......	417	......	......	56 4 0	...
446	Grand Total ...	40,135	1,73,909	89,272	3,187	1,13,505	1,098 6 4	...	36	1,500	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	482		41,635	1,73,932	3,667	1,33,665	1,219 10 4	...
464	Grand Total of same month last year ...	43,396	1,86,970	1,03,960	3,712	1,45,013	1,456 8 0	...	84	13,944	539	36,008	1,289	51,187	524 11 8	...	548		57,340	1,87,509	5,001	1,96,200	1,981 3 8	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the Month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of Boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
3	Timber	959	3,117	1,279	46	1,553	18 12 0	......	9	Empty boats ...	......	......	2,917	104	2,765	35 6 0	......	140	Local ...	5,437	18,574	561	11,532	155 3 5	0 2·6	
6	Salt	786	3,930	1,249	45	1,343	17 3 2	......	6	Stones ...	1,585	25	3,536	126	3,102	42 0 0	......	15	Govt. Stores...	1,585	25	230	5,867	77 6 0	0 2·5	
23	Straw	1,428	446	3,356	119	774	16 14 7	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
2	Gengelly	703	2,812	937	33	1,138	14 4 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
3	Salt-fish	177	2,212	409	15	497	5 10 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
3	Gunnies	195	1,170	353	13	431	5 4 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
4	Jaggery	365	1,825	826	30	421	5 4 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Castor-seed	208	723	277	10	336	4 2 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
2	Bamboo mats... ...	122	610	253	9	307	3 10 9	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
5	Paddy	204	102	318	11	44	1 6 9	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
7	Yam	90	180	307	11	114	1 6 3	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Turmeric	28	140	51	3	98	1 3 2	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Provision	74	74	142	5	172	1 14 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Cotton	30	300	88	3	72	0 12 9	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Rosin	20	160	52	2	63	0 12 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Coir-rope	10	150	37	1	45	0 7 2	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Copper	20	600	66	2	54	0 9 7	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
1	Rice	18	18	45	2	10	0 3 2	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
67	Empty boats	......	......	4,825	172	3,069	43 5 0	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
8	Passenger boats ...	......	......	814	29	971	12 3 1	......	...		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	...		......	......	...	...	......	...	
140	Total ...	5,437	18,574	15,716	561	11,532	155 3 5	0 2·6	15		1,585	25	6,453	230	5,867	77 6 0	0 2·5	155		7,022	18,599	791	17,399	232 9 5	0 2·5	
168	Total of same month last year	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 12 10	0 2·3	9		1,271	1,546	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	0 2·4	177		7,751	26,325	778	15,890	194 4 10	0 2·3	
											MISCELLANEOUS.															
1	Bamboo No. 5000 ...	......	62	......	...	......	12 8 0	......	99	Boats passed free	......	......	...	...	...	......	......	1 99	Local ... Govt. Stores...	......	62	...	...	12 8 0	...	
	Total ...	......	62	......	...	......	12 8 0	......	99		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	100		......	62	...	...	12 8 0	...	
	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	164		......	......	...	...	...	......	......	164		......	......	...	...	....	...	
141	Grand total ...	5,437	18,636	15,716	561	11,532	167 11 5	......	114		1,585	25	6,453	230	5,867	77 6 0	......	255		7,022	18,661	791	17,399	245 1 5	...	
168	Grand total of same month last year ...	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 12 10	......	173		1,271	1,546	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	......	341		7,751	26,325	778	15,890	194 4 10	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN 27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Paddy	911	650	1,468	53	682	3 10 10	...
2	Rubble	683	30	1,233	44	55	3 1 4	...
1	Oil cake	92	43	144	5	15	0 5 9	...
4	Tundy grass	1,062	90	1,897	67	675	4 11 6	...
2	Hides	570	1,000	1,218	44	22	0 12 2	...
18	Empty boats	...	...	3,595	128	1,028	6 15 8	...
30	Total ...	3,337	1,812	9,544	341	2,477	19 9 3	0-1·5
20	Total of same month last year.	1,067	380	2,822	101	1,427	7 12 4	0-1·2
	20 Logs	......	200	......	...	...	5 0 0	...
	9,000 Bamboos	......	110	......	...	...	10 6 8	...
	Demurrage of 2 boats for 30 days.	......	......	......	...	...	9 15 0	...
	Total ...	......	310	......	...	...	25 5 8	...
	Total of same month last year.	......	590	......	...	...	28 14 4	...
30	Grand Total ...	3,337	2,122	9,544	341	2,477	44 14 11	...
29	Grand Total of same month last year.	1,067	970	2,822	101	1,427	36 10 8	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Laterite cut stone.	3,271	113	5,673	202	3,443	22 3 6	...
2	Sand cut stone	942	150	1,646	59	1,410	8 8 8	...
3	Bena grass ...	420	90	949	34	748	4 11 10	...
14	Empty boats ..	......	......	4,225	151	2,869	17 13 7	...
...		...	...	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...
26		4,633	353	12,493	446	8,470	53 0 7	0-1·2
85		19,918	592	36,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	0-1·3
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
26		4,633	353	12,493	446	8,470	53 0 7	...
85		19,918	592	36,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
30	Local ...	3,337	1,812	341	2,477	19 9 3	0-1·5	...
26	Govt. stores ...	4,633	353	446	8,470	53 0 7	0-1·2	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
56		7,970	2,165	787	10,947	72 9 10	0-1·3	...
105		20,935	972	1,409	11,408	99 5 4	0-1·3	...
...	Local ...	......	310	......	......	25 5 8	...	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	...
...		......	310	......	......	25 5 8	...	...
...		......	590	......	......	28 14 4	...	...
56		7,970	2,475	787	10,947	97 15 6	...	...
105		20,985	1,562	1,409	11,408	128 3 8	...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
43	Betel leaves	812	5,640	4,045	...	......	24 0 6	...
1	Betel-nuts	140	700	300	...	......	4 8 0	...
8	Coal and Coke	1,705	751	3,800	...	......	40 6 0	...
31	Cotton	4,595	74,500	9,925	...	......	79 8 0	...
24	Cotton, European manufactures ...	1,620	1,93,225	4,800	...	......	65 4 6	...
15	Cotton, Native manufactures	203	31,150	2,430	...	......	21 1 3	...
19	Cotton twist, European	1,905	57,820	5,450	...	......	46 14 6	...
8	Copper and brass and their manufactures...	690	19,500	2,125	...	......	13 9 6	...
39	Cocoanuts	3,190	9,485	7,675	...	......	87 10 6	...
432	Empty boats ...	......	......	36,225	...	......	328 9 6	...
5	Fuel and firewood ...	245	147	830	...	......	5 3 6	...
8	Fishes	320	1,740	1,075	...	......	6 4 6	...
14	Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	475	1,390	1,690	...	......	21 15 9	...
20	Fruits, dried	5,555	11,160	9,875	...	......	96 2 0	...
11	Fibre manufactures ...	235	2,115	1,135	...	......	4 4 0	...
2	Goats, No. 180	......	135	......	...	......	2 7 0	...
30	Hides	3,500	25,975	6,335	...	......	81 11 9	...
1	Horns	100	2,500	225	...	......	1 15 6	...
2	Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	30	1,300	200	...	......	6 0 0	...
4	Iron and its manufactures	440	2,700	1,375	...	......	15 9 0	...
25	Indigo	1,495	2,79,750	5,300	...	......	151 12 0	...
22	Jute and other raw fibres	1,510	5,125	4,060	...	......	16 13 6	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. — ABSTRACT.

Stores: Number of boats.	Stores: Nature of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Weight of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Value of cargo.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Stores: Ton mileage.	Stores: Tollage.	Stores: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Abstract: Number of boats.	Abstract: Nature of traffic.	Abstract: Weight of cargo.	Abstract: Value of cargo.	Abstract: Tonnage.	Abstract: Ton mileage.	Abstract: Tollage.	Abstract: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			R. A. P.	A. P.	
...		Nil.	...	......	...	...	......	...	2,393	Local ...	97,479	9,62,427	11,540	2,17,716	3,508 9 6	0 3	
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
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		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	the month, whereas in December 1874 it was 11 miles.

A ton of goods was carried on the average 18 miles during

1	Linseed	200	600	400	...	......	8 8 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
14	Mustard	1,465	4,715	8,530	...	......	30 1 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
56	Miscellaneous, Native goods	1,923	6,532	8,280	...	......	109 6 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
4	Miscellaneous, European goods	255	16,900	1,025	...	......	21 7 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Other saline substances	80	80	150	...	......	2 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Other cereals	50	100	125	...	......	0 12 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
3	Oil	205	2,020	475	...	......	14 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
53	Pulses and gram ...	5,390	14,720	12,265	...	......	138 1 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
1,163	Passengers, boats ...	......	......	73,095	...	......	836 0 3	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
79	Paddy	12,460	13,027	20,760	...	......	310 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
15	Pottery	309	259	2,440	...	......	9 15 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
61	Rice	9,885	19,980	19,065	...	......	251 6 9	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
71	Salt (alimentary) ...	21,080	91,427	38,650	...	......	336 6 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
4	Spices and condiments	200	2,130	675	...	......	7 14 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
10	Silk, raw	131	18,280	1,385	...	......	12 1 9	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
18	Sugar, unrefined ...	2,810	7,745	5,550	...	......	55 7 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Sand	100	8	225	...	......	0 13 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
23	Straw	3,116	1,408	8,250	...	......	38 5 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
10	Sál piles	2,940	2,478	5,375	...	......	52 9 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
8	Stone cups	930	1,740	2,100	...	......	44 8 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
27	Tobacco	4,675	29,150	9,375	...	......	83 15 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
6	Wheat	490	2,320	1,175	...	......	17 7 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
2,393	Total	97,479	9,62,427	3,23,145	11,540	2,17,716	3,508 9 6	0 3	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,393	Total ...	97,479	9,62,427	11,540	2,17,716	3,508 9 6	0 3
1,436	Total of same month last year	42,783	11,42,495	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,026 8 6	0 2·8	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	1,436	Total ...	42,783	11,42,495	6,183	70,353	1,026 9 6	0 2·8
										MISCELLANEOUS.															
	Passengers, No. 11784	......	...	......	...	......	247 11 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	11	Local ...	......	1,263	......	......	267 8 9	...
	Rafts of Timber, No. 35	......	1,145	......	...	......	10 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
	Rafts of Bamboos, No. 25	......	3	......	...	......	0 1 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Sál piles, No. 26 ...	......	25	......	...	......	4 14 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	Sheep, No. 90	......	90	......	...	......	2 11 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
	Demurrage, &c., &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	1 15 3	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
8	Boats passed free ...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
11	Total	......	1,263	......	...	......	267 8 9	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	11	Total ...	......	1,263	......	......	267 8 9	...
13	Total of same month last year	......	70	......	...	......	89 11 6	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	13	Total ...	......	70	......	......	89 11 6	...
2,404	Grand Total ...	97,479	9,63,690	3,23,145	11,540	2,17,716	3,776 2 3	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,404	Total ...	97,479	9,63,690	11,540	2,17,716	3,776 2 3	...
1,449	Grand total of same month last year ...	42,783	11,42,565	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...	...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	1,449	Total ...	42,783	11,42,565	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
664	Rice	30,462	53,161	67,945	...	...	646 6 6	...
347	Paddy	20,284	19,227	3[illegible],850	...	...	369 11 9	...
6	Salt	1,049	4,330	2,000	...	...	14 8 6	...
49	Tamarind	211	153	1,760	...	...	22 13 3	...
141	Miscellaneous	2,288	16,315	8,020	...	...	119 15 0	...
13	Cocoanuts, No. 15320...	......	665	670	...	...	11 2 9	...
7	Fuel	578	204	1,975	...	...	15 0 0	...
9	Timber	......	......	1,050	...	...	7 15 9	...
1	Tent	......	......	30	...	...	0 5 3	...
1	Iron chest, No. 2 ...	......	......	40	...	...	0 11 3	..
2	Betel-nuts	16	108	95	...	...	1 11 6	...
1	Betel	4	32	50	...	...	0 14 6	...
62	Passenger boats ...	......	......	3,631	...	...	49 4 9	...
1	Lime	40	25	75	...	...	0 13 6	...
15	Tobacco	68	32	595	...	...	7 4 9	...
1	Ganges-water	......	......	400	...	...	2 12 0	...
3	Mustard	114	354	260	..	..	2 10 6	...
717	Empty boats	......	......	38,000	...	...	282 6 6	...
1	Oil-cake.	2	1	30	...	...	0 3 3	...
4	Ghooting	1,430	570	2,125	...	...	17 11 3	...
1	Shell	150	100	650	...	...	4 7 6	...
6	Straw, 154 kahan ...	......	247	3,050	...	...	21 0 6	..
1	Pottery, No. 3520 ...	......	32	200	...	...	1 6 0	...
1	Cotton	100	250	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
6	Jaggery	16	39	300	...	...	2 14 3	...
1	Skin	700	1,100	1,200	...	...	1 6 0	...
1	Sugar	4	24	30	...	...	0 8 6	...
2	Spice	213	1,500	505	...	...	3 15 0	..
1	Bamboos, No. 1225 ...	......	......	100	...	...	4 2 3	...
1	Fishes	2	3	20	...	...	0 2 3	...
1	Sand	50	10	75	...	.	0 8 3	...
2,067	Total ...	57,803	98,482	1,68,056	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2
959	Total of same month last year	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Timber rafts, No. 125.	......	......	......	...	...	18 15 3	...
	Passengers, No. 741 ...	......	......	......	...	..	24 9 6	..
...	Total ...	......	......	......	...	..	43 8 9	...
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	128 3 6	...
2,067	Grand Total ...	57,803	98,482	1,68,056	6,002	95,652	1,660 9 6	...
959	Grand Total of same month last year ...	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
... (each cargo row)		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
..	(Total)	......	......	......	..	...	......	...
...	(Total of same month last year)	......	......	......	...	..	......	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
..	(Timber rafts)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
..	(Passengers)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	(Total)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	(Total of same month last year)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	(Grand Total)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...	(Grand Total of same month last year)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2,067	Local	57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2	A ton of goods was carried on the average 16 miles during the month.
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
2,067		57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2	
959		29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2	
...	Local	......	......	......	......	43 8 9	...	
...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
...		......	......	......	......	43 8 9	...	
...		......	......	......	......	128 3 6	...	
2,067		57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,660 9 6	...	
959		29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76.		Tollage of the Year 1874-75.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Circle.					
Kendraparah	1,219 10 4	7,768 6 6	1,981 3 8	9,447 10 4	
High Level Section I	245 1 5	2,301 7 3	194 4 10	1,777 5 10	
Taldundah	97 15 6	793 0 11	128 3 8	531 5 6	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,562 11 3	10,862 14 8	2,303 12 2	11,756 5 8	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,776 2 3	38,218 15 8	1,116 4 0	36,984 9 7	
Tidal	1,660 9 6	21,576 9 0	1,199 12 3	50,458 5 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	5,436 11 9	59,795 8 8	2,316 0 3	87,442 15 1	
Grand Total ...	6,999 7 0	70,658 7 4	4,619 12 5	99,199 4 9	

G. A. Searle, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th February 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 12th February 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	35,868½	25,792 1 0	2,364 5 6	1,01,723 34	27,094 6 4	2,483 13 0	4,847 18 6
Or per mile of railway	227	162 15 9	14 18 10	642 32	171 3 5	15 13 10	30 12 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	184,538½	1,34,190 5 8	12,300 15 7	6,27,591 12	1,53,676 11 9	14,087 0 8	26,387 16 3
Total for 7 weeks ...	220,407	1,59,982 6 3	14,665 1 1	7,29,315 6	1,80,771 2 1	16,570 13 8	31,235 14 9
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,114	25,049 12 5	2,296 4 7	1,64,719 24	33,116 7 3	3,035 13 6	5,331 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	197	158 4 8	14 10 2	1,040 35	209 4 3	19 3 8	33 13 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	210,713	1,45,886 9 8	13,372 18 9	9,85,607 26	1,95,603 7 10	17,930 15 7	31,303 14 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	1,26,337	*1,58,868 4 3	14,562 18 6	10,72,069 0	4,55,391 14 6	41,790 1 10	56,353 0 4	†47,930¾	†77,389	125,319¾
Or per mile of railway	......	124 2 3	11 7 7	......	356 3 9	32 13 1	44 0 8	......	......	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	782,498	15,75,702 11 3	144,439 8 3	60,40,941 0	24,47,051 8 9	224,313 1 2	368,752 9 5	292,718¼	481,315	774,033¼
Total for 7 weeks	9,08,835	17,34,570 15 6	159,002 6 9	71,13,037 0	29,02,043 7 3	266,103 3 0	425,105 9 9	340,649	558,704	899,353
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,400½	1,79,754 3 1	16,477 9 4	9,91,049 30	3,98,520 3 6	36,531 0 5	53,008 9 9	43,248	75,166	118,414
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year .	......	140 7 4	12 17 6	......	311 6 6	28 10 11	41 8 5	......	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,29,101	12,13,042 15 0	111,195 12 0	67,99,781 0	28,67,155 2 3	262,822 11 2	374,018 3 2	303,938	537,015	840,953

* Deducted Rs. 40,000 being difference between approximate and audited returns to week ended 22nd January 1876.

† Added miles 3,866¾ to Coaching and 6,802¼ to Merchandise, less included in week ended 22nd January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,159½	20,728 14 6	1,900 3 0	93,706 10	24,085 15 6	2,262 17 7	4,163 0 7	* 5,547½	*4,988½	10,536
Or per mile of railway	......	92 10 4	8 9 10	....	110 5 3	10 2 3	18 12 1	......	......	......
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	41,247	1,26,617 0 6	11,609 6 3	6,09,615 0	1,35,298 5 0	12,402 6 11	24,011 13 2	26,489¾	35,784	62,273¾
Total for 7 weeks	47,406½	1,47,375 15 0	13,509 9 3	7,03,321 10	1,59,984 4 6	14,665 4 6	28,174 13 9	32,037¼	40,772½	72,809¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,083	32,079 7 3	2,940 12 4	1,00,827 0	31,024 13 0	2,843 18 10	5,784 11 2	5,507	6,465	11,972
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ..	......	143 5 11	13 2 10	......	188 10 7	12 14 8	25 17 1	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	39,794	1,36,078 3 8	12,473 16 8	7,05,762 10	2,01,040 13 0	18,428 14 10	30,902 11 6	32,875	41,951	74,826

* Added miles 627 to Coaching and deducted 348¾ from Merchandise, less and excess included in week ended 22nd January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,170	1,492 0 0	149 4 0	19,901 0	645 0 0	64 10 0	213 14 0
Or per mile of railway	399	53 0 0	5 6 0	711 0	23 0 0	2 6 0	7 12 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	68,793	9,095 0 0	909 10 0	1,16,267 0	3,628 0 0	362 16 0	1,272 6 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	79,963	10,587 0 0	1,058 14 0	1,36,168 0	4,273 0 0	427 6 0	1,486 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,311½	1,371 1 6	137 2 2	22,200 0	766 14 0	76 13 9	213 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	368	48 15 6	4 17 11	793 7	27 6 2	2 14 9	7 12 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72,901½	9,243 2 6	924 6 4	1,25,871 30	4,334 0 9	433 8 1	1,357 14 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,215	1,038 0 0	103 16 0	20,253 0	1,393 0 0	139 6 0	243 2 0
Or per mile of railway	81	38 0 0	3 16 0	743 0	51 0 0	5 2 0	8 18 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	12,298	6,344 0 0	634 8 0	58,341 0	4,756 0 0	475 12 0	1,110 0 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	14,513	7,382 0 0	738 4 0	78,594 0	6,149 0 0	614 18 0	1,353 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,584½	1,089 0 9	108 18 1	12,086 20	859 15 0	85 19 11	194 18 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	58	39 15 5	3 19 11	443 21	31 8 11	3 3 1	7 3 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,396	8,438 14 11	843 17 10	47,543 30	3,841 0 0	384 2 0	1,227 19 10

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Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Feb. 22	6 Plates Iron, S. & Co.	Order ...	Arethusa.
" 26	5 Cases, 163 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	City of Mecca.
" 26	1 Case, A and R E in a block, Delhi below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, B in a diamond, C L outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	4 Castings, B, with S. J. F. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Bale, B N in a triangle, L D outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	11 Cases, C in a triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	3 Packages, C J M, with Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	11 Cases, C in a circle, P L outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Bale, C K in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, a diamond with 1, 8, 7, 5, outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	2 Packages, D C M in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Cask, 117 in a diamond, D D S S outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Bale, D in a diamond, D D C outside... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, E D, with R below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, E Y in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, 2 H M Delhi, separated by a cross ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	2 Pieces Pig Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, J. B. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	2 Cases, M L B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, M M C in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, M M in a diamond, or no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Cask, Dr. Rodk. McLeod, care of Colvin, Cowie & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	6 Casks, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	12 Casks, P in a diamond, T below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	2 Cases, R R	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	6 Cases, S M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	5 Cases, S in a diamond, H T W outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Cask, S in a circle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	3 Cases, Shah	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, S in a diamond, S. D. & Co. below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 26	2 Cases, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	7 Packages, U R D in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	15 Cases, Dr. Watson, care of Colvin, Cowie & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Case, W D in a diamond, 3 below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	5 Sample Parcels, B N in a triangle, L top, or Lyall, Rennie & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, H, with W. M. R. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, S in a diamond, T W below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, C in a diamond & B in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, Lallamull & Semgamull	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, Lockenauth, Ramsarrem Dass ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 26	1 Sample, Kisherrarian & Lulloomul	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 28th February 1876. (616—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 24th February 1876.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For 7 weeks ending 17th February 1876	2,951 0 3	2,691 0 3	3,388 12 9	2,879 2 6	11,909 15 9	
For the week ending 24th February 1876	409 11 9	376 3 0	480 0 0	384 2 6	1,650 1 3	
Total ..	3,360 12 0	3,067 3 3	3,868 12 9	3,263 5 0	13,560 1 0	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 28th February 1876. (615—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,780	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,37,06,733 5 11; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 1,78,74,392 15 3	3,15,81,126	5	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,55,67,744	0	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	9,14,451	3	1
Sundries	5,45,630	14	9
Total ...	8,25,11,632	4	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,00,229	8	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	69,20,682	6	2
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	31,49,247	6	5
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,78,83,256	2	0
Dead Stock	10,68,688	11	3
Stamps	12,826	2	0
Balances with other banks	3,45,881	0	5
Sundries	1,72,030	7	3
Bullion	17,866	1	7
	4,57,70,707	13	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,19,98,628 15 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 2,47,42,295 8 1	3,67,40,924	7	1
Total ...	8,25,11,632	4	2

By order of the Directors.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 24th February 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(608—1)

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin.
364	L 68—87789	100	Doorgaprosad Datta Barna.
365	L 50—90885	100	Mr. Argles.
367	L 67—19899	50	Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—01794	10	Govendra Chundra Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Shosibhoosen Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox.
373	L 61—00870	10	Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Behary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Dindoyal Pramanick.
377	L 51—00670	100	Russick Lal Mullick.
378	L 70—11792	1,000	Hurro Mohun Dass and Kristo Lal Dass.
	L 69—63716	100	
	„ —63717	100	
	„ —63718	100	
	„ —63719	100	
	„ —63720	100	
	„ —27947	100	
	„ —33017	100	
	„ —54414	100	
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdool Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	„ —21388	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
443	A 68—83743	10	Messrs. Kerr Turruck & Co.
444	L 60—57013	10	Mrs. M. Adams.
445	A 59—55043	100	Roghoonath Bocksie.
446	L 17—23573	5	Prosono Coomer Sandal.
447	L 5—60103	10	Shoshi Bhoosen Chatterjee.
448	L 59—52085	10	The Post-Master-General, N. W. Provinces.
449	L 62—43703	10	Woomachurn Banerjee
	L 22—46746	5	
450	L 21—55496	5	Modhusooden Sen.
451	L 13—21483	20	Bisto Churn Mittra.
452	L 51—83117	100	Bhai Huzurah Singh.
453	L 66—05269	50	A. S. Pearce.
	A 95—21068	10	
	L 44—42769	10	
	L 61—87923	10	
454	L 49—38300	50	Mahomed Wazeer.
	L 66—46949	50	
455	L 61—73907	10	D. A Pinto.
	„ —73909	10	
	„ —73908	10	
	L 69—05248	100	
456	L 52—18780	500	The District Supdt. of Police, Barabanki.
457	L 63—02416	20	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co.
	L 64—92765	20	
458	L 68—85533	100	Sheekhur Chunder Rakhacha.
459	L 43—73757	10	Nubee Bux.
460	L 60—33659	10	Khetter Nath Mookerjee.
	L 23—44133	5	
461	L 77—27167	20	Monendro Nath Bose.
462	L 64—65947	20	Kajkristo Mookerjee.
	L 22—90311	5	
463	L 40—13312	10	Nillambor Dutt.
464	L 42—95955	10	Syed Ziaoolla.
465	L 33—09555	10	Monmohun Lal.
466	L 49—21364	50	Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co.
467	L 69—15728	100	Gardhari Lall and Monohur Lall.
468	A 21—16135	10	Janoky Nath Paul.
	„ —16136	10	
469	L 10—24285	5	William Thomas.
	„ —24281	5	
470	L 44—61909	10	Dhonunjoy Jana.
471	L 64—65592	20	Raj Coomer Mookerjee.
	„ —60670	20	
	„ —16217	20	
	„ —42881	20	
	L 23—33826	5	
	„ —33825	5	
472	A 27—83957	20	J. Maxwell.
	„ —63458	20	
473	L 45—02153	20	G. T. Peppe.
447	L 46—73181	20	Mohendro Nath Bose.
475	L 23—47915	5	Umes Chundra Ganguly.
476	L 43—88819	10	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	L 60—34341	10	
	L 42—39272	10	
	L 60—58208	10	
	„ —15799	10	
	L 44—09179	10	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Complaint.
		Rs.	
476	L 5—78667	10	Messrs. K. N. Mitter & Co.
	L 57—28211	10	
	L 6—78544	10	
	L 42—35718	10	
	L 59—67438	10	
	L 65—67577	20	
	L 65—58871	20	
	L 64—05706	20	
	L 43—41845	10	
	L 43—23112	10	
	L 61—23831	10	
477	L 44—39701	10	Ram Gopal Bagchi.
478	L 40—09311	10	Captain A. P. Garnett.
479	L 23—55463	5	Jotoo Singh.
480	A 96—45357	10	Gopaul Chunder Dass.
	„ —45354	10	
	L 23—36775	5	
481	L 65—15732	20	Atal Chunder Shaw.
482	L 23—03343	5	Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.
483	L 49—95118	50	Jowaher Lal.
484	L 77—51773	20	G. R. Clarke.
	L 34—52625	10	
	L 61—65684	10	
	„ —05423	10	
485	L 20—21349	5	C. N. Jefferies.
486	A 8—23399	10	Dena Nath Roy.
487	L 41—27229	10	R. deDombal.
	L 65—94152	20	
488	L 61—46213	10	E. F. May.
	„ —59530	10	
	L 12—27869	20	
489	L 3—58733	10	W. M. Taylor.
490	A 50—17206	10	G. G. Smith.
	„ —29849	10	
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois deSaran.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lt. J. C. Kinchant.
493	L 61—96968	20	Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton.
	„ —04953	100	
	„ —04954	100	
	„ —04955	100	
	„ —04956	100	
	„ —04957	100	
	„ —04958	100	
	„ —04959	100	
	„ —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	
496	L 9—37900	5	Huroprosono Torufdar.
	„ —37901	5	
497	L 36—86716	20	Jogendra Chunder Choudhury.
	L 45—73812	20	
498	A 96—79165	10	Ganga Nath Moulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.
500	L 64—54464	20	Dwarka Nath Ganguly.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Jogendra Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Modoo Sooden Ghose.
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill.
505	L 69—21074	100	Kristo Lal Dass.
	„ —45867	100	
	„ —31517	100	
	L 68—19280	100	
506	L 60—54261	10	Lt. W. Thring, R. A.
	„ —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Kally Kishore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lt. E. H. Bingham.
	„ —33112	5	
	„ —33113	5	
	„ —33114	5	
	„ —33115	5	
	„ —33116	5	
509	L 14—07046	20	Jodu Nath Bose.
221	L 14—01195 / „ —01443	20	Nundo Lall Goorjio.
	A 98—65646 / „ —65645	10	
	L 11—00579 / „ —00576	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
222	A 95—99873 / „ —99874	10	Kader Nath Ganguly.
	L 40—10676 / „ —10677	10	
223	L 2—56307 / „ —56309	10	Bunseedhur Khettry.
224	L 4—31746 / „ —31749	10	The Chief Pay-Master, E. I. Railway, Calcutta.
	L 1—83825 / L 4 88366	10	
	L 45—67963 / „ —67965	20	
	L 44—27016 / „ —27015	10	
	L 45—47407 / „ —47405	20	
	L 22—14737 / „ —14732	5	
	L 22—12246 / „ —12245	5	
	L 22—14665 / „ —14664	5	
225	L 60—81379 / L 57—38699	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
226	L 20—95240 / „ —77634	5	F. J. L. Lyell.
227	L 20—38761 / „ —38762	5	Hury Mohun Ghall.
228	L 20—37449 / „ —37448	5	L. O. Vogel.
229	L 63—07063 / „ —07064	20	E. W. S. Login.
230	L 58—56932 / „ —56930	10	Jonoky Nath Chatterjee.
231	L 63—56766 / „ —56772	20	Nilmani Ganguli.
232	L 63—93083 / „ —93089	20	Koonnee Lall.
233	L 40—62552 / „ —62551	10	Hafiz Ali.
234	L 64—47792 / „ —47793	20	Nundo Lal Kur.
235	L 62—02287 / „ —02286	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
236	L 22—75558 / „ —75559	5	Kallykissore Mookerjee.
237	L 23—17604 / „ —17640	5	Troylucko Nath Paul.
238	A 81—46910 / „ —46904	20	Pearybullub Burman.
239	L 57—36829 / „ —36826	10	Amir Ali.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 29th February* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.		Ships.
1 Case Cartridges, W. H. Preston.	At Moyapore Magazine.	King Arthur.
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [Z] 1-100		Yorkshire.
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [255].		Ditto.
200 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [327].		Ditto.
1 Qr. Box Gunpowder RTC		Ditto.
1 Case Ammunition, R. C. Russell.		Sea Gull.
39 Pieces Brass, 4 Nuts, 1 Bundle Cash	no mark ...	Hindostan.
1 Bag, no mark ...		Argyle.
4 Packages, Lieut.-Col. A. Cory.		Bokhara.
1 Case, R. V. Stoney, care of Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.		Ditto.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 18th March 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 26th February 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the purchasers of the undermentioned lots of waste land situated within the district of Chittagong Hill Tracts, having failed to pay the balance of purchase-money and interest due on account thereof on the latest date, the 31st January 1876, the said lots will be put up to public sale on the 1st March 1876, in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Rangamatee, under the provisions of Act XI of 1859, Section 6, for recovery of the arrears in the manner prescribed in the said Act on account of and at the risk of the defaulters:—

(1.) No. of lot 26A. Area 1,900 acres.
Recorded proprietor, Mr. R. Blechynden.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	4,275	0	0
Interest due up to 15th May 1876 ...	3,812	14	7
Total	8,087	14	7

Boundaries.

North.—Ghagranullah for one mile and 800 yards of its length before it crosses the western boundary of the Hill Tracts.

South.—The Blick Chura for a distance of 1,100 yards before it crosses the western boundary of Hill Tracts.

East.—A line joining the extremities towards the east of the northern and southern boundaries above specified.

West.—Boundary of the Hill Tracts towards the west.

(2.) No. of lot 44. Area 2,500 acres.
Recorded proprietor, Mr. J. C. Batchelor.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of purchase-money ...	5,625	0	0
Interest due up to the 15th May 1875...	5,061	6	4
Total ...	10,686	6	4

Boundaries.

North.—By the Joogni and Dubia Churra and a line joining their sources.

West and South.—By the boundary between the Hill Tracts and zillah Chittagong.

East.—By Hulda and Kalapania streams.

A. W. B. POWER, *Offg. Dy. Commr.*

Notice.

APPLICANTS for the post of Serishtadar in the office of the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division are hereby informed that the appointment has been filled up.

R. F. RAMPINI, *for Commissioner.*

Notice.

WANTED the services of a Canoongoe for the Rungpore district for settlement work, with prospects of permanency. The salary is Rs. 25 per mensem. Candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination will be preferrred.

E. G. GLAZIER, *Offg. Collector.*

Notice.

WANTED two Clerks for the Office of the Commissioner of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar. Salary Rs. 30 and 25 per mensem. Candidates are requested to apply at once.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.,
Julpiguri, the 25th February 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of Canoongoe of this district has fallen vacant. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 25 per month. Preference will be given to the candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination. Applications, with copies of testimonials of past services, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th April next.

L. B. B. KING, *Offg. Collector.*
MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 24th February 1876.

UNDER instructions from the Officiating Collector of Customs, Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. will sell by auction, to the highest bidder, at 1 P.M. on Friday, the 3rd instant, in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms—

J. A. and Co., 12 cases light pressed Golden Leaf Tobacco ex. *City of Oxford*, taken over under the provisions of secton 27, Act VI 1863.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*
CUSTOM HOUSE, the 28th February 1876.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 10th March 1876, on account of the Hindoo Festival Dolejuttra, in conformity with Government Notification No. 3464 of 29th October 1867.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE, *Secretary & Treasurer.*
The 28th February 1876. (617—1)

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest of the estate of the late Lewis Wilton Dover, deceased, in the firm of Thomas Smith & Company, ceases as from this date, and that all outstandings due to the late firm will be received by the undersigned, the surviving member of the firm, to whom also all claims against the late firm should be sent in for registration.

166, DHURRUMTOLLAH, T. SMITH.
The 21st February 1876. (606—2)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late Michel Kain, who was killed while riding in a steeple-chase at Barrackpore on the 1st instant, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same. Creditors of and debtors to the estate are requested to apply to this Court within one month.

A. T. MACLEAN, *District Judge.*
ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS, JUDGE'S COURT,
The 22nd February 1876. (607—3)

Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking on *durputnee* the one-fifth share of the *putnee talooks* named *lots Mandra* and *Kooshmooree* (লাট মান্দ্রা ও লাট কুষমুড়ি), both situated in the district of Burdwan, in the zemindaree of His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, and the family dwelling-house in Chinsurah, in the district of Hooghly, all standing *benamee* in the name of Sreemutty Santomoney Dossee, the second widow of our deceased father, the late Sat Cowrie Seal, of Chinsurah, aforesaid. The *ryots* of the said *Talooks*, and the *Gomastas*, are also hereby cautioned against paying her any rents on *dakillas*, or receipts, bearing the said Sreemutty Santomoney Dossee's signature or seal. The only registered seal or stamp in the name of Santomoney Dossee is missing. The whole of the property mentioned above belongs to the undersigned, and claims are now filed in the Civil Court.

BEJOY GOPAL SEAL.
NOLITA MOHUN SEAL.
CHINSURAH, the 14th February 1876. (597—2)

Lost.

IN the Subordinate Judge's Cutcherry at Burdwan, five Government Securities, the property of the undernamed—

DIJO PROSUNNO SIRKER.

One Note, No. 033134 / 325379	of the 4 per cent. loan of the 1st May 1865.	for Rs.	2,000
One Note, No. 032989—	of ditto ditto.	„	500
One Note, No. 035850 / 3105	of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st February 1843.	„	500
One Note, No. 035851 / 13612	of ditto ditto	„	1,000
One Note, No. 029381 / 27855	of the 4 per cent. loan of 30th June 1854.	„	1,000

(581—3)

Great Eastern Hotel Wine & General Purveying Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. this day, Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, at No. 1, Old Court House Street, for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. C. H. Ogburne, resigned.

A. CUMMING, *Secretary*.

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1876. (613—1)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Monday, the 6th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, passing the Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries*.

CALCUTTA, the 25th February 1875. (609—1)

Ramgurh Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Ramgurh Company, Limited, held pursuant to advertisement on the 24th February 1876, at 3 P.M.

PRESENT:

N. Macmichael, Esq., *in the Chair*.

John Mackinnon, Esq., W. P. Alexander, Esq., W. Mackinnon, Esq., P. Mackinnon, Esq., P. Hall, Esq., and D. Mackinnon, Esq., by their Attorney, N. Macmichael, Esq.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, and the Directors' report having been held as read, the following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"That the Directors report be received and adopted, and the accounts submitted be passed as correct.

"That the Dividend recommended by the Directors in their report be declared payable on and after the 24th February 1876.

"That Messrs. John Mackinnon, W. P. Alexander, and D. Mackinnon be elected Directors for the current year.

"That Messrs. W. H. Cogswell and H. W. I. Wood be elected Auditors for the current year."

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

N. MACMICHAEL, *Chairman*.

(618—1.)

Equitable Coal Company, "Limited."

AT the Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Equitable Coal Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Lyon's Range, on Monday, the 28th February 1876, noon.

PRESENT:

N. Macmichael, Esq., *Chairman*.

J. M. Hall, Esq.
D. Mackinnon, Esq.
P. Hall, Esq.
} By their Attorney, N. Macmichael, Esq.

J. Martin, Esq.
E. Shearin, Esq.
J. Mackinnon, Esq.
D. Macneill, Esq. By his Attorney, J. Mackinnon, Esq.
G. Stanford, Esq.
J. Williams, Esq.

The advertisement calling the Meeting having been read—

It was proposed by G. Stanford, Esq.,

Seconded by D. Macneill, Esq., by his Attorney, J. Mackinnon, Esq.,

That the Directors' report and accounts for the half-year ended December 31st, 1875, be received and passed as correct.

Proposed by E. Shearin, Esq.,

Seconded by G. Stanford, Esq.,

That the sum of Rs. 2,437-13-9, at credit of profit and loss account for the half-year ended 31st December 1875, be carried forward to credit of the following half-year.

Proposed by J. Mackinnon, Esq.,

Seconded by J. M. Hall, Esq., by his Attorney, N. Macmichael, Esq.,

That the following gentlemen be reappointed Directors of the Company for the current year, viz.:—

N. Macmichael, Esq.
J. Martin, Esq.
E. Shearin, Esq.

Proposed by J. Martin, Esq.,

Seconded by G. Stanford, Esq.,

That Mr. Richard Blechynden be reappointed Auditor of the Company for the current year.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the Meeting separated.

N. MACMICHAEL, *Chairman*.

(619—1.)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 416 of 1870, [wherein Sreemutty Nittocally Dabee is plaintiff and Prosono Chunder Chatterjee and another are defendants,] the creditors of Ramrutton Banerjee, deceased, late of Ramkant Bose's Lane, Baug Bazar, in Calcutta, who died on or about the month of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, are, on or before the twenty-fifth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Mr. Justice Macpherson, in the Court House, on Saturday, the eighth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims. R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar*.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 10th February 1876. (598—2)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 706 of 1873, (wherein Brojonauth Pyne, of No. 35, Chunam Gully, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Sremutty Kadumbinee Dossee and others are the defendants,) and dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Nittanund Mullick, late of Bhobany Churn Dutt's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or of his estate, are, on or before the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Justice Pontifex, in the Court House, on Saturday, the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the day and time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims. R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar*.

Carruthers, Attorney for the infant defendant, Boly Chand Mullick.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (611—4)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 603 of 1874, (wherein Woozeerunnessa Bibee, of No. 141, Musjeedbarry Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, sister and heiress of Koomeruddeen Mohamed, deceased, is plaintiff, and Azeemunnessa Bibee, also of No. 141, Musjeedbaree Street, Durjeeparah, in the Town of Calcutta, and Shazedunnessa Bibee of Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, widow and heiress of the said Koomooruddeen Mohamed, deceased, are defendants,) the creditors of Sudderuddeen Mohamed, Banoo Bibee, and Komurruddeen Mohamed respectively, late of Musjeedbarree Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, who died respectively in the years 1837, 1873, and 1874, are, on or before Saturday, the 15th of April 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the High Court (Original Jurisdiction) on Saturday, the 29th day of April 1876, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

POORNOO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, *Defendant's Attorney.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 22nd February 1876. (610—3)

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundered and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866,
and
In the matter of the Corinthian Theatre Company, "Limited."

THE High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, has, by an order dated the 24th day of February 1876, appointed Mr. William Nicholls of No. 8, Old Court House Street, in Calcutta, a member of the firm of Messrs. Nicholls and Company, to be Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company. The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 18th day of March 1876 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to William Nicholls, abovenamed, the Official Liquidator of the said Company; and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the High Court aforesaid on the day hereinafter specified, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. The 25th day of March 1876, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims, and for settling the list of the contributories of the abovenamed Company to be made out by the Official Liquidator. If no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid, the said list of contributories will be settled, including therein the persons whose names shall have been inserted in such list by the said Official Liquidator. Dated this 26th day of February 1876.

(614—1) R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of JOHANNES CATCHICK MICHAEL, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 19th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd day of February 1876.

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALEXANDER FERRIER, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALEXANDER FERRIER, lately of No. 9, Nunkoo Jemadar's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, but at present a prisoner for debt in the Presidency Jail in Calcutta, lately carrying on business as a silk manufacturer in the "Culumsole" Silk Concern in the district of Midnapore, and afterwards as a broker in the Town of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 25th day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALEXANDER FERRIER, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 25th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of ESA HADJEE AHMED, of No. 35, Armenian Street, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as merchant and cargo-boat proprietor, under the name and style of Mahomed Abdoolla Hadjee Ahmed, and lately carrying on business as merchant and agent, under the name and style of Esa Hadjee Ahmed, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of CORNELIUS CHEEVER BANCROFT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 22nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co.. *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 29th day of February 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office:—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to P.M.
Oolooboriah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours:—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days:—

1st Delivery	8	A.M.
2nd ditto	12-30	P.M.
3rd ditto	4	P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery	at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto	at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 P.M.	1st Mar.	From Bombay.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ...	7 "	1st "	*Khandalla.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America ...	7 "	4th "	From Bombay.
Akyab ...	7 "	5th "	*Busheer.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 "	5th "	*Burmah.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 "	7th "	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 "	8th "	*Indus.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 3rd instant.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 2nd idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 29th February 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th February 1876.

All Omalissima, Sigr.
Allan Hume, Messrs. and Co.
Allpress, Mrs.
Amson, Major-Genl.
Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baines, Cap. J. E.
Baines, Mrs.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Barton, Mrs.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Blair, Col. R.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bowie, W.
Brewer, W. J
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Campbell, Mrs. Eva.
Chambers, Major.
Christie, Miss.
Cowell, Mrs. H.
Creagh, Surgeon-Major.
Cross, Shaw.
Crowdy, Mrs.
Cunnison, James.
Curranee, Messrs. N. V. and Co.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Day, Major.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Dickson, Mrs. C. B.
Doig, Mrs.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
Eastwood, J.
Edgar, T.
Enerer, C.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Forbes, Major J. G.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Gibbons, H.
Graham, Mrs. C.
Grant, E. K.
Green, S. A.
Green, R. E.
Green, G. E.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 29th February 1876.

Grinzelar, Miss. A. M.
Good, Coll. J. V.
Gopaul Lall Mitter.
Grobb, Julius.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Harward, Col. T. N.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Higgs, W. H.
Hill, Lt.-Col. G. M.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hope, Col.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Huey, Captn. W. H.
Humphrey, Capt. T. B.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jackson, J. M.
Johns, Miss.
Johnson, Lt. F. G.
Johnson, Surg.-Major W. H.
Junne, Miss.
Keyes, Mrs.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Lee, Mrs. Dr.
Lingham, E. G.
Luckee Narain Genand.
Luder, Hermann.
Lushington, H. V.
MacCarthy, C.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Madden, Mrs.
Madge, D. C.
Maitland, R. K.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKae, Mrs. Mary.
McKenzie, A.
Molesworth, G. L.
Molesworth, G. L.
Money, Lt. G. E.
Money, Captain.
Monte, C.
Mooney, L. H.
Moore, Dr.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Nutt, Captn. H. L.
O'Kane, Miss.
Ozzard, H. H.
Parkar, J.
Pearce, Mrs. L.
Pearce, G. S.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. F. D.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Porter, William.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richard, Charles.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Saroda Prasad Samonto,
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Shireore, K. Z.
Shoobul Ch. Dass.
Sinaes, Miss. A. L.
Sladen, Capt. W. D.
Smith, Miss A. C.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stainfeld, Col. H. H.
Stevenson, A. J.
Strange, W. S.
Supt. Genl. Vaccination (Punjab.)
Swinden, W. B.
Taylor, W. V. G.
Thompson, H. S.
Timms, Mr. C. H.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Turnbull, Thomas.
Walters, Charles.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. and Co.
White, C. Æ.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Appleby, Geo.
"B."
Bailey, F.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Bertram, Miss Mary.
Blund, James.
Brooke, J. J.
Brown, James.
Buckley, Herbert.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Henry.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Cutting, Miss Emma.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Halfeide, R. H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Henderson, W.
Henty, G. A.
Irvin, R.
James, C. F.
Lange, Charles.
Leonard, C.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
Mackintosh, H.
McConnell, K. J.
McInnes, J. D.
McLauchlin, A.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillis,p James.
Plummer, J. E.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Russell, A. E.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smithers, James.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Smith, G. A.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thomas, H. P.
Thuey, A.
Vice, C. F.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.
Widgery, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Mooney, L. H.
The Engineer Department of the Colonial Government.
Welner, Capt.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Bolsa de. Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

Parcels.

Fosbery, Major, R.A. (R.A.)
Haslam, F.
Meen Bahadoor Rana.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 25th February 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	8	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles*	2	1
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed.	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed.	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	Closed.	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	3

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 28th February 1876, above zero, 1 feet 4 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 28th February 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE first Part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set.

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

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For the Calcutta Series...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
„ Madras Series ...	„ 8	„ 9
„ Bombay Series...	„ 8	„ 9
„ Allahabad Series	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	... 45	„ 50

The Price of each part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following:—

	Rs.	A.
For a part of the Calcutta Series ...	3	8
„ „ Madras Series ...	1	0
„ „ Bombay Series ...	1	0
„ „ Allahabad Series ...	1	0
Complete set	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta;
„ Thacker, Vining and Co.,
„ Higginbotham and Co., Madras;
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay;
The Government Book Depôt, Allahabad.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

☞ The following books may be had from the office of Superintendent, Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street. No orders can be attended to, unless accompanied by a remittance. When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every rupee's worth of stamp for discount in exchanging them for cash. Service labels are not received.

Books required on the public service are only supplied when authorized by the Department under whose orders they are published.

Now ready,

32mo. super royal, with numerous plates, roan morocco and clasp, lettered.

Carbine and Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction; also Regulations regarding Ranges, Appliances, Arms, and Ammunition, &c., for the Cavalry and Infantry of the Native Army in India. Revised 1875. *Price, Rs.* 2-4; *packing and postage*, 4 *annas*.

Just published—revised edition.

Vanilla: its cultivation in India; by J. E. O'Connor. *Price*, 8 *annas; postage*, 1 *anna*.

P. W. D. Classified List, corrected up to 1st October 1875. *Price Rs.* 2; *packing and postage*, 4 *annas*.

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th January 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

BRITISH BURMA LABOUR LAW, 1876.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

SECTIONS.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein under contracts of service; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The British Burma Labour Law, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

Repeal of Madras Act No. V of 1866, so far as it affects British Burma.

2. Madras Act No. V of 1866 *(to regulate the manner of engaging and contracting with Native inhabitants within any of the Districts subject to the Government of Fort St. George, for labour to be performed in any part of India beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Madras)* is repealed as to engagements hereafter made in the Presidency of Madras for labour to be performed in British Burma and as to the emigration of Natives of India from such Presidency to British Burma.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Chief Commissioner."

"Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Burma:

"Emigrants."

"Emigrants" and "emigration" respectively mean emigrants and emigration under this Act:

"Magistrate."

"Magistrate" means a Magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, or any Magistrate deputed by the Magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or labourers, or any Magistrate of Police for a Presidency Town:

"Immigrant."

"Immigrant" means any emigrant who has gone to British Burma in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of this Act.

PART II.

OF EMIGRATION.

Emigration Agents, Medical Inspectors and Depôts.

Appointment of Emigration Agent.

4. At every port of embarkation the Chief Commissioner shall, with the consent of the Local Government, appoint an Emigration Agent, to whom such remuneration shall be assigned as the Government of India may from time to time direct. Such Agent may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Appointment of Medical Inspector.

At every such port the Local Government shall appoint a competent person to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants, and such remuneration shall be assigned to him as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct. Such Medical Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Local Government.

Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector to be deemed public servants.

5. Every such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Duties of Agent.

6. In addition to the special duties hereinafter assigned to him, every such Emigration Agent shall—

(*a*) protect and aid with his advice all emigrants;

(*b*) cause, so far as he can, all provisions of this Act to be complied with;

(*c*) inspect on arrival all vessels bringing return emigrants to the port at which he is Agent;

(*d*) receive and enquire into the complaints (if any) of the treatment of such emigrants during the voyage and (if necessary) report thereon to the Local Government;

(*e*) aid and advise such returned emigrants when requested by them to do so.

Emigration Agent, &c., to give information to Medical Inspector.

7. Every Emigration Agent, and all persons in charge of, or employed in, any depôt or in any vessel licensed to carry emigrants as hereinafter provided, shall give the Medical Inspector every facility for making such inspections, examinations and surveys as may be necessary or proper under this Act, and shall afford him all such information as may be reasonably required by him.

Establishment of depôts for emigrants.

8. At each port of embarkation the Emigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for emigrants.

Recruiters.

Licensing of recruiters.

9. Each Emigration Agent shall license as many fit persons (whether servants of Government, of individuals or of companies) as he thinks necessary to be recruiters of labourers for British Burma.

Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain labourers from one or more districts to be named in the license.

Form of license.

10. The license granted to a recruiter, under section nine, may be in the form set forth in Schedule A hereto annexed.

No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year, and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the Emigration Agent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

Period for which it shall remain in force.

11. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any place other than a Presidency Town to engage or attempt to engage a Native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in any Presidency Town until his license has been countersigned by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Countersignature of Magistrate to recruiter's license.

12. No such officer shall countersign a recruiter's license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such enquiry as he thinks fit, that the licensee is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act.

License not to be countersigned until recruiter's fitness is ascertained.

If any officer who has countersigned a license afterwards finds reason to think that the licensee is by character or other cause unfitted to be a recruiter under this Act, he may require the licensee to produce the license and may cancel his signature; or he may, if he thinks fit, impound the license and send it to the Emigration Agent for cancellation.

Every such officer refusing to countersign a recruiter's license, or cancelling his signature, shall, without delay, report his refusal or cancellation and the grounds of it to the Emigration Agent to whose authority the recruiter is amenable.

Contracts and Registration and Journey to Depôts.

13. Any person desiring to emigrate under this Act may enter into a contract with a recruiter to proceed to British Burma and there serve for a fixed period of not more than three years from the date of his arrival at the port of debarkation.

Contract to be entered into with intending emigrant.

Every such contract shall be in writing and shall specify—

(*a*) The recruit's term of service:

(*b*) The number of days and hours which he is to work per week:

(*c*) His monthly wages in money:

(*d*) The persons (if any) intending to accompany him as his dependents:

(*e*) Where the contract is made on behalf of a particular employer, the name of such employer.

The monthly rate of wages shall in no case be less than seven rupees for an able-bodied male labourer.

No recruit shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals, and the necessities of daily life, shall not be considered as work.

No deduction shall be made from the wages of a recruit on account of the rest for one day in each week.

No emigrant shall be bound by the provisions of this Act unless he has entered into a contract in accordance with this section.

14. Every recruit who has entered into such a contract as aforesaid shall be brought by the recruiter before the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Local Government appoints in that behalf or, in default of such appointment, before such medical officer as the Magistrate directs.

Medical examination of intending emigrant.

The medical officer shall thereupon examine the recruit, and shall either reject him or shall certify that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to proceed to British Burma and to work there.

If it is intended that any persons shall accompany the recruit as his dependents, the recruiter shall also bring them before the medical officer for the purpose of obtaining certificates that they are in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to perform the journey to British Burma; and the medical officer shall examine the dependents and shall give or refuse certificates according to his opinion as to their fitness and ability.

Certificates shall be in the form set forth in Schedule B hereto annexed, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer such fee for each person examined as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

15. Every certified recruit and every accompanying dependent shall appear with the recruiter before a Magistrate in the district or Presidency Town within which the contract with the recruit was entered into.

Recruiter and emigrant to appear before Magistrate.

16. The Magistrate shall thereupon inspect the instrument of contract and the medical certificate of the recruit, and shall, apart from the recruiter, examine the recruit with reference to his contract,

Examination by Magistrate of emigrants under contract.

and if it appears that the recruit understands the nature of the contract he has entered into as regards the particulars specified in section thirteen, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the Magistrate shall register—

(*a*) the name, the father's name, and the age of such recruit;

(*b*) the name of the village or place in which he resides:

(*c*) the port of embarkation to which it is intended that he shall proceed:

(*d*) the several particulars specified in the instrument of contract made under section thirteen.

The recruit shall thereupon be deemed an emigrant under this Act.

If the Magistrate thinks that the recruit does not understand the nature of his contract, or has been induced to enter into it by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him, and record his reasons for such refusal.

17. On the appearance of any person claiming to be dependent on an emigrant, the Magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall, apart from the recruiter, examine such person if able to give intelligent answers to questions as to his dependence upon the emigrant whom he is about to accompany, and as to his willingness to accompany such emigrant.

Examination of dependents on emigrants.

If the Magistrate is satisfied as to the said dependence and willingness, he shall register the dependent as a dependent on such emigrant.

But if the Magistrate sees reason to doubt such dependence or willingness, he may refuse to register the alleged dependent, and, if so, shall record his reasons for such refusal.

Registration of emigrants.

18. The Magistrate shall furnish to every emigrant an authenticated copy on substantial paper of the matters registered under sections sixteen and seventeen.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the emigrant's instrument" or the "immigrant's instrument."

Another authenticated copy of the matters so registered, together with the original certificate of the medical officer, shall be forthwith forwarded by the Magistrate to the Emigration Agent at the port of embarkation to which the emigrant is about to proceed.

Registration-fee.

For each registration of a recruit under this Act, the recruiter shall pay to the officer making it a fee of eight annas.

Journey to depôt.

19. When the registration under this Act is completed, the emigrant and his dependents may be moved to the depôt at their port of embarkation.

Care of emigrants on journey to depôt.

20. The recruiter himself, or a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the Magistrate by whom such emigrants have been registered, shall accompany and take care of all emigrants and their dependents while journeying to the depôt.

The Magistrate shall give to every person so appointed a certificate under his signature, stating that he has been appointed to accompany and take care of certain emigrants during their journey to the depôt.

Every recruiter by whom any emigrant or dependent is forwarded to a depôt shall, throughout the journey, provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging.

Penalties for infringing provisions as to recruitment.

21. Whoever, being a duly licensed recruiter, removes for the purpose of emigration any recruit before the completion of such registration as aforesaid;

and whoever by means of intoxication, violence, fraud, false pretences or misrepresentation induces any Native of India to enter into a contract for labour to be performed in British Burma, or to proceed to or towards any seaport for the purpose of proceeding to British Burma without having entered into any contract;

and whoever wilfully neglects to supply any emigrant or dependent under his care with proper and sufficient food and lodging, or otherwise ill-treats such emigrant or dependent on his journey to the depôt;

and whoever forwards, sends or conveys any such emigrant or dependent with intent to contravene the provisions of this Act;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Procedure on arrival of Emigrants at Depôt.

Notice of arrival of emigrants at depôt to be given to Medical Inspector.

22. The Emigration Agent shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at the depôt of any emigrant, give to the Medical Inspector notice in writing of such arrival.

Medical Inspector to examine emigrants.

23. The copy of the matters so registered and the medical certificate of every emigrant forwarded to the Emigration Agent as provided by section eighteen, shall be shown to the Medical Inspector at the port of embarkation, and all emigrants and their dependents shall be examined by the Medical Inspector immediately after he receives notice of their arrival at the depôt.

Inspection of depôts.

24. The Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall also, at least once in every week, inspect the emigrants in the depôt, and examine into the state of the depôt and the manner in which the emigrants are therein lodged, fed, clothed and otherwise provided for and attended to.

Treatment of emigrant or dependent suffering from infectious disease.

25. It shall be the special duty of the Medical Inspector to take care that no emigrant or dependent is suffering from any disease calculated to be dangerous to his neighbours, and to isolate or to exclude from the depôt and from embarkation persons who are so suffering.

Any person so suffering may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

Emigration Agent to pay return expenses of rejected emigrants.

26. If the Medical Inspector has reason to think that any emigrant is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma, or detention in the depôt, would be dangerous to himself or others, or that he is unfit for labour in British Burma, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent; and in case any emigrant is in such a state of health as aforesaid, the Emigration Agent shall pay to such emigrant such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered:

And any emigrant who, from his state of health, is, in the opinion of the Medical Inspector, unfit to undertake such journey, shall be entitled to be fed, lodged and attended to at the port of embarkation at the expense of the Emigration Agent, until he is reported by the Medical Inspector fit to undertake such journey.

Return expenses of dependents.

27. If a dependent has accompanied such emigrant, the Emigration Agent shall pay such sum as is necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered, as well as to feed and lodge him during the detention (if any) of the emigrant in the depôt.

Procedure where dependent is dangerously ill.

28. If the Medical Inspector sees reason to think that any dependent is in such a state of health that his journey to British Burma or his detention in the depôt would be dangerous to himself or others, he shall so certify to the Emigration Agent;

and thereupon the emigrant to whom such dependent is attached shall be entitled, if he so wishes, to return as if he himself had been certified to be unfit to proceed under section twenty-six.

If the emigrant still desires to proceed, then the dependent shall be kept and be returned to the place at which he was registered as if he were an emigrant falling under section twenty-six.

Countersignature by Medical Inspector where emigrant or dependent is passed by him.

29. If the Medical Inspector sees no reason to certify in the manner provided in section twenty-six or section twenty-eight of any emigrant or dependent, he shall countersign the copy of the emigrant's instrument which is in the possession of the Emigration Agent.

Procedure in case of ill-treatment on journey.

30. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant or dependent at the depôt, it appear that he has suffered any ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide him with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to the depôt, the Local Government or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf may order the Emigration Agent to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation.

Ratification of contracts of emigrants passed by Medical Inspector.

31. When the copy of an emigrant's instrument has been countersigned by the Medical Inspector under section twenty-nine, the Emigration Agent shall ratify the contract into which the emigrant has entered, by countersigning the emigrant's instrument and the authenticated copy thereof forwarded to the Emigration Agent under section eighteen.

Registration of contracts.

32. A copy of every such instrument shall be entered in a register to be kept by the Emigration Agent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry authenticated by himself shall be forwarded by him to the Immigration Agent at the port of debarkation.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to produce instrument.

33. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to produce his instrument when required by the Emigration Agent, or in any respect to comply with the terms of his contract, shall be punished with a fine equal in amount to the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment which may extend to two months, and such emigrant may forthwith be discharged from the depôt.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent that reasonable cause for refusing to produce the emigrant's instrument has not been shown, shall be admissible as *primâ facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section.

A certificate signed by the Emigration Agent, stating the cost incurred in engaging, registering and conveying the emigrant to the depôt, shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of such cost.

Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the Emigration Agent.

Procedure if Agent neglects to ratify contract.

34. If within thirty days after the arrival at a depôt of any emigrant, the Emigration Agent does not offer to ratify such contract in manner aforesaid,

or if the Emigration Agent, without the consent of the Local Government, refuses to be bound by the contract made with the emigrant,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may from time to time appoint in this behalf, may order the Emigration Agent to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as is necessary to enable him, together with the dependents (if any) upon him, to return to the place where he was registered, and also to pay him a reasonable sum by way of compensation, and in such case the emigrant shall be released from his contract.

Consequence of ratification.

35. When the contract, not being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma, and there to labour according to the terms of his contract in any place and mode which, consistently with such terms and with the provisions of this Act, the Chief Commissioner or any officer appointed by him in that behalf may from time to time direct.

When the contract, being a contract to serve a particular employer, has been ratified by the Emigration Agent, the emigrant shall be deemed to have contracted with the Secretary of State for India in Council to proceed to British Burma and there to labour for such employer; and such employer shall be bound to repay to the Immigration Agent all expenses incurred under this Act in respect of the immigrant and his dependents up to the time when the immigrant is delivered to his employer.

Emigrant vessels and embarkation of Emigrants.

When contract is ratified, emigrant may be forwarded to British Burma.

36. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly ratified as aforesaid, he may be forwarded to British Burma, together with his registered dependents (if any).

No vessel to carry emigrants without a license.

37. It shall not be lawful to receive any emigrant on board any vessel unless a license to carry emigrants in such vessel has been obtained from the Local Government of the port of embarkation.

The granting or withholding of any such license shall be in the discretion of the Local Government.

Licensee bound to comply with provisions of Act and rules.

38. Every person obtaining a license under the last preceding section shall be bound to comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules made hereunder, so far as such provisions and rules relate to him.

And any such person failing to comply with any of such provisions or rules shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

List of emigrants.

39. Before leaving the port of embarkation, the Emigration Agent shall furnish the master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants with a list specifying as accurately as may be the names, ages and occupations, and the names of the fathers of the emigrants on board, and the names of their dependents (if any);

and the master shall obtain from the Emigration Agent and the Medical Inspector of Emigrants certificates under their respective hands, to the effect that they have in respect of the emigrants and dependents proceeding in such vessel done all that is hereinbefore required to be done on the part of such Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector respectively, and that, to the best of their knowledge, all the directions herein contained for ensuring the health, comfort and safety of the emigrants and dependents have been duly complied with, as well as all rules for the time being in force under section eighty-six.

Certificates from Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector.

40. If any emigrant without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to embark when called upon by the Emigration Agent so to do, it shall not be lawful to compel such emigrant or his dependents (if any) to embark, or to put him or them on boardship against his will, or to detain him or them against his or their will at the depôt or elsewhere; but nothing in this section shall diminish or affect the civil or criminal liabilities which such emigrant incurs by reason or in respect of his refusal or neglect aforesaid.

Procedure if emigrant refuses to embark.

Explanation.—The arbitrary refusal of any such dependent to embark shall not be deemed 'sufficient cause' within the meaning of this section.

Every case in which an emigrant is charged under this section before a Magistrate of Police in a Presidency town shall be heard and determined in a summary manner; and every such emigrant shall on conviction, whether by such Police Magistrate or any other Magistrate, be punished in the manner provided in section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for the punishment of offences under that section.

41. The Emigration Agent shall, before the embarkation of any emigrant, ascertain that he has in his possession the instrument mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure as to emigrant's instrument.

If it appear to the satisfaction of the Emigration Agent that any emigrant has lost such copy, the Agent may furnish him with another copy of such instrument to be made from the copy forwarded by the Magistrate under section eighteen, and shall thereupon allow such emigrant to embark.

42. The offices of Emigration Agent and of Medical Inspector of Emigrants may be held by the same person; but in such case he shall perform only such of the duties hereinbefore prescribed for the two offices as are necessary for carrying out in substance the provisions of this Part.

Provision for offices of Emigration Agent and Medical Inspector being held by the same person.

PART III.

DEBARKATION AND TRANSIT TO DISTRICTS OF LABOUR.

Officers and Depôts at ports of debarkation.

43. The Chief Commissioner shall, at each port of debarkation, appoint an Immigration Agent and a Medical Inspector of Immigrants, and shall, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, define the local limits within which every such Agent and Inspector shall exercise the powers conferred upon him by this Act. Such Agent and Inspector may be suspended or removed at the pleasure of the Chief Commissioner.

Immigration Agent and Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

44. At every such port the Immigration Agent shall establish a suitable depôt for immigrants under this Act, and provide them and their dependents (if any) with proper and sufficient lodging, food, clothing and medical attendance in such depôt until they are despatched to the place of labour.

Depôt at port of debarkation.

Such depôt shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Medical Inspector of Immigrants.

Procedure on arrival of Vessel carrying Immigrants.

45. Upon the arrival at any port of debarkation of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Master of such vessel shall at once report his arrival to the Immigration Agent, and no immigrant on board shall be allowed to land without the permission of such Agent first obtained.

Master to report arrival of vessel carrying immigrants.

Any Master of a vessel who allows any immigrant to land without such permission may be punished by a fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each person so landed.

46. Upon receipt of the report of arrival of any vessel carrying immigrants, the Immigration Agent or such other officer as he deputes in this behalf, shall forthwith go on board such vessel and satisfy himself that the vessel has on board its proper list of immigrants, and shall compare the immigrants on board with the list.

Examination of immigrants by Immigration Agent.

The Medical Inspector shall also, as soon as may be, examine the immigrants, in order to ascertain whether any of them are suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Examination by Medical Inspector.

Any immigrant suffering under any such disease may, if the Medical Inspector thinks fit, be removed to a proper hospital for treatment.

47. The Immigration Agent may if he thinks fit, and shall on complaint made by any of the immigrants, inquire into the treatment of the immigrants during the voyage, and submit a report thereon to the Chief Commissioner.

Enquiry into treatment of immigrants on the voyage.

Assignment of Immigrants.

48. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act regulating—

Assignment of immigrants to employers.

(*a*) applications to the Immigration Agent by persons desiring to employ immigrants,

(*b*) the terms on which the Agent shall assign immigrants to such persons respectively,

(*c*) the terms on which immigrants shall be allowed to labour on their own account,

(*d*) the mode in and terms on which immigrants contracting to serve a particular employer shall be sent to their place of labour.

All such rules shall be published in the *British Burma Gazette*.

49. In assigning immigrants to particular employers, the Immigration Agent shall take care that they are not separated from their dependents.

Immigrants not to be separated from dependents.

50. The assignment may be made in such form as the Chief Commissioner shall by rule direct, and the Immigration Agent shall send each employer a copy authenticated by himself of the entry forwarded to him by the Emigration Agent under section thirty-two.

Form of assignment.

Such copy is hereinafter called "the employer's instrument."

51. The Immigration Agent shall endorse on the instrument of every immigrant assigned under section fifty an entry showing—

Entry of assignment in immigrant's instrument.

(*a*) the name and residence of his employer, and

(*b*) the period for which the immigrant is so assigned.

PART IV.

THE LABOUR DISTRICTS AND RELATIONS OF EMPLOYER AND IMMIGRANT.

Inspectors of Immigrants.

52. The Chief Commissioner may appoint so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Immigrants as he thinks proper, and may from time to time define, by notification in the *British Burma Gazette*, the local limits within which each such Inspector and Assistant Inspector shall exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on him by this Act.

Appointment of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

The Chief Commissioner may confer all or any of the powers of a Magistrate on such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors; and they shall be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of Inspectors.

53. Every employer of immigrants under this Act shall, on such days and in such mode as may from time to time be prescribed by rule, under section eighty-seven, make out in writing, and deliver to the Inspector of Immigrants, a return of the number of immigrants so employed by him and their dependents (if any), and a return of the sickness and mortality among them during the preceding six months.

Return of immigrants to be sent in by employer, &c., to Inspector.

54. Any employer refusing, or wilfully omitting, to send in any such return as mentioned in the last preceding section, or knowingly sending in an incorrect return, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees;

Penalty for refusing or omitting to send in return, or sending in incorrect return.

and a certificate under the hand of the Inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been received, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the truth of such statement.

55. Every Inspector of Immigrants shall, so often as may be directed by the Chief Commissioner, visit all lands and houses within the limits of his authority on or in which any immigrant is employed, and inspect every building or place in any way used by or for any such immigrants, or in or on which any such immigrants are employed and investigate the condition of such immigrants; and for such purpose the Inspector may require that any immigrant shall be produced before him with all papers relating to his contract under this Act, and may make such enquiries as may to him seem proper.

Inspector's visits.

56. Any Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, and any person authorized by him in writing in this behalf may at any time—

Power to inspect buildings, &c., and make enquiries as to immigrants.

(*a*) enter and inspect any building or place wholly or partially used by or for immigrants,

(*b*) require that any immigrant or dependent be brought before him, and

(*c*) make any enquiries which he thinks proper touching the condition or treatment of any immigrant or dependent.

57. Any employer, and any person acting under his orders or on his behalf, who wilfully obstructs or impedes any visit, entry, inspection or enquiry under section fifty-five or section fifty-six, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty on person obstructing inspection, &c.

Suspension or Cancellation of Assignment.

58. The Inspector of Immigrants, within the local limits of whose authority any immigrant is employed, may suspend, for such period as he thinks fit, the assignment of such immigrant, or any particular term of his contract under this Act, if he be in the judgment of the Inspector temporarily incapacitated for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, or other sufficient cause:

Inspector may suspend assignment of any immigrant temporarily unfitted for labour.

Provided that every such immigrant shall, during such incapacity, receive from his employer such subsistence money not exceeding his wages as the Inspector thinks sufficient.

59. If any immigrant is compelled to perform any species of labour for which he is at the time manifestly unfit, or which is at variance with the terms of his assignment, the person so compelling him shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for compelling immigrant to perform work for which he is unfit.

60. If, in the opinion of the Inspector of Immigrants, any immigrant is permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract, according to the terms of his assignment, the Inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such immigrant, or to his manager or agent, and from the date of such delivery the assignment of such immigrant shall be wholly vacated.

Power to discharge immigrants permanently unfitted for labour.

The Inspector shall report every such case to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall either provide for the employment and support of the immigrant and his dependants, or return them to the place at which they were registered.

Provisions for the health and comfort of Immigrants.

Sufficient house-accommodation, &c., to be provided.

61. Every employer of immigrants shall be bound to provide for them, sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply and sanitary arrangements, and such food as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Powers of Inspector as to house-accommodation, &c.

62. Any Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is himself a Magistrate, may institute within the local limits of his jurisdiction, a local enquiry whether any employer has provided for his immigrants sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements or food.

At the instance of any Inspector or Assistant Inspector, a similar enquiry may be made by any Magistrate.

Every such enquiry shall be dealt with and conducted as an enquiry by a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Penalty for breach of rules as to house-accommodation.

63. Any person disobeying rules passed under section eighty-seven, clause (*e*), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may order compliance with such rules by the person bound to obey the same within a reasonable time to be fixed in the order.

If such person wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees a day for every day that such omission continues.

If such person is an agent and fails to pay the fine, such fine shall be charged on the employer's land and shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

Penalty for breach of rules as to hospital.

64. Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge, as required by rules made under section eighty-seven, or medicines of such quality and kind, and according to such scale as aforesaid, have not been provided, the employer or other person wilfully neglecting to provide the same shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every [illegible] during which any such default continues.

Complaints against Immigrants.

Penalty on immigrant absenting himself without sufficient cause,

65. Any immigrant who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his employer's service,

or neglecting to labour,

or without reasonable cause neglects or refuses to labour as required by his employer or according to the terms of his contract,

may, on conviction by a Magistrate, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during such absence, neglect or refusal, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding eight annas for each day during which such absence, neglect or refusal has continued; and in case such absence, neglect or refusal has exceeded seven days, or in case such immigrant has been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, he may be further sentenced at the request of the employer to imprisonment for fourteen days.

Explanation.—Ill-treatment of such immigrant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be 'reasonable cause' within the meaning of this section.

Immigrant deserting may be apprehended without warrant.

66. If any immigrant deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such immigrant wherever he may be found:

Proviso.

Provided that if he be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant.

Further proviso.

The employer or other person apprehending an immigrant under this section shall, within a reasonable time after such apprehension, give him in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he has been apprehended.

Immigrant, when made over to police, to be taken before nearest Magistrate.

67. Any immigrant so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

If the place from which such immigrant is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said immigrant, under custody, to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such place is situate, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

Punishment for desertion.

68. Every immigrant deserting from his employer's service shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to one month.

Every immigrant who after having been so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Every immigrant who after having been twice so convicted again deserts from his employer's service, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

69. Whenever any immigrant has actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion or unlawful absence from his employer's service, the Inspector shall, if the employer so desire, cancel the assignment of such immigrant by endorsement on the immigrant's instrument, or, if that is not forthcoming, by any writing under his hand.

Provisions regarding desertion and unlawful absence to apply to desertion in transit.

70. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of immigrants shall apply to immigrants who desert from any Government depôt, or while in transit to the district in which they are assigned to labour;

and such immigrants may be tried either in such district or in the district in which they may be apprehended.

71. Whoever knowingly and wilfully entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment or from any depôt any immigrant before he has been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and the convicting Magistrate may award to the employer of such immigrant the whole or any portion of such fine.

Penalty for enticing away, harbouring or employing immigrants under contract to another person.

72. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any immigrant sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, may apply to the Magistrate, at any time before the expiry of such sentence, that such immigrant be made over to him for the purpose of completing his term of labour;

Portion of sentence may be cancelled if employer apply for return of immigrant.

and the Magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over such immigrant to his employer, and in that case the Magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on the immigrant, and shall endorse on his instrument, or, if such instrument is not forthcoming, shall give him, a memorandum of such cancellation.

73. When any immigrant has been sentenced to imprisonment for any offence under this Act, the Magistrate shall (subject to the provisions of section sixty-nine) make over such immigrant on the termination of his imprisonment to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him;

On expiry of sentence immigrant to be made over to employer.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, operate as a release to any immigrant from the terms of his contract:

Conviction not to operate as a release.

The period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the immigrant at the expiry of his sentence; but such immigrant shall, in that case, be sent to the place, or principal place of business, of such employer, and the expense of so sending him shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided by section ninety-one.

74. The duration of every unlawful absence from labour, of which any immigrant may be convicted, and every period of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall, on the request of the employer, be endorsed by the convicting Magistrate on the employer's instrument,

Time of unlawful absence and of imprisonment to be included in term of immigrant.

and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the immigrant is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as is equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

Complaints against employers.

75. If any immigrant states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the Inspector of Immigrants of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement has been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the Inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

If immigrant desires to complain, employer to give notice to Inspector.

76. Whenever any Inspector of Immigrants receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or has other reasonable grounds for believing that any immigrant within the local limits of his jurisdiction has been injured by personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, he shall, so soon as conveniently may be, make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

Procedure on receipt of notice of complaint.

77. If, upon such enquiry, the Inspector finds that the complaint is untrue or frivolous or vexatious, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his finding respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint;

Procedure if complaint be untrue or frivolous.

and in such case shall endorse on the employer's instrument the number of days during which the complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry,

and such number of days shall be added to the period for which the complainant had contracted to serve,

and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such immigrant has absented himself from his labour without sufficient cause during the number of days so endorsed.

When the complaint is frivolous and vexatious, the complainant shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

78. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the Inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a Magistrate, dispose of the case in due course of law.

Procedure if complaint be well founded.

If the Inspector is not a Magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

79. If, upon the complaint of any immigrant, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of his wages for two months, such Magistrate may award to the complainant the amount which appears to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as appears to the Magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the entire sum shall be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one, and shall be paid to the complainant.

Recovery of wages.

Compensation if wages are due for more than two months.

80. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any immigrant by such employer, is convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such immigrant and triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session;

Cancellation of assignment.

or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, is twice convicted of any such offence against such immigrant triable under the said Code by a Magistrate;

or if it be proved before a Magistrate that the wages of such immigrant are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such wages for three months;

or if a Magistrate, on the report of the Inspector, and after due enquiry in the presence of the parties, is satisfied that any immigrant has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the immigrant by such employer, or has been compelled by such employer or person to perform any labour when known to such employer or person to be unfit for it,

the Magistrate may, if he think fit, on the application of the immigrant, in each of such cases, cancel the assignment of such immigrant, and award to him, in addition to the wages (if any) due for service performed, compensation not exceeding thirty rupees.

Every such cancelment shall be certified by the Magistrate on the back of the immigrant's instrument, or if such instrument be not forthcoming, by writing under the Magistrate's hand delivered to the immigrant.

The compensation may be recovered in manner provided by section ninety-one.

Determination of Assignments and Contracts.

Immigrant who has completed his assignment may have such completion endorsed.

81. Every immigrant assigned under this Act, on completing the term of his assignment or on the avoidance of the same may appear before the Inspector or Immigration Agent, who shall, on being satisfied that the term has come to an end, make an entry to that effect on the immigrant's instrument.

Penalty for forcibly detaining immigrant after completion of assignment, or for omitting to give notice of such completion.

82. Any employer or agent forcibly or fraudulently detaining an immigrant after the completion or avoidance of his assignment, or wilfully failing to give notice of such completion in accordance with rules prescribed under section eighty-seven, shall be liable to fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Immigrant not assigned under Act may redeem unexpired term of contract.

83. Any immigrant who is not assigned under this Act may redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by paying to the Immigration Agent such sum of money as will repay the expense incurred by Government under this Act and chargeable to such immigrant after taking into account any repayment already made by him; and the certificate of the Immigration Agent shall be conclusive evidence of the sum so chargeable.

Power to redeem contract.

84. Any immigrant who is assigned under this Act, and who is desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract, may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the Inspector of Immigrants within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed.

The Inspector shall then inform him what is the price at which his contract may be redeemed;

and on his depositing that price in the hands of the Inspector, the Inspector shall give notice to the employer that such immigrant requires him, within one week, to show cause why such immigrant should not redeem his contract for the sum so deposited;

and if no sufficient cause be shown within that time or such enlarged time as the Inspector deems reasonable, he shall require the production of the immigrant's instrument and endorse thereon a certificate of redemption, and out of the sum in deposit the employer of such immigrant shall be paid the value of the unexpired term of assignment.

From and after the date of such endorsement the immigrant's contract shall be deemed to have determined.

Value of unexpired term of assignment.

The value of the unexpired term of assignment shall be such as is provided for by the terms of the assignment, or as may be fixed by any rules made under section eighty-seven, clause (*g*), and in force at the date of the assignment.

Certificate of release from contract.

85. Every immigrant whose contract has been completed or otherwise determined, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the Immigration Agent a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

PART V.

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

Power of Local Government of port of embarkation.

86. The Local Government of every port of embarkation under this Act may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters—

(*a*) the fees payable under section fourteen;

(*b*) the form of notice of the arrival of emigrants at depôts;

(*c*) the management and regulation of depôts;

(*d*) the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport;

(*e*) the clothing to be supplied to emigrants during transport;

(*f*) the mode of applying for licenses under section thirty-seven;

(*g*) the survey of emigrant vessels;

(*h*) the procedure on embarkation;

(*i*) the space to be provided for emigrants on board ships sailing from ports of embarkation under this Act;

(*j*) the provisions, fuel and water to be laden on board such vessels, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant;

(*k*) the medical officers, medicines and medical requirements to be on board such vessels;

(*l*) the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey, the control of officers, cooks and other servants, and generally the accommodation of emigrants.

87. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

Power of Chief Commissioner.

(*a*) the transport of immigrants from ports of debarkation under this Act to the places of their respective employments, their medical inspection during such transport, their detainer at any place on the way on account of sickness, and the accommodation, support and medical treatment of immigrants so detained;

(*b*) the diet, clothing, medical attendance and management of immigrants in transit;

(*c*) the hospital-accommodation, medicine and medical attendance to be provided by employers for their immigrants at the place of employment;

(*d*) the periodical inspection of immigrants: the books to be kept by Inspectors of Immigrants; and the returns to be made by employers of immigrants;

(*e*) the house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their immigrants;

(*f*) the notice to be given and forms to be observed on the termination of assignments of immigrants;

(*g*) the terms on which contracts and assignments of service may be redeemed;

(*h*) the hospital-accommodation and medical care of labourers, and the nature, quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them;

(*i*) and generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of immigrants.

88. All rules made under sections eighty-six and eighty-seven shall be published—

Publication of rules.

in the case of rules made under section eighty-six, in the local official Gazette;

in the case of rules made under section eighty-seven in the *British Burma Gazette*;

and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Whoever wilfully contravenes any of the said rules, for the breach whereof no penalty is hereinbefore specially provided, may for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in default of payment, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months.

Penalty for breach of rules.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

89. If any employer's instrument or any immigrant's instrument be lost or destroyed, the Immigration Agent shall, on application of the employer or immigrant (as the case may be), and on payment of such fee as the Chief Commissioner may fix in this behalf, send the applicant a copy of the instrument so lost or destroyed; and for the purposes of this Act, every copy so delivered shall be deemed to be the original.

Renewal of lost instruments.

90. All copies made under this Act shall be evidence of the contracts to which they respectively relate.

Copies made under Act to be deemed evidence of contract.

91. All balances due from any employer of immigrants under the terms of the assignments made to him under this Act, may be levied by the Magistrate either by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to such employer, or as if they were land-revenue due on account of the land on which the immigrants assigned to such employer are placed.

Recovery of balances due from employers under terms of assignment.

If the full amount is not recovered by the means aforesaid, the Chief Commissioner may declare the assignment of immigrants to such employer to be void so far as regards all or any of such immigrants, and the labour of the immigrants whose assignment is so vacated shall be again at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner according to section thirty-five.

92. All contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner which have heretofore been entered into shall be construed as if, after the words "Secretary of State for India," the words "in Council" were inserted.

Construction of former contracts.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See section* 10).

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Emigration Agent for British Burma at

A. B. is hereby licensed under the British Burma Labour Law, 1876, to act as a recruiter in the district of for the purpose of inducing and engaging persons to proceed to British Burma for the purpose of labouring for hire on behalf of the Chief Commissioner [*or* E. F., *or as the case may be*].

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated the *day of*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See section* 14).

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL OFFICER AS TO HEALTH OF INTENDING EMIGRANT.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined *A. B.*, and that he is, to the best of my belief and judgment, in a fit state of health, and able, in point of physical condition, to proceed to British Burma [and to work there].*

(Sd.) *C. D.*,
[Here add designation of examining officer.]

* These words to be omitted in case of women and children not engaging for labour.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

[Third Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 8th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. IV OF 1876.

An Act to authorise Revenue Agents to practise in certain suits in the Munsifs' Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, by Act No. XX of 1865, Revenue Agents are now prohibited from practising in Civil Courts; and it is expedient to authorise them to practise in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revenue Agents may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act VIII of 1869.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act No. XX of 1865 all persons duly admitted and enrolled as Revenue Agents under the same Act, in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may appear, plead and act in Munsifs' Courts in suits under Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869 *(to amend the procedure in suits between Landlords and Tenants)*, or under any other Act for the time being in force regulating the procedure in such suits.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

PART VI.

Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in one week :—

No. 3 of 1876.

A Bill to extend the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 (*for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs*) to the Lower Provinces of Bengal; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the words "Lieutenant-Governors of," the following word were inserted (namely) :—"Bengal."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

For the last four years the Criminal Tribes' Act has been in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, and Oudh; and the result has been a satisfactory diminution in the number of the offences against which the provisions of that Act are directed. The object of the present Bill is to extend those provisions to the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in parts of which there is reason to fear that there are, if not tribes, at least gangs and classes of persons addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th February 1876.

R. TEMPLE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The 25th February 1876.—Mr. G. E. Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Nattore division of the Rajshahye district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Baboo Shyam Chand Roy, B.L., Moonsif at the Sudder station of Mymensingh, is transferred to Jamalpore in that district.

Baboo Surbessur Mozoomdar, L.L., Moonsif of Jamalpore in the district of Mymensingh, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Moulvi Sobhan Hyder, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 26th February 1876.—Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with powers equivalent to those of a Moonsif.

The 29th February 1876.—Baboo Bipin Behary Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., is appointed to act as Second Moonsif of Jessore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kishna Nath Roy, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Nuddea, and are vested with the powers of Magistrates of the Third Class, viz. :—

Baboo Modhoosudun Dutt, of Dowlutgunge, Zemindar.
,, Sreeputy Chuckerbutty of ditto.
,, Hurry Nath Mookerjee, of Kassipore, Zemindar.
,, Bama Churn Chunder, of Dowlutgunge, Trader.
,, Kala Chand Kur, of Dowlutgunge, Head Master, M. C. E. School.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, Third Subordinate Judge of Tipperah, having resumed charge of his office on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 18th November last, and of which he availed himself on the 1st December 1875, is cancelled.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFFS.—*The 19th February* 1876.—Baboo Gour Chunder Dass, Moonsif of Ishurgunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed furlough for one year, on medical certificate, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 21st February 1876.—Baboo Krishno Nath Roy, B.L., Second Moonsif of Jessore, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 19th February 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may be relieved, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye ...	Putiya ...	Putiya ...	Putiya	Munshi Khyruddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to transfer Baboo Tara Chand Mozumdar, Sub-Registrar of Egra, to the new office, and to appoint Baboo Peary Mohun Dass to be Sub-Registrar of Egra :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction..
Midnapore	Kajlagar	Kajlagar	Bhagabanpur and Khedgri.

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16*th February* 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the head-quarters of the Khanacool Sub-Registry Office be removed from Heerapore to Khanacool. The arrangement will have effect from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18*th February* 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Rajah Shewraj Nundun Sing Bahadoor, of Shahur, in the district of Mozufferpore, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22*nd February* 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Mohunt Hemnarayan Gir, of Bodh Gya, from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21*st February* 1876.—With reference to the notification published at page 1575 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1866, it is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following

Bye-law (*No.* 36) *as amended by the Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly and Chinsurah.*

No person shall carry night-soil through the streets except between the hours of 3 M. A. and 7 A.M., or otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle; and no person shall use any place other than the places approved of by the Commissioners for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

Penalty for infringement of this rule Rs. 20 (twenty only).

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8*th February* 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Raja Kali Narain Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, in the district of Dacca, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14*th February* 1876.—It is hereby notified that Rudra Chunder Mullick, described in the roll below, who was formerly Head Clerk of the Collector's Office at Purneah, and was afterwards dismissed from that appointment for misconduct, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.	Caste.	Height.	Complexion.	Place of residence.	Official designation.
Rudra Chunder Mullick.	Bhoyrab Chunder Mullick.	About 34 years.	Hindu, Brahmin (Barondra.)	About 5 feet 6 inches.	Fair ...	Dhomroy, in Dacca.	Late Head Clerk Purneah Collectorate.

The above-named person is blind in the right eye.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following :—

Bye-laws passed by the Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong for the regulation and cleansing of private privies and premises situated within the limits of that town.

WHENEVER it shall appear to the Municipal Commissioners to be desirable that they should, through servants to be appointed by them, undertake the removal of night-soil from private privies situated within any portion or portions of the town of Chittagong, they shall give public notice by advertisement or otherwise that they will, from and after a certain date, undertake the removal thereof: provided that not less than two-thirds of the householders on whose premises there are private privies within such stated portion or portions shall apply in writing to the office of the Municipal Commissioners for such services.

2. The Municipal Commissioners shall, on the receipt of such requisition in writing, make arrangements for the removal of night-soil from private premises and privies the owners or occupiers of which shall desire their services: provided that no soil will be removed from any premises or privy unless the owner or occupier thereof shall make payment at the office of the Municipal Commissioners of the cost of such removal at the following rates:—

For three months, in advance, not exceeding two annas per inmate per mensem.

For one month, in advance, not exceeding two annas and six pies per inmate per mensem.

3. On receipt of such payment in advance, the Commissioners shall appoint a sweeper to remove the soil from the said privy or premises in such manner, and at such hours, as may be hereafter determined.

4. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, whose scavengering the Municipal Commissioners thus undertake to perform, shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises for the removal of any night-soil or filth within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

5. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable movable receptacle of tin, iron, or earthenware. Such receptacle, if not within a closed building, must be kept covered, so as to prevent rain from entering or noxious smells from being emitted.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

6. Every person paying for the cleansing of his privy shall be entitled to have his privy receptacle cleaned once in 24 hours, and shall further, without additional payment, be entitled to have any domestic refuse removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners once in 24 hours: provided that the said refuse be deposited in a suitable movable receptacle, similar to that directed in the case of privies, and placed as conveniently near the roadside as circumstances will admit of.

7. Any person who has not made payment to the Commissioners for the removal of night-soil may, on application to the Municipal Commissioners, with their consent, and on payment of a rate such as they may approve, not exceeding one rupee per mensem, have refuse (either from domestic, manufacturing, or trading sources), other than night-soil, removed from his premises by the Municipal Commissioners, subject to the same provision as is contained in Bye-law 6.

8. No householder, having made payment as aforesaid, shall, during the continuance of the period for which such payment has been made, be subject to any domiciliary visit of inspection of his privy or premises by any overseer or other officer of the Municipality unless he neglects to comply with the provisions of Bye-laws 5 to 7: provided always that any overseer or other officer of the Municipality shall be at liberty to inspect any privy or premises during the hours fixed for the removal of night-soil.

9. Any householder, the scavengering of whose premises the Commissioners have undertaken to perform, may at any time discontinue such services by giving notice in writing to the Commissioners, but shall not be entitled to any refund on account of services unperformed, or of the sum, or any portion thereof, paid by him in advance.

10. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, the disposal of whose night-soil the Municipality may not have undertaken, shall, after 6 hours' notice, give free access to his house, land, or premises to any officer, not under the rank of an overseer, who may wish to inspect the same within such hours as the Municipality may from time to time determine.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

11. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well, privy, or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated, shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy, as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

12. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water), or into any other receptacle but one of the nature described in Bye-law 5.

13. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cess-pool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matters in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

14. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises if at any time it seems to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infections or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to charge a fee, at a rate to be fixed hereafter by the Municipal Commissioners according to circumstances, for the reception of night-soil to be deposited at their depôts by any mehter or person other than their own servants, and such fee shall be paid in advance for not less than one month. Unless such charge be paid, the soil will not be received.

16. Every Municipal mehter shall be numbered and registered, and shall be furnished with a badge bearing his number and depôt number.

17. Any person whose scavengering the Commissioners have undertaken to perform under these rules, and whose privy or house depôt has remained uncleansed after the hour fixed for the purpose, may give notice either at the office of the Commissioners, or to the nuisance inspector, or conservancy overseer of the division, or to any jemadar or peon, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to report, through his immediate superiors, immediately on receipt of such complaint.

18. No place shall be used for the collection of night-soil, or as a tolah depôt, without a license from the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

19. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

20. Every householder shall permit the mehter to enter his privy from 5 A.M. to 8 A.M., and from 8 to 10 P.M. from 1st March to 31st October, and from 6 to 8 A.M., and from 7 to 9 P.M. from 1st November to 30th April.

21. Every holder of a license for public necessary, or tolah-mehter, shall convey his night-soil daily to such places, and at such hours, as the Municipal Commissioners shall decide, and shall there dispose of it in such manner as shall from time to time be directed.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portions of the Government notifications dated the 20th February 1869 and 22nd September 1870, relating to the South Suburban Town in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby notified that from 1st of April 1876 the said town will, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C.) comprise the villages situated within the boundaries specified below:—

On the north.—The river Hooghly and the southern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta, from the village of Dumdumah to that of Chandpore or Russah; then the Mollahatee road eastward to its junction with the Gurreah Haut road; then the Gurreah Haut road northward to its junction with the Kanklay kutcha road; then the Kanklay road eastward to the Calcutta South Eastern State Railway; then the said railway line and the south-eastern boundary of the suburbs of Calcutta as far north as the village of Tengrah (south); and then the villages of Tengrah (south) and Topseah (east).

On the east.—The following villages, viz.:—Topseah (east), Topseah, Kooshtea, Bedeadanga, Bandel, Ooloobariah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Dhakooryah, Saleempore Aruckpore, Chandpore or Russah, and Pootearee.

On the south and west.—The southern limit of the village of Pootearee to the Kowrahpookooriah Khall; then the Kowrahpookooriah and the Cherial Khalls as far west as the Diamond Harbour road; then that road southward to the khall which intersects the village of Hanspooookreah; then that khall to the western limit of the Hanspookooreah village; then the following villages, viz. Kalagatchee, Bangpotha, Dureebangpotta, Kismut Sursoonah Jote Ballye, Sibrampore, Goragacha, Keoruchuck, Parrae, Suntoshbattee, &c.,

Sanpah, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, Indree, Singerathee, Futheypore, Ramdasathee, Moodealee, Dhobaparah, and Dumdumah.

Note.—Excepting the villages of Saleempore, Sonadanga, Dowlutpore, and Ramdasathee, all villages named as situated on the boundaries are included in the South Suburban Town. Parts of the villages of Futteyahpore, Singerathee,Indree, Aruckpore, &c., Dhakooreah, Gudshaha (east), Gudshaha (south), Pootearee, and Hanspookur, do not fall within the boundaries of the town.

The boundaries of the suburbs of Calcutta were defined in the Bengal Government Notification dated 15th June 1869, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem.

The detached villages of Gurreah and Baharbans appertain to the jurisdiction of the South Suburban Town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th February 1876.—In supersession of the portion of the Government Notification dated the 20th February 1869, under which the villages of Rajpore, Hurinavee, and Malincha, were included in the South Suburban Town, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 these villages, together with the villages of Kodalia, Mynuggur, Juggudul, and Erachee, with their hamlets, will form a separate township, to be called the Rajpore Town, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the purposes of Act VI of 1868 (B.C).

The boundaries of the town will be as follows:—

On the north.—The villages of Ookeelah, Paikpara, Malikapore, Boozoorg Rajpore, Rajpore *alias* Khoord Rajpore, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore.

On the east.—The villages of Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, Bungsheedhurpore, &c., Kodalia, Malincha, Joypore, and Mynuggur Lakhiraj.

On the south and south-west.—The southern and western limits of the villages Malincha, Joypore, Kodalia, Cheennaparah, Hurinavee, and Bhykuntpore Bunseepore, northward to the southern boundary of the village of Juggudul, and then the southern limits of villages Juggudul and Dhamyetolla.

On the west.—The western limits of villages Juggudul, Erachee, and Ookeela Paikpara.

Note.—The villages named above as situated on the boundaries are included in this town.

Under Section 41, the Magistrate is hereby appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

Under Section 42, it is hereby declared that the Town Committee in a meeting shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate, as defined in Schedule B of the Act, with the exception of those mentioned in Clauses 1 to 14 of Schedule K; and the Town Committee shall exercise all the powers and duties of the Magistrate as defined in Schedule C.

It is further notified that the provisions of Schedule K of the Act are extended to this town.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the authority vested in him for that purpose by Section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that on and after the 1st April 1876, and subject to the limitations contained in the above section, every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs, kept and used within, or let for hire within or without the municipal limits of the town of Dacca, and used within them, shall be registered by the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Dacca, with the name and residence of the owner thereof, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the Addi Gunga Jheel at Kidderpore, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegha 14 cottahs, more or less, bounded on the north and west by the Addi Gunga Jheel; on the east by the tenanted land of estate No. 2367 and a footpath; and on the south by the same footpath and Hurry Mohun Banerjee's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Kidderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for a Hackney Carriage Stand at Bhowanipore, Kansareepara, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 10 cottahs, more or less, situated in holdings Nos. 353 and 364, Sub-Division C, Division VI, of Punchannagram, and bounded on the north by a blind lane; on the east by the Russa Road; on the south by the remaining portion of holding No. 364, the property of Radha Nauth Bose and Shadhee Goledar; and on the west by the remaining portions of holdings Nos. 353 and 364, the property respectively of Rasmoni Dasi and of the persons named above, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhowanipore, Kansareepara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 25th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of constructing a road from the Rekabee Bazar Street to the Orheeang tank in the town of Kendraparah, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 1 rood 1 pole, more or less, bounded on the north by the Rekabee Bazar Street; on the south by the Orheeang tank; on the east by the houses of Guddye Behara, Rughoo Behara, Rughoo Sahoo, and Kundroo Naik; and on the west by that of Ram Sahoo, Ekadussee Behara, Judoonath Roy, Rughoo Behara, and Doytaree Behara, is required within the aforesaid town of Kendraparah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 24th February 1876.

No. 59.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Bhuggobutty Churn Mookerjee, Accountant, Third Grade, from Dehree to the Arrah Division.

No. 60.—*Notifications.*—The services of Baboo B. S. Romgia Naidoo, Accountant, Fourth Grade, Arrah Division, are placed at the disposal of the Engineer of the Raj Durbhunga.

No. 61.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Mookerjee, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, resumed charge of the Dinagepore Division on the 25th January 1876, afternoon, on return from sick leave granted* to him.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No 43, dated 9th February 1876.

No. 62.—*Transfers.*—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals to the First Calcutta Division.

No. 63.—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the First Calcutta to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division.

No. 64.—*Notifications*—Baboo Issen Chunder Sircar, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Dacca Division on the 7th February 1876, before noon.

No. 65.—Baboo Surruth Chunder Ghose, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, joined the Fourth Calcutta Division, on the 12th February 1876, before noon.

The 25th February 1876.

No. 66.—Baboo Ramnath Bhuttacharjee, Overseer, Second Grade, rejoined the Ranchee Division on the 15th February 1876, afternoon, on return from sick leave granted† to him.

† Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 39, dated 5th February 1876.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 67.—*Transfer.*—Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from the Fourth Calcutta to the Burdwan Division.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

No. 68.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a Post Office building at Peerpointee, in the village of Soonderpore, pergunnah Colgong, zillah Bhagulpore, it is

hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 12 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, equivalent to 9 cottahs 14 dhoors by local measurement, and bounded on the north by brahmoter land of Ramji Ajha, east by the unoccupied mal land of Mouzah Soonderpore and a hât belonging to Dwarka Nath I ass, south by the public road, and west by the compound of the existing Post Office building, is required within the aforesaid village of Soonderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 23rd February 1876.

No. 35, dated 25th January 1876.

No. 94.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders noted on the margin, Sergeant R. Edwards, Overseer, First Grade, Arrah Division, left the Sone Circle on the forenoon of the 5th February 1876, to join his appointment in the Punjab.

The 28th February 1876.

No. 66, dated 14th February 1876.

No. 95.—*Leave.*—In continuation of the orders marginally noted, Mr. E. Gibson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, is granted subsidiary leave for fourteen days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 26, dated 21st January 1876.

No. 96.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Baboo Surbeshur Singh, Probationary Overseer, Third Grade, left the Gunduck Circle, to join the South Western Circle, on the afternoon of the 15th February 1876.

No. 245, dated 28th June 1875.

No. 97.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Lower Gunduck Embankment Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 7th February 1876, from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

No. 44, dated 1st February 1876.

No. 98.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. W. Johnstone, Supervisor, First Grade, left the Gunduck Circle on the afternoon of the 10th February 1876, to join the South-Western Circle.

No. 43, dated 29th January 1876.

No. 99.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Kedarnath Banerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Byturnee Division of the Orissa Circle for special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, *vice* Mr. J. R. Latimer, whose transfer, as per orders marginally noted, is hereby cancelled.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Second Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.) :—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged

Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

[*Government Gazette*, 29*th February* 1876.]

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of thecanal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank ofthe canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden

emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th February 1876 —Under Section 64 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly, extending from the premises at Cossipore, occupied by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co. on the north to the southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels, and order that within the limits of that portion of the port of Calcutta situate between the boundary pillar of the Port, near the Cossipore Gun-foundry on the north and the aforesaid southern boundary of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers on the south, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods of coult or into vessels of the ass above specified except at the aforesaid wharf.

D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twentieth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৩শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২০শে মার্চ সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE REVERENDS WILLIAM FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, of Saint Mary's Hall, Oxford, B. A., Junior Chaplain, and Charles Henry Chard, Minister, have been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Surrogates in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

CALCUTTA, the 29th February 1876. C. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO MOHANUND GOOPTO, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries.

COMMR'S. OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN, the 26th February 1876. C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner.*

BABOO LOLIT MOHUN CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Maldah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. R. COCKERELL, *Commissioner.*

COMMR'S. OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN., JULPIGOREE, the 25th Feby. 1876.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO ATUL CHUNDER CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Jessore Treasury from the 8th instant, and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries.

By order,
TARRUCK NATH MULLICK, *Personal Assistant to Commissioner.*

COMMR.'s OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 14th February 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for Honors in Arts:—

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Devendranath	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra	... Presidency College.
Govindacharan	... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath	... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra	... Ditto.
David, Ismail	... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari	... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Das, Gnanendranath	... Sanskrit College.
Bhuttacharyya, Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan	... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Guha, Revatimohan	... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Nandakrishna	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas	... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Abhaycharan	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts:—

In Alphabetical Order.

Das, Bipinvihari	... Teacher.
Matilal, Surendranath	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Mitra, Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
Munshilal	... Delhi College.
Ray, Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
Sen, Kalikumar	... Presidency College.
Sriram	... Canning College, Lucknow.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Offg. Registrar.

The 18th February 1876.

List of Minor and Vernacular Scholars selected in the Presidency Circle for the year 1876.

No.	Names of Scholars.	Age.	Schools from which the Scholars came.	Schools where the Scholarships are made tenable.	Amount of stipends monthly.	REMARKS.
	MINOR SCHOLARS.	Yrs. M.			Rs. A. P.	
	Calcutta.					
1	Krishna Lal De	15 6	Calcutta Model School	Hindu School	5 0 0	From fees of the Calcutta Model School, tenable for 2 years.
2	*Lakhan Chandra Chaterji ...	15 6	Ditto ...	Hare School	5 0 0	Ditto.
3	Brindabun Chandra Mojumdar ...	15 0	Ditto ...	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
	24-Pergunnahs.					
1	Nanda Lal Sarkar	15 8	Mahestula	Hare School	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Monmatha Nath Mukhurji ...	13 0	Kadihati	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
3	Shyama Charan Singha	15 9	Bishtupore	General Assembly's Institution.	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Nuddea.					
1	Haradhun Goswami	14 0	Bhajanghat	Hare School	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Nripendra Chandra Goswami ...	14 0	Ditto	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
3	Syoram Ray	15 0	Kurulgachi	Krishnagur Collegiate School.	5 0 0	Ditto.
4	Kunja Behari Kur	14 0	Katdaha	Krishnagar A. V. School.	5 0 0	Ditto.
5	Bishna Nath Singha	14 11	Ditto	Krishnagur Collegiate School.	5 0 0	Ditto.
6	Rajani Kanto Shaha	14 7	Amla Sadurpore	Calcutta Free Church Institution.	5 0 0	Ditto.
7	Dina Nath Banerji	13 0	Jayrampore	Krishnagur Collegiate School.	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Jessore.					
1	Provas Chandra Ghosh	15 0	Harina Kundu ...	Jessore Government ...	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Jagatbandhu Majumdar	15 0	Sailkopa	Kumarkhali	5 0 0	Ditto.
3	Kali Nath Banerji	14 8	Magura	Noral H. C. ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
4	Jadu Nath Basu	15 0	Sailkopa	Free Church Institution.	5 0 0	Ditto.
5	Sukhmay Das	13 0	Magura	Jessore Government...	5 0 0	Ditto.
6	Gopal Chandra Bhattacharjya ...	15 0	Ganjanagar	Ditto ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
7	Tara Prasanna Basu	13 6	Dhuljuri	Faridpur Government	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Moorshedabad.					
1	Mati Lal Mukhurji	15 9	Erole	Beerbhum Government	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Chandra Bhusan Sen	13 0	Ramporehaut	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
3	Jogendra Nath Ray...	14 0	Dhulian	Nizamut School ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
	Hazaribagh.					
1	Pares Nath Mukhurji	14 0	Pachamba	Hazaribagh Government.	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Kalipada Sarkar	13 0	Ditto	Patna Collegiate ...	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Lohardaga.					
1	Bhagwat Dayal	15 0	Palamow ...	Ranchi Government...	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
	Singbhum.					
1	Tarini Charan Sen	15 0	Ghatsilla	Chaibassa Government	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Narayan Chandra Mahanti	15 6	Ditto	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
	Manbhum.					
1	Ishan Chandra Chowdhuri ...	13 0	Manbazar	Bankura	5 0 0	Tenable for 2 years.
2	Purna Chandra Chowdhuri ...	15 0	Ditto	Ditto	5 0 0	Ditto.
	VERNACULAR SCHOLARS.					
	Calcutta.					
1	Manik Lal Datta	10 8	Bowbazar	Hindu School	2 8 0	Tenable for 5 years.
2	Nobin Lal Sett	10 11	Calcutta Model ...	Ditto	2 8 0	Ditto.
3	Khettra Mohan Banerji	10 6	Ditto ...	Ditto	2 8 0	Ditto.
4	Prankrishna Chaterji	10 10	Ahoritolla Pathsala ...	Ditto	2 8 0	Ditto.
5	Kesub Lal Palit	10 3	Bowbazar	Ditto	Free ...	Studentship tenable for 5 years.
6	Beni Madhub Ghosh	11 0	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	Nagendra Nath Ghosh	11 6	Calcutta Model ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	Ramkrishna Das	10 6	Aheritolla Bungo ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9	Asutosh Sett	11 7	Aheritolla Pathsala ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
	24-Pergunnahs.					
1	Hera Lal Chaterji	11 8	Bolghoria	Hare School	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Bhutnath Mukhurji	12 10	Ditto	Kasipur	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Atul Chandra Mukhurji	11 0	Allachi	Harinavi	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Chaturanun Banerji	14 5	Rudrapore	Goverdanga	4 0 0	Ditto.
5	Jadu Nath Basu	14 9	Arbelia	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
6	Radha Madhub Chaterji	14 9	Musilpore	Joynagur	4 0 0	Ditto.
7	Amrita Lal Chaterji	13 4	Dukhineswar	Hare	4 0 0	Ditto.
8	Mohita Mohan Bhattacharjya ...	13 5	Ditto	Kasipur	4 0 0	Ditto.
9	†Avinas Chandra	11 7	Churakdanga	S. S. School, Kalighat	4 0 0	Ditto.
10	†Gopal Chandra Das	13 6	Kidderpur	Bhowanipore L. M. S. Institution.	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Nuddea.					
1	Enathulla Shaik	14 0	Haripur Model ...	Santipur Municipal ...	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Nut Behari Datta	14 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Srimantha Mukhurji	14 6	Bora Jagulia Model ...	Hooghly Collegiate ...	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Rakhal Das Sarkar	14 0	Ichapur	Goverdanga	4 0 0	Ditto.
5	Lolit Mohan Ray Chowdhuri ...	13 0	Garapota	Krishnagur Collegiate	4 0 0	Ditto.
6	†Nilmani Bhattacharjya	14 0	Govindasarak	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.

* Also gained Vizianagram Scholarship.
† Awarded from the undrawn balance of the Scholarship allotment of Chota Nagpur.

No.	Names of Scholars.	Age.	Schools from which the Scholars came.	Schools where the Scholarships are made tenable.	Amount of stipends monthly.	REMARKS.
	J ssore.	Ys. M.			Rs. A. P.	
1	Rungin Lal Buksi	14 0	Noral	Noral H. C. Eng ...	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Debi Charan Audhikari	14 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Chandra Shekhar Majumdar ...	14 0	Sidhipasa Circle ...	Jessore Government...	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Kali Charan Ray	13 0	Itna unaided	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
5	Bepin Behari Mukhurji	14 0	Jessore Model	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Moorshedabad.					
1	Ramendra Sundar Trebedi ...	11 1	James D. Pathsala ...	Kandi School	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Ramgati Mukhurji	13 0	Kandi Model	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Prasunno Nath De	13 0	Kasim Bazar	Berhampur Collegiate	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Amrita Lal Datta	14 0	Jajan Pathsala ...	Kandi School	4 0 0	Ditto.
5	Mansur Ali	14 0	Malihati	Berhampur Collegiate	4 0 0	Ditto.
6	Asutosh Mojumdar	13 0	Katiamari	Beaulia	4 0 0	Ditto.
	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.					
	Hazaribagh.					
1	Nim Chand Ram	13 0	Hazaribagh Model ...	Hazaribagh E. ...	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	*Fekun Lal	14 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Sital Prasad	14 0	Pachamba	Bhagulpore	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Lohardaga.					
1	Gunga Bishnu	14 0	Ranchi Vernacular ...	Ranchi Government...	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Nobi Hussein	13 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Braja Mohan Sai	12 0	Tamar Model	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Doyal Nath Kungsabanik... ...	14 0	Bandu Model	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Singbhum.					
1	Machiram Ray	13 0	Chaibassa Model ...	Chaibassa Government	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Gunga Dhur Gour	15 0	Jaggunnathpore Model	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
	Manbhum.					
1	Trailakhya Nath Chaterji... ...	12 0	Purulia Vernacular ...	Purulia Government...	4 0 0	Tenable for 4 years.
2	Gostu Behari Sen	12 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
3	Kedarnath Acharja	13 0	Monihara Model ...	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
4	Dinanath Acharja	13 0	Ditto	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.
5	Radha Govinda Chowdhuri ...	10 0	Jhaldia	Ditto	4 0 0	Ditto.

* Also gained Vizianagram Scholarship.

A. W. GARRETT,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

CALCUTTA, the 28th February 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 190*B.*

THE attention of merchants and shippers is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 88), being an Act to make provision for giving powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships, and published in Part IA, pages 53 to 56, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th November 1875, and especially to Section 3, which is as follows :—

3. " From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain—corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels—shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five."

" The Master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

Attention is also called to the description given in Section 18 as follows of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 of what vessels are to be deemed British ships :—

Section 18.—" No ship shall be deemed to be a *British* ship unless she belongs wholly to owners of the following description ; that is to say—

(1.) " Natural-born *British* subjects :

" Provided that no natural-born subject who has taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State shall be entitled to be such Owner as aforesaid, unless he has subsequently to taking such last mentioned Oath, taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and is, and continues to be during the whole period of his so being an Owner, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Member of a *British* Factory, or Partner in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom or in some other place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

(2.) " Persons made Denizens by Letters of Denization or naturalized by or pursuant to any Act of the Imperial Legislatures, or by or pursuant to any Act or Ordinance of the proper Legislative Authority in any *British* Possession.

"Provided that such persons are, and continue to be during the whole period of their so being owners, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Members of a *British* Factory, or Partners in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom, or in some other Place within Her Majesty's Dominions, and have taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty subsequently to the period of their being so made Denizens or naturalized.

(3.) "Bodies Corporate established under, subject to the Laws of, and having their Principal Place of Business in the United Kingdom or some *British* Possession."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 17th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 81B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1873-74 and 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 2nd March 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Behar Opium	1873-74	1,120	
	1874-75	1,115	
			2,235
Benares „	1873-74	1,550	
	1874-75	135	
			1,685
	Total ...		3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual; they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 7th and 17th March 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 7th March 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 17th March 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about	Friday, 7th April 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto	Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto	Wednesday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
	Total ...	20,095	15,145	35,240

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 25th January 1876.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	... ...	2,235
Benares „	... ...	1,685
	Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests
On or about Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	17,860	13,160	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 7.—*Fort William, the* 25*th February* 1876.—*Notification.*—Mr. L. A. Goodeve, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Reporter in the High Court at Calcutta, for the Indian Law Reports, is granted a further extension of leave up to 15th November 1876 inclusive.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

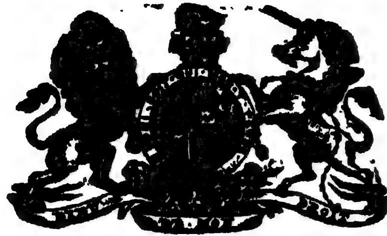
No. 102.—*Fort William, the* 25*th February* 1876.—*Establishment.*—The undermentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below:—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. J. S. Drummond ...	Covenanted Civil Service.	Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	6 months—Furlough.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 1157.—*Fort William, the* 25*th February* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the cancellation of the words "subject to the confirmation of the Government of India" in exception 2, and the words "subject to the confirmation of the Government of India in the Public Works Department" in exception 3, to Section 25 of the Acting Allowance Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,641-2-8; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhery, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Prannath Mitter, Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shita Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nunda Mookerjee, Nobo Kisari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876.

A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and reserved sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th March 1876 for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of towjee.	Class.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
178	First class permanently-settled estates.	Shojnapara and others, pergunnah Dohotta.	Rhooshee Kesh Boral ..	513 15 1½	212 0 0	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

H. W. GORDON, *Covtd. Depy. Collector, for Collector.*

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, the 25th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Beerbhoom will be put up to public auction and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876, corresponding with 19th Falgoon 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7, and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. on the rent-roll.	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	The nature of the demand for which the estate is to be sold.	Proprietor.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
137	1st class...	Lot Kautari, pergunnah Zoynoojal.	Arrears of revenue, Rs. 25-10-7	Mr. A. Hume Smith, manager of the estate of minor, Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Sebaet of the Hindu god Radhaballabh Tagore, Sheikh Beder Bukht, Benimadhab Chuckerbutty, Gopiballabh Chuckerbutty, Bhekari Chunder Chuckerbutty, Ramkrishna Chuckerbutty, Tincowry Roy, Sheikh Jasimuddin, and Ishan Chunder Sen.	Sudder jumma for the entire lot, Rs. 1,486-11; that is, exclusive of the separate share of Baboo Ram Runjan Chuckerbutty, Rs. 659-1-10, Rs. 827-9-2.	The rights and interests of the proprietors in the estates, except those of the persons mentioned in the foregoing column, will be sold.

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, the 27th January 1876. R. D. HIME, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate. Rs. A. P.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue. Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate. Rs. A. P.
1	130	Maupur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedactullah and others ..	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9½
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul	Rampershad Narain, Harporshad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5½ 0 0 0	28 12 9½
3	348	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532 8 6½	221 3 6½ 0 0 0	18 14 7½
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul . .	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1½	722 1 1½ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ..	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5½	524 3 8½ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0½	1,281 1 0½ 0 0 0	6 9 11½
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	39 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ..	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7½ 0 0 0	13 14 4½
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah .	Ditto ditto ...	1,669 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2334	Jaitherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2½	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6½
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah ..	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0½	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5½
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8½
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah .	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 6 0 0 0	2 4 8½
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ..	Jobraj Sing, Bempershad, and others ..	1,815 13 9½	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2613	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ...	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto .	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others... ..	12,485 1 3½	1,948 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11½
19	2816	Ditto ditto ..	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0½	691 3 3½ 0 0 0	20 14 8
20	2816	Ditto ditto ..	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0½	2 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2984	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10½ 0 0 0	27 2 2½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 23rd March 1876, corresponding with 13th Chyte 1283 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Description of mehal.	Number on the rent roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder jumma. Rs. A. P.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
Permanently-settled Estates.	117	Gowburpur, Sindwari, &c., pergunnah Kabar.	Deanat Roy, Moonshi Syed Amir Ally, Mossamut Misran, Roop Chund Saho, Kally Dutt, Pran Singh, Sham Lall, self and guardian of Chotoo Singh (his cousin), Baijnath Sing, Ram Nath Singh, *alias* Sita Ram, Bishoon Sahoy Singh, and Isri Pershad Singh.	6,105 12 0	125 4 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 3,029-11, out of which Rs. 125-4 is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.
	1,922	Shera Mahapur, pergunnah Nurhut.	Bede Narsen Singh, *alias* Beni Singh, Mossamut Anar Kuer, Mossamut Man Kuer, Kashi Pershad Singh, Nund Kishore Pershad Singh, Chutoori Singh, Jeetan Singh, Ramgoolam Singh, Deokeenundan Singh, Kanhya Singh, Kishoon Pershad Singh, and Sheo Pershad Singh.	1,600 0 0	0 5 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 1,068-6, out of which 5 annas is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 19th February 1876. H. G. SHARP, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
					Rs. A. P.	
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto .	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Haradhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ..	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hefazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hefazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	303	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Doss	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazoegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

F. McLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 433.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11½ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1¼ and police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1-0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Durbhangah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Cheyet, 1283 Fasilee, Tuesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Consecutive number.	Number of the revenue roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	35	Janapore Roodur, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nath Singh and Domie Lall.	2,891 5 7	31 3 4	In this mehal the share of other maliks have been separated under Act XI of 1859, and separate accounts opened, the Government jumma of which has been paid in full; only Rs. 31-3-4 out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 190-12-7 on account of the share of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
2	35	Ditto ...	Rai Nundipat Mahtha Bahadoor, Baij Nauth Sahai, and others.	2,891 5 7	22 14 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 22-14-8 out of a sudder jumma of Rs. 382-1-6¼ on account of joint shares of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
3	48	Mathour Mohabulpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Jhukri Singh, Udit Narayan Singh, Bhagut Dyal Singh, Takoor Dyal Singh, Shewram Chowdhory, Ramapoch Chowdhory, and Ram Senahi Chowdhory.	1,738 14 3	1 3 10½	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 1-3-10½ out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 231-8-4½ on account of joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
	53	Mohanpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	6 8 9	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 6-8-9 out of the total jumma of Rs. 281-4-9 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
5	53	Ditto ...	Gujraj Singh Chowdhory, Byjoo Singh, Ramdyal Chowdhory, Debipershad Chowdhory, Behit Singh, Baboo Gooroopershad Singh, Baboo Rambharosee Singh, Baboo Bhoop Narayan Singh, Ram Rucha Singh, Bhikoo Singh, and Nauth Singh.	3,214 9 3	65 0 11	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 65-0-11 out of the total jumma of Rs. 359-13-5 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
6	55	Mullkullypore Boosoorg, pergunnah Balagutch.	Rajcoomar Singh, Baboo Simbhoo Singh, Baboo Kassi Singh, Baboo Ram Lall Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh.	3,437 5 4	10 13 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 10-13-8 out of sudder jumma of Rs. 241-11-2 on account of the joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.

E. S. MOSELEY, *Offg. Collector.*

DURBHANGAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 4 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th Febuary 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be relized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

No. in the rent-roll.	Class.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	
36	1st class permanently settled estate.	Kissimpoor, pergunnah Raneehatee and Monohurshahee.	Syed Abdool Huq, Syed Abdool Jubber, Syed Subkootolla, Syed Abdoolla, Syed Abdool Hakim, Syed Noorun Nubbee, Syed Mohamed, Syed Mojohorul Huq, Syed Hobeebullah, Syed Abdoolalli.	669 14 9	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
93	Ditto ...	Koroole, pergunnah Benudnagore.	Degamber Roy, Gourmoni Dossi, Shymasoondooree Dossi. Attaor Rohoman, Abdool Futtah, Khobera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed, Mohamed Taha, and Syed Mahomed Moosa. Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee, Teloke Chand Baboo.	1,399 7 6	The following shares, in respect of which a separate account has been opened under the provisions of Section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be excluded from sale, viz. 5 annas 6 gundas share of Telokechand Baboo, for Rs. 546-10-8. The remaining shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 852-12-10, will be put up to sale. The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
97	Ditto ...	ditto	Protapnarain, Taraprosad, and Komolakant Roy, Bhoobonessuree Dabea, Syed Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed Moosa, Syed Mohamed Taha, Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee.	529 10 6	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
5178	Ditto ...	Chandootea, pergunnah Shahabad.	Syed Ahamud, Syed Johorun Nubbee, Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, and Futterma Bibee, mother and guardian of minor Syed Mahomed Moosa, Syed Mahomed Taha Rohemun Nessa Bibee, and Sooda Bibbee.	908 9 1	Ditto ditto.

BURDWAN, the 16th February 1876.

E. H. WHINFIELD, *Collector.*

NOTICE if hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongenee Dabee, and Tareenee Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagore Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabee and Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876.

W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 20th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 470.—Mehal Muhurja, pergunnah Beheah; sudder jumma Rs. 522-10-8; recorded proprietors Dewan Ramjeawan Sing and Baboo Ram Koomar Sing. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 194-3-2.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 723.—Mehal Bunarpore, pergunnah Chausa; sudder jumma Rs. 2,896-0-0; recorded proprietors Lala Thakoor Pershad, Behary Tewari, Busunt Tewari, and others. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 82-3-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 26th January 1876.

C. H. VOWELL, *for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Benguli 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballai, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Ganganarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	393	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Meeah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 0
955	544	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1468	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Misri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srinibas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Kousulliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Soondei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 8 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Rangiata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 2 11
2623	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Bangshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patlaik, Soondarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myte, Srimatia Prasannomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakristo Bera and Santosoram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathcharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagaboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 2 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 2 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. H. L. HARRISON, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Noakholly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Tuesday, the 14th March 1876, corresponding with the 2nd Cheit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For Arrears of Revenue.

Number on Towjee.	Name of Mehal.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
1446	Chur Romiz	Sreemutty Koremanessa Chowdarin, Abul Khoir, and Ameenoollah Chowdry.	2,287 9 0	

KALLYNATH BOSE, *Deputy Collector, for Officiating Collector.*

NOAKHOLLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 14th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 10th Chyte 1283 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Serial No.	Number on rent-roll.	Name of estates and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma of entire estate.	Sudder jumma of the estate to be sold.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	155	Sandhadamur, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Saheb Sahee and others ..	1,567 9 3	17 12 4	2 7 4
2	......	Aswaree bunjurea, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,567 9 3	25 1 0	2 13 8
3	821	Makoondpur Singhara, pergunnah Bissarah	Rampersad Singh, &c.	1,974 1 9	453 4 11	7 1 7
4	1106	Sewdaspur, pergunnah Gudh Chaond ...	Radhamohun Sahai and others	1,044 3 1	34 11 6	8 10 6
5	1106	Busuntdeo Morwa, pergunnah Gudh Chaond.	Sundur Sahai ...	1,044 3 1	23 1 6	7 0 4
6	1213	Chak Narsen, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Gunga Persad ..	511 4 7	95 1 6	23 12 0
7	1228	Shahpur Kowatpur, pergunnah Hajeepur	Kour Singh, &c. ...	506 10 8	506 10 8	29 10 3
8	1235	Kurmupur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Manori Singh, &c. .	585 3 9	585 3 9	51 5 0
9	1242	Gobindpur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Ajeet Narain Singh and others	1,293 0 0	517 6 3	80 6 5
10	1666	Buchowlee, pergunna Kusmah ...	Mungnuram Singh ...	845 4 3	24 6 3	10 11 5
11	1692	Talooqa Saree, pergunnah Kusmah ...	Ramnarain Singh ...	1,382 10 4	26 7 0	3 2 8
12	1824	Talooqa Narawan, pergunnah Morma Koord	Phoolwant Singh ...	1,729 9 6	88 0 4	8 6 4
13	1824	Ditto ditto ...	Shewdayal Singh, &c. ...	1,729 9 6	1,409 13 7	30 15 5
14	2101	Churoos, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Punchani Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	38 7 11	8 8 0
15	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Futuh Narain Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	42 3 3	3 8 0
16	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Mussamut Doolaree Koour, mother and guardian of Jung-bahadur and Heeralall.	1,413 9 1	16 6 6	2 14 0
17	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Jago Koour ...	1,413 9 1	22 9 0	3 0 0
18	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Ganda Koour ...	1,413 9 1	30 13 0	4 15 0
19	2101	Dttto ditto ...	Bustee Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	45 3 8	6 3 0
20	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Gudar Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	41 12 8	5 7 0
21	2101	Misrowlia Jugdis, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Shew Sahai Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	28 2 3	7 1 0
22	2101	Talguruhua, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	23 11 9	5 3 0
23	2101	Chuk Mahmood, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	35 2 3	8 12 0
24	2126	Manikagazoe, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Nukchaid Rai, &c. ...	829 14 9	24 2 9	2 1 0
25	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Lakho Koour, &c. ...	829 14 9	28 1 5	5 4 0
26	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Singh, &c. ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	1 9 0
27	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Narain Sahai ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	6 5 0
28	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Rai ...	829 14 9	12 1 7	1 0 0
29	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Munrukhun Singh ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	4 2 0
30	2126	Sumaha, pergunnah Bissarrah ...	Ramjeon Misor ...	829 14 9	54 12 9	2 6 0
31	2324	Burmhowl, pergunnah Nanpur ...	Nund Lall ...	921 2 10	190 15 11	23 14 0
32	2680	Chintamonpur, pergunnah Ruttee ...	Doorgheja Singh ...	763 5 7	572 7 2	11 0 5
33	2952	Boaria appertaining to Bhagwanpur Keola, pergunnah Surressa.	Mussamut Soonowla Koour ...	1,306 12 6	27 8 0	1 12 0
34	3446	Talooqa Gowra, pergunnah Kirsutt ...	Ram Monohur Lall ...	1,048 5 9	524 2 10	11 12 7
35	5670	Bungaon, pergunnah Nanpur ...	Apooch Singh ...	3,060 8 0	41 0 6	4 9 0

T. DALTON, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

MOZUFFERPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeeguree; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantia, kismut Dantia, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6½. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,144-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 211-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 5th Chaitra 1282 B. E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. of Toujee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
353	Kismat Chinasoe, pergunnah Chinasoe.	Ramchundra Acharjee, Hara Sundari Debya Choudhurani, Dakstaa Sundari Debya, Bisveswara Sanyal, Sambhoo Chundra Lahiri, Ishan Chundra Acharjee Choudhuri.	1,310 15 0	1 3 0	

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1876. W. M. CLAY, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, in charge.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Feb.	24	1 Case, K L D in a diamond	Order ...	Ardgowan.
„	24	2 Bundles Round Iron, T X X, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	24	1 Plate Iron, C M C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	24	16 Bundles Tubes, K L S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	4 Plates Iron, A C	Ditto ...	S. S. Flamingo.
„	26	2 Cases, 197 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Duke of Sutherland.
„	26	17 Cases, A H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	4 Packages, A E, with B below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	6 Cases, 121 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, 300 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	5 Cases, 343 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	3 Cases, 308 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	3 Cases, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, 406 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, A E, with B E T below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Packages, A E, with M E H below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, 328 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, 456 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	22 Packages, B B S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, B. L. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Box, Mrs. Carruy's Ayah	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, W T or D S in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, T J L M or D S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Crate, J E or D S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Package, S D or D S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, J W or D S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, E in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, G C, with S below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, G. C. D. Co. separated by a cross ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, L. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, M. L. & Co. in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	5 Cases, 224 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, M & B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, 219 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, 46 in a diamond, M A top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, 75 in a diamond, M A top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, 54 in a diamond, M A top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, 66 in a diamond, M L U U outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, Murry Club	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, no mark	Order ...	Ditto.
„	26	3 Packages, 28 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	16 Packages, S. S. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Case, Captain Stevens, care of G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„	26	1 Sample Case, G N S, with H B below... ...	Order ...	Ditto.
„	26	2 Cases, H N M L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	4 Packages, B N L	Ditto ...	Star of Greece.
„	22	21 Packages, 219 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Case, G D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	2 Packages, G D K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	12 Flat Bars, E, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Bar Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	2 Plates Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	2 Casks, K L D in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	4 Packages, K L D, with Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	2 Cases, 203 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	2 Cases, 23 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Case, 209 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Case, M N & B in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto	Ditto.
„	22	4 Packages, N C N in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Cask, B R in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Cask beer, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	18 Bundles Tubes, K L D, with Co. below, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Case, R. P. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Case, S G in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Cask, S A	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„	22	1 Cake spelter, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 815C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 1st March* 1876.—Mr. H. C. Richardson, Judge of Nuddea, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days from the 11th February 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon having been appointed temporarily on special duty from the 23rd December 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 21st idem, is cancelled from that date.

Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. Constantine Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor, Khoordah Survey, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Hori Chaitanya Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is appointed to be manager of the Satkhira estate under the Court of Wards.

Baboo Nobin Chandra Sein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, who was, under orders of the 25th February 1876, appointed to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, will act in the First Grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr. C. A. Kelly.

The 3rd March 1876.—Moulvi Ramizuddin Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th October 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed privilege leave from the 23rd June to 3rd July 1875, both days inclusive.

The 4th March 1876.—Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoolna Division of the Jessore district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Khoolna division of the Jessore district.

The late Mr. L. B. Roberts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, was on leave on medical certificate up to the 29th February 1876, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem.

The services of Mr. William Erskine Ward, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Herbert Mosley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seetamurhee, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah during the absence, on duty, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 29th February 1876, appointing Mr. C. C. Quinn to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

In supersession of the orders of the 29th February 1876, Mr. E. S. Moseley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district.

Mr. J. Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Seetamurhee, is transferred to the district of Durbhunga.

The 6th March 1876.—The late Baboo Kedar Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th December 1875 is cancelled.

Mr. Charles Frederick Magrath, B.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. G. K. Webster, who has ceased to retain a lien on his appointment by taking extension of leave.

Mr. Magrath will, however, continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, M.A., is appointed to be Second Inspector of Registration Offices, *vice* Mr. C. F. Magrath.

Mr. Hallett will, however, continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

The 7th March 1876.—The following officers are promoted to the sixth grade of the subordinate executive service:—

- Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cox's Bazar, *vice* Baboo Kadar Nath Mullick, deceased.
- Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, *vice* Mr. L. B. Roberts, deceased.

The following officers are confirmed in the seventh grade of the subordinate executive service:—

- Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, *vice* Mr. H. B. Beames.
- Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, *vice* Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder.

POLICE.—*The 6th March* 1876.—Mr Thomas Guyther Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Fureedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. Lacey, or until further orders.

The 7th March 1876.—Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of that district during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 6th March* 1876.—The Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital, reported his return from furlough on the 20th February 1876.

The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, who now reverts to his substantive appointment of Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to be also Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.

The services of the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church and of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Rev. W. H. Bray, M.A., Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of that church.

The Rev. E. Jermyn is appointed to act until further orders as Second Chaplain of St. John's Church and as Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital.

REGISTRATION.—*The 7th March* 1876.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bosu, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Burrisaul, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th February, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 20th November 1875 is cancelled.

EDUCATION.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Serajgunge:—

Baboo Sambhoo Chandra Nag, Moonsif.
" Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. A. C. Jackson is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Educational Service, with effect from the 23rd February 1876, and is posted to the Presidency College.

The 3rd March 1876.—Mr. L. F. Lefeuvre, a supernumerary Teacher, Kishnaghur Collegiate School, is allowed leave for one week, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1876.

Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen, in charge of the Patna Charitable Dispensary, and Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica, Temple Medical School at that place, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1876 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gunga Churn Sarkar, Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Dacca, *vice* Baboo Bhopatty Roy, transferred.

MEDICAL.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Serajgunge:—

Baboo Sambhoo Chandra Nag, Moonsif.
" Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The 2nd March 1876.—Baboo Siva Dass Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bishenpore, in the Bankoora district.

The 3rd March 1876.—Dr. T. Briscoe, Medical Officer, attached to the Cooch Behar State, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 4th March 1876.—Surgeon-Major Neil Benjamin Baillie, Civil Surgeon, Bhagulpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Surgeon Charles James Hislop Warden is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major N. B. Baillie, or until further orders.

The 6th March 1876.—Surgeon John Campbell Fullerton, Regimental Medical Officer, Dacca, is appointed to act, in addition to his military duties, as Civil Surgeon of that district from the date of his relieving Dr. D. B. Smith and until the return from leave of Dr. J. F. N. Wise.

Assistant Surgeon Kashi Chunder Dutt is appointed to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at that station.

The 7th March 1876.—In the orders of the 23rd February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1876, appointing Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya as Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Baliati, *for* Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya *read* Baboo Josada Lal Roy Chowdry, *vice* Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Economic Museum Committee of Mymensingh:—

The Magistrate of the district.
Mr. J. Pratt, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Dr. J. C. Shaw, Civil Surgeon.
Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Attiah.
" T. A. Donough, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpore.
" T. T. Kallonas.
Baboo Hur Chunder Chowdry.
" Kashi Kishore Rai.
" Soorji Kant Acharjea.
" Keshab Chunder Acharjea.

ROAD CESS.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Mymensingh, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871:—

Mr. M. E. de Dombal, Manager of Bagunbari Estate, *vice* Mr. W. B. Manson.

Baboo Jagendro Kishore Roy Chowdry, Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, *vice* Baboo Ram Kishore Acharji, deceased.

„ Amrita Narain Acharji Chowdry, Zemindar of Alapsing, *vice* Baboo Hurrish Chunder Chowdry.

„ Doorga Das Acharji Chowdry, Zemindar of Alapsing.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 4th March 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1608.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money-orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Second Publication.]

No. 907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 16th February 1876.

Read the following:—

No. 631, dated 23rd December 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 30th August last, No. 301, in which you recommend that mechanics and others engaged for service in India, who, after completion of their service under covenant, continue to serve under the ordinary conditions applicable to uncovenanted officers, might be allowed to continue the privilege of remitting a portion of their pay through this office for the support of their families.

2. Your recommendation is sanctioned, on the condition that each person applying for such a remittance shall satisfactorily show that it is required *bonâ fide* for the support of his family. It must also be a condition of the concession of this privilege that remittances shall be adjusted at the rate of exchange annually fixed between this office and Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall in no case exceed 12*l.* per mensem, as laid down in my Financial despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1874, No. 45, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my Financial despatch of the same date, No. 181.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the declaration dated 13th April 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, regarding the acquisition of a plot of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas and 15 cottahs, required by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moosheehala and Narranpore in zillah Fureedpore, for making ballast bricks, is cancelled.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lord Ulick Browne of his appointment as President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Buckland to be President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore, *vice* Lord Ulick Browne, resigned.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 29th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of the following rules and instructions, prepared by the Board of Revenue, for the appointment and guidance of Patwarees in Orissa:—

IN future settlements one or more putwaree shall be appointed, under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1817, in all estates or groups of contiguous estates the Government revenue of which exceeds Rs. 300, or in which it shall seem fit to the Board of Revenue to appoint them.

2. The putwaree shall, at the time of the settlement, be appointed by the Collector on the nomination of the zemindar or other person with whom the direct engagement for payment of revenue to Government rests.

3. If the zemindar or other such person fail to nominate a putwaree in such estate or village in which it is provided that one should be maintained, the Collector may of his own accord select and appoint a putwaree.

4. When a vacancy in the office of putwaree is to be filled up, the preference should in general be given to the members of the late putwaree's family, but only on condition that any of them be found duly qualified to fill the office.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of putwaree, owing to the failure of competent heirs to succeed the late putwaree or otherwise, the persons engaging for the settlement shall be held responsible for the nomination of a person to fill the vacancy; and if the Collector approve of the nomination, he shall confer the appointment; if he consider the person nominated not qualified, he shall pass such orders as may appear to him just and necessary.

6. A putwaree may be removed from his office by the Collector, on sufficient cause shewn therefor to the satisfaction of the Collector, by the persons engaging for the settlement of the estate, or by the ryots, or under-tenants thereof.

7. A register of putwarees shall be kept in the Collector's office, in which the names of all persons appointed as putwarees, as well as all punishments inflicted on such putwarees, shall be entered. One of the ministerial officers, and in Orissa the sudder canoongo, shall have charge of the register, and shall be held responsible for its being correctly kept.

8. Persons engaging for the settlement, who may fail to nominate a putwaree on a vacancy occurring, or may remove a putwaree from office without the authority of the Collector, shall be liable to the penalties respectively prescribed in sections 11 and 13 of Regulation XII of 1817.

9. The duties of a putwaree are detailed in section 16 of the above Regulation. In accordance with that section, the Board of Revenue now declares that the papers of the villages in his circle to be required from a putwaree are the following:—

1st. The current account of collections of rent in each village.
2nd. The annual balance-sheet of ditto.
3rd. Register shewing the details of thanee ryots—*first part.*
4th. The same of chandna-holders—*second part.*
5th. The same of pahee ryots—*third part.*
6th. Register of lakhirajdars—*first part.*
7th. The same of jagirdars—*second part.*

The above papers shall be prepared in the forms herewith annexed.

10. These papers are to be drawn out by the putwaree and submitted to the district or sub-divisional collectorate office, as may be ordered, on the 1st of Cheyt each year, or on such dates as the Collector may consider most convenient with reference to the revenue arrangements, crops, &c., of the district.

11. Whenever summoned by the Collector or other authorized officer on any matter connected with the duties of his office, the putwaree shall attend at the time and place appointed, and shall produce all accounts relating to the lands, produce, rents, collections, and charges of the village which he may be called upon to produce.

12. Every attempt should be made to secure the consent of the ryots and the person to whom their rent is paid to an arrangement whereby the putwaree may be present at the annual or biennial auditing of the accounts, or at least to the attestation by him of receipts given on payment of rent; and it shall be the duty of the putwaree, before attesting any receipt, to see that it is full, clear, and correct, and to note the amount of the payment in his accounts.

13. It shall be the duty of the putwaree to carry out any orders issued to him by the Collector or other authorized officer with reference to the collection of statistical information in the village or villages to which he is appointed, or to the survey and measurement of lands by order of a competent court or officer, or to other duties connected with his office.

14. Failure on the part of a putwaree to obey any order issued to him in writing by an authorized officer of Government, which does not in the opinion of the Collector necessitate his immediate removal from office, or which requires severer punishment than mere removal, may be dealt with as laid down in the 23rd to 27th sections of Regulation XII of 1817, or under the Penal Code.

15. At the time of settlement provision should be made for the remuneration of the necessary number of putwarees to be maintained in the estate. The scale of remuneration should be as follows:—

For estates of which the Government revenue has been—

From Rs. 300 to	600	Rs.	2-8.
" " 600 to	1,000	"	3.
Above	1,000	"	3-4.

If the remuneration be made in the shape of grants of rent-free lands, the quantity and quality of the lands granted should be such as to yield to him equivalents to the sums above stated. An engagement shall be taken from the zemindar of every estate in which a putwaree has been appointed to deposit the putwaree's salary in the collectorate along with the Government revenue, so that the putwaree shall receive his salary from the Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be.

16. In the settlement of all estates for which it may seem inexpedient to arrange for the appointment and maintenance of a putwaree, an engagement shall be taken from the zemindar or other person entering into direct engagement with the Government to submit to the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer the several registers and papers mentioned in paragraph 9 of these rules, and such other accounts or statements as the Collector may direct, and such zemindar or other person shall be subject to the various rules framed for putwarees under Regulation XII of 1817, in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of that Regulation.

17. All orders passed by the Collector shall be appealable to the Commissioner, and the orders of the Commissioner shall be subject to the revision of the Board.

Instructions subsidiary to the foregoing rules issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Revenue.

1. In all estates where putwarees exist they will be called on to conform strictly to the rules.

2. Where estates in which a putwaree was originally provided for at the settlement have been divided into two or more separate estates, the putwaree will perform his duty separately for all the shares into which the estate may have been divided.

3. Where no putwarees exist, all zemindars paying revenue to Government are liable to perform the putwarees' duties as defined in these rules and to keep and submit the necessary registers.

4. The register prescribed by rule 7 should be at once prepared, if not already existing. This register will contain the names of all putwarees duly appointed.

5. Where duly appointed putwarees are remunerated in land, Collector will register the amount of their land as extracted from the settlement papers, and Collector will ascertain that they are in full possession and enjoyment of their lands.

6. Where duly appointed putwarees are, under the settlement, paid in cash directly by the zemindar, who has received a set off for such payments, Collector will require the zemindar by formal notice to pay the putwaree's allowance into his office with his revenue kist, and Collector will see that the putwaree is duly and periodically paid.

7. Where no putwaree has been appointed, Collector will require the zemindar of the estate either to give in a formal agreement to undertake the duties prescribed by Regulation XII of 1817 himself, or, if he prefer it, to nominate a putwaree, paying his salary on the scale laid down in rule 15, together with the Government revenue, into Collector's office. Every new putwaree so appointed will be registered under rule 7. If a zemindar paying revenue of less than Rs. 300 per year desires to appoint a putwaree in lieu of doing the work himself, he will pay at the lowest scale laid down in rule 15.

8. Every zemindar of every estate paying revenue to Government in which a putwaree is not specially appointed will be required to submit the papers required by rule 9.

9. Surburakars of Khoordha, in Pooree, and Noanund, in Balasore, will be required to keep the necessary accounts and to file them, and to perform the duties of putwaree.

10. Similarly in peshkush, or permanently-settled estates, where no putwarees exist, or in which no provision was made at the settlement for putwarees, the zemindars must be required to execute the necessary agreement to perform putwarees' duties, or to nominate and pay a putwaree as directed in paragraph 7. If the estates are large and the zemindars undertake to perform the putwarees' duties themselves, they may be allowed to make their own arrangements therefor; but if they agree to nominate putwarees for the work, they must name as many as the Collector may deem necessary for each estate.

11. In the case of wards' estates provision should be made for putwarees. The putwarees' work should not be done through the wards' establishment, as it is an object to keep the collecting agency separate from the putwaree.

12. The rules and instructions apply to all estates paying revenue to Government; but will not apply to lakirajdars and proprietors of estates not paying Government revenue, who are exempt from the operation of the rules. Subordinate tenure-holders paying their revenue through their superior zemindars cannot be brought under the rules. In such cases Government look to the zemindar, who is amenable to the rules.

13. Revised forms of putwarees' registers, as per Board's latest instructions, are herewith forwarded. The revised rules, forms of account and instructions, will be published in the local gazette, and spare copies forwarded for issue to zemindars and putwarees.

14. Collectors should now proceed to complete their register of putwarees, and to see that the registers are properly kept and submitted both by zemindars and putwarees, and that the rules and instructions are strictly acted up to.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

*CURRENT ACCOUNT of Collections of rent in the circle of Putwarree*________, *for the year* 12________, *corresponding with the year* 18_____.

Name of Pergunnah and Mehal.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant or Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Date of Receipts.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
						Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

II.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of estates in the circle of Putwaree for the year 12____, *corresponding with* 18_____.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant, Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Arrear balance due for previous years.	AMOUNT.					Realized.	Remitted.	Balance	REMARKS.
						Kist. Assin.	Kist. Margseer.	Kist. Magh.	Kist. Choit.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

III.

REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of __________ *Putwaree for the year 12*____, *corresponding with the year 18*____.

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF THANEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Thanee Ryot.	Amount of cultivated land and its Survey number.	Sort.	Rate.	Amount of rent.	Date of putta and name of person granting the putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

IV.

REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of __________ *Putwaree for the year 12*____, *corresponding with the year 18*____.

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF CHANDNA-HOLDERS AND RESUMED LAKHIRAJ-HOLDERS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—In this statement resumed Lakhiraj holdings are to be entered separately in order below Chandna-holders.

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

V.

***REGISTER** shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of__________ Putwaree, for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____*

THIRD PART—DETAILS OF PAHEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta and name of grantor of the putta, if there be one.	Period of occupation.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

VI.

***REGISTER** of confirmed Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under__________Putwaree, for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____.*

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF LAKHIRAJDARS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Lakhirajdar.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

VII.

***REGISTER** of Lakhirajdars and Jagheerdars under__________Putwaree for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____.*

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF RENT-FREE HOLDERS, *i.e.*, JAGHEERDARS AND SERVICE TENURES RENT-FREE.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Rent-free Holder.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 28th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a line of embankment on the south side of Tully's Canal in the villages of Tetelberiah, Bauliah, Panopottah, Furtabad, Kamrabad, Kundurpopore, and Kanteepottah, in pergunnah Meduumullo, district 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land measuring 10,553 feet in length and 158 feet in breadth, comprising an area of 16,69,585 square feet, more or less, is required along the side of Tully's Canal from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway on the west to the Government embankment on the east.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for cutting a drainage and irrigation channel, which is to run through the villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore, pergunnah Rurdah, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land 5 miles 240 feet in length and 30 feet in width, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 22nd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Goyaram's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the roads from Mullarpore to Mouressur, and Kamra to Andi :—

(1) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the north by the new road, and on the west and south by mâl lands :

(2) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 cottahs and 12¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the land of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands :

(3) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 16½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands :

(4) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south and west by the new road, and on the north by the lands of Beni Mundul's jote :

(5) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south by the lands of Srirup Sutrodhur, and on the west and east by mâl lands :

It is hereby declared that for the above purposes pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 6 cottahs 15¼ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kamra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plot of land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Panchcourie's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Mullapore to Mouressur :—

In the village of Ramchunderpore, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs and 18¾ gundahs of standard

measurement, bounded on the west by the lands of Panchcourie chowkidar, on the south and north by a go-path, and on the east by mâl lands:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs 18¾ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Ramchunderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Krishna's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Kamra to Andi:—

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a go-path, on the east by a waste land, and on the south by the lands of Sriram Mundul:

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a tank, and on the south and east by mâl lands:

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 19¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, and on the south, west, and east by mâl lands:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs 11½ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kolyanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Jeebun's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Doobrajpore to Elambazar:—

(1) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the land of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the waste lands of the zemindar:

(2) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the mâl lands of the zemindar:

(3) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 2 gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the south, north, and west by the lands of Amir Ali:

(4) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 13¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the east, west, and south by the lands of Mobarak Ali:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 2 cottahs 14½ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid villages of chok Fayzullabad and Aulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 816C.S.

The 1st March 1876.—Baboo Koilas Chundra Mozoomdar is appointed to act as Moonsif of Amta, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Debendra Lal Shome, or until further orders.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class from the date on which he passed completely by the Lower Standard the Departmental Examination.

The 3rd March 1876.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class from the date on which they passed completely the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard :—

Mr. George Elden Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nattore.
,, Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serajgunge.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 4th March 1876.—Kabiraj Omrita Nund Dass is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, *vice* Baboo Chunder Mohun Roy, who will cease to exercise these powers.

The 6th March 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Backergunge, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Baboo Issur Chandra Chatterjea, Rural Sub-Registrar.
Moonshi Shahebjan, Canoongo.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for a period of twenty-one months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 26th February* 1876.—Baboo Debendra Lall Shome, B.L., Moonsif of Amta, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th February 1876.—Moulvi Abul Hossein, Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the privilege leave already granted to him on the 13th January 1876. The whole period of the Moonsif's leave will be reckoned as leave on medical certificate.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1876.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of that Act to the whole of the district of Noakholly. The Act will take effect from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Registration sub-district of Amirgaon, in the district of Noakholly, be henceforth called the Fenny sub-district. The change will have effect from the 15th March 187 .

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye ...	Putiya ...	Putiya ...	Putiya	Munshi Khyruddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 24th February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to transfer Baboo Tara Chand Mozumdar, Sub-Registrar of Egra, to the new office, and to appoint Baboo Peary Mohun Dass to be Sub-Registrar of Egra:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction..
Midnapore	Kajlagar	Kajlagar	Bhagabanpur and Khedgri.

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the head-quarters of the Khanacool Sub-Registry Office be removed from Heerapore to Khanacool. The arrangement will have effect from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Rajah Shewraj Nundun Siug Bahadoor, of Shahur, in the district of Mozufferpore, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Mohunt Hemnarayan Gir, of Bodh Gya, from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—With reference to the notification published at page 1575 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1866, it is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following

Bye-law (No. 36) as amended by the Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

No person shall carry night-soil through the streets except between the hours of 3 M.A. and 7 A.M., or otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle; and no person shall use any place other than the places approved of by the Commissioners for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

Penalty for infringement of this rule Rs. 20 (twenty only).

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the Addi Gunga Jheel at Kidderpore, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegha 14 cottahs, more or less, bounded on the north and

west by the Addi Gunga Jheel; on the east by the tenanted land of estate No. 2367 and a footpath; and on the south by the same footpath and Hurry Mohun Banerjee's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Kidderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for a Hackney Carriage Stand at Bhowanipore, Kansareepara, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 10 cottahs, more or less, situated in holdings Nos. 353 and 364, Sub-Division C, Division VI, of Punchannagram, and bounded on the north by a blind lane; on the east by the Russa Road; on the south by the remaining portion of holding No. 364, the property of Radha Nauth Bose and Shadhee Goledar; and on the west by the remaining portions of holdings Nos. 353 and 364, the property respectively of Rasmoni Dasi and of the persons named above, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhowanipore, Kansareepara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 25th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of constructing a road from the Rekabee Bazar Street to the Orheeang tank in the town of Kendraparah, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 1 rood 1 pole, more or less, bounded on the north by the Rekabee Bazar Street; on the south by the Orheeang tank; on the east by the houses of Guddye Behara Rughoo Behara, Rughoo Sahoo, and Kundroo Naik; and on the west by that of Ram Sahoo, Ekadussee Behara, Judoonath Roy, Rughoo Behara, and Doytaree Behara, is required within the aforesaid town of Kendraparah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 69.—*Notification.*—Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Bhagulpore Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 23rd February 1876.

No. 70.—*Transfers.*—Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Orissa Division.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 71.—Baboo Chundy Churn Dutt, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Patna Division, which he joined on the 17th January 1876, before noon.

No. 72.—*Notification.*—Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Nuddea Rivers Division on the 24th February 1876, before noon.

No. 73.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Kally Comul Sircar, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th March 1876.

The 4th March 1876.

No. 74.—*Notifications.*—Mr. H. J. Handley, Executive Engineer, (temporary rank), Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Gya Division on the 25th February 1876, afternoon.

No. 75.—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, (temporary rank), First Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 1st March 1876, before noon.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 42, dated 29th January 1876.

No. 100.—*Leave.*—In continuation of the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days preparatory to proceeding on furlough under Chapter V, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 101.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Taruck Nath Gangooly, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, from the late Dehree to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st February 1876.

No. 102.—*Notification.*—Sergeant J. Riddle, Overseer, First Grade, on special survey duty, South-Western Circle, is remanded to military duty.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.):—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

[*Government Gazette*, 29*th February* 1876.]

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of the canal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast. or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it : any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R E.*,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

***Statement of the Calcutta Municipal Reserve Fund up to December* 1875, *published under the provisions of Section* 5 *of Act I of* 1872.**

Balance on 1st January 1875.	Date of last previous investment.	INVESTMENTS DURING 1875.		Total investments during 1875.	Balance on 31st December 1875.
		In 4 per cent. Government Securities.	In 6 per cent. Municipal debentures.		
7,42,200	30th December 1874	....	2,53,000	2,53,000	9,95,200

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
H. A. MANGLES,
Accountant-General, Bengal.
} Trustees.

The 15th February 1876.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

JURY RULES.

Existing rules repealed.

I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court, relating to the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of Jurors, are hereby repealed, and the following rules in lieu thereof are made and passed as the rules of the High Court, to take effect from the 1st day of March 1876.

Qualification of Jurors

II. Subject to the right of challenge mentioned in section 47 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, every male person resident or personally working for gain in the town of Calcutta, other than a subject of any Foreign State, who is not an American, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said town, provided he be a resident holder of a house or tenement within the said town of the monthly value of not less than thirty rupees; or has property or interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the province of Bengal, worth the sum of not less than rupees three thousand; or is in receipt of an income or salary of not less than rupees one hundred a month.

Disqualification of Jurors.

III. No person shall be liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof, or for executing any duties of Police; or who not being an American, is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years or above the age of sixty years; or who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any law in force in British India, or who is a lunatic or idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

Persons exempted from serving on Juries.

IV. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, and shall not be put upon the list of Jurors, viz.:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India.
4. The Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal respectively for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
5. Judges.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attornies.
12. Clergymen of the Church of England, and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller-General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, and the Health Officer.
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer, and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director-General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director-General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller-General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.
23. The Surveyor-General and Deputy Surveyor-General.
24. The Administrator-General.
25. The Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant-General of Bengal.
27. The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.
28. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
29. The Director of Public Instruction.
30. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
31. The Coroner.
32. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
33. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
34. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
35. The Assay Master
36. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
37. The Examiner of Claims.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a Jury.

Subject to the right of challenge, every person whose name is in the Jury List qualified to serve as a Juror.

V. Subject to the right of challenge aforesaid, every person whose name shall be included in the Jury List, for the time being, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said town of Calcutta.

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

VI. On some day, not less than six weeks before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors respectively for such Session. The list of Special Jurors shall contain the names of 30, and the list of Common Jurors the names of 70, persons of those respectively included in the lists of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' list' and 'The Common Jurors' list' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows:—

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

(1). The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rule VII, X, or XV shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied, as regards any one or more of such persons, that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 30 persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such 30 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

(2.) In like manner the names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VII, X, or XV shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied, as regards any of them, that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 70 persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such 70 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors respectively shall be as follows:—

The names of all the Jurors in the lists of Special and Common Jurors respectively prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a distinct piece of card or parchment, the several pieces of card or parchment being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such cards or parchments shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw, or cause to be drawn, the said cards or parchments, one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' list for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

Names of deceased persons, or persons not liable to serve, or excused from service, to be set aside.

The Judge may order the name of any person who has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year, and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules, to be set aside; and in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

Names to be arranged in the lists in the order in which they are drawn, with additions and places of abode.

VIII. The names, additions, and places of abode of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which they shall have been drawn, and such List shall be signed by the Judge.

IX. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first 27 on the list of Special Jurors, and the first 55 on the list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first 27 or 55, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of 27 or 55, of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first 27 or 55.

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to the Sheriff to summon 27 Special Jurors and 55 Common Jurors in numerical order.

X. Any person whose name is included in the Special or Common Jurors' List for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such applications, bring them before one of the Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

The name of any Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted by the Clerk of the Crown in the list for such subsequent Session.

XI. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule VIII shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least 10 day's before the first day of the Session.

Jurors to be summoned 10 days before the first day of the Session.

XII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders, or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered. The transmision by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy, authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

Service of a summons, or other process, on a Juror.

By post.

XIII. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

Personally.

XIV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

Sheriff to return Precept with two panels, one of Special Jurors and one of Common Jurors, showing in tabular form names and particulars of service, and accounting for non-service.

XV. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, examine the Sheriff's Officer or Officers as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstances of the service or of the absence of service on any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

Sheriff's return to be immediately laid before a Judge for orders.

XVI. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VII, such further number of names as may be required to make up the full number of Special and Common Jurors summoned to attend at the Session to 80 and 70 respectively.

If sufficient number of Jurors not served, further names of Jurors to be drawn by lot, as provided by Rule VII.

XVII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common, Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XIV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

Copy of Supplementary Lists of Jurors to be annexed to additional Precept to the Sheriff to summon the persons named therein.

Sheriff to return the Precept with a panel as provided by Rule XIV one clear day before the first day of Session.

XVIII. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose name shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Jurors shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box; and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

Jury how to be drawn and empanelled.

XIX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance on challenge, or any other cause there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XVIII: provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session, if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

Proceedings in case of deficient Jurors.

XX. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

After each Session entry to be made by the Clerk of the Crown against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

XXI. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

No person not on the Common Jury List to be summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and no Juror, except in case of necessity, to be summoned again within twelve months.

Coroner to keep a copy of the Jury Rules, and make an entry against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
,, F. B. KEMP.
,, LOUIS S. JACKSON.
,, J. B. PHEAR.
,, A. G. MACPHERSON.
,, F. A. GLOVER.
,, CHARLES PONTIFEX.
,, E. G. BIRCH.
,, R. C. MITTER.
,, W. F. McDONELL.

1st March 1876.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 2.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th January 1876.

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil.

IT is ordered that every application for a certificate under Act XL of 1858 shall be in the form appended hereto, with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require; and that the certificate shall in every case show the date on which it will cease to have effect.

Circular Order No. 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1876

HIGH COURT,
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil.

THE attention of Judges of every grade is drawn to Circular Order No. 2, dated 10th January 1871, requiring orders of attachment to be notified to the Collector of the District in which the attached estate, or share of estate, is situated, and they are requested to observe that the notification is to be made in every case, without exception, in which such property is attached in execution of a Civil Court's decree. The above notification does not, however, supersede the written order which is required by Section 239, Civil Procedure Code, to be fixed up in the office of the Collector, when land, or any interest in land, is attached.

2. The Court is also pleased to direct that, whenever attachment is legally and formally withdrawn, such withdrawal shall, in like manner, be notified to the Collector in all cases of the same description.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

IN THE CIVIL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF

To

______________________ ESQ.,

District Judge of ______________________.

Dated the ______ *of* ______________ 18 .

The humble petition of ______________________,

______________________,

son of ______________________,

resident of ______________________,

District ______________________,

SHEWETH,

That A B, son of C D, resident of

District   is entitled to the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked A *(or to a one-fourth share thereof, or as the case may be)*, as the son and heir *(or as one of the four sons, or as the case may be)*, of E F, deceased *(or as a legatee under the will of E F, deceased, or under a Deed dated and made by E F, or state how otherwise)*.

That the value of the said property *(or of the said A B's share therein)* is correctly set forth in the said schedule A.

That the said A B is a minor, being of the age of   years, months and   days.

That your petitioner is *(state the degree of relationship to, or connection with, the minor, or how otherwise the petitioner claims to be entitled to have charge of the minor's property)*.

That your petitioner, as such next of kin *(or state how otherwise)*, claims to have charge of the said property in Trust for the said A B during his minority.

That your petitioner therefore prays that a certificate of administration under Section 3 of Act XL of 1858 may be granted to him.

And your petitioner as in duty bound, &c.

I,   the petitioner named in the above petition, do solemnly affirm that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signature of Petitioner.)

Solemnly affirmed this   day of   18   , before me.

District Judge.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twentieth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৩শে ফেব্রুয়ারি ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২০শে মার্চ সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি ।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH. *Sheriff.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will, in continuation of the ordinary sitting for this month, sit at the Moonsheegunge Court for two days more than usual, viz. the 20th and 21st March instant.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Offg. Judge.*

DACCA AND MOONSHEEGUNGE SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 4th March 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 190*B.*

THE attention of merchants and shippers is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 88), being an Act to make provision for giving powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships, and published in Part IA, pages 53 to 56, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th November 1875, and especially to Section 3, which is as follows :—

3. "From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain—corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels—shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five."

"The Master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

Attention is also called to the description given in Section 18 as follows of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 of what vessels are to be deemed British ships :—

Section 18.—"No ship shall be deemed to be a *British* ship unless she belongs wholly to owners of the following description ; that is to say—

(1.) "Natural-born *British* subjects :

"Provided that no natural-born subject who has taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State shall be entitled to be such Owner as aforesaid, unless he has subsequently to taking such last mentioned Oath, taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and is, and continues to be during the whole period of his so being an Owner, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Member of a *British* Factory, or Partner in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom or in some other place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

(2.) "Persons made Denizens by Letters of Denization or naturalized by or pursuant to any Act of the Imperial Legislatures, or by or pursuant to any Act or Ordinance of the proper Legislative Authority in any *British* Possession.

"Provided that such persons are, and continue to be during the whole period of their so being owners, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Members of a *British* Factory, or Partners in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom, or in some other Place within Her Majesty's Dominions, and have taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty subsequently to the period of their being so made Denizens or naturalized.

(3.) "Bodies Corporate established under, subject to the Laws of, and having their Principal Place of Business in the United Kingdom or some *British* Possession."

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 17th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares "	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th May 1876	..	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June "	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July "	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August "	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September "	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October "	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November "	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December "	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total	...	17,860	13,460	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.

No. 268B.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

SEALED tenders are hereby invited for the supply of coal pitch and iron clumps, required for the opium chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1875-76.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, up to 21st instant.

All particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as to quantity, description, and quality of the articles, can be obtained on personal application at the said office.

The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as the Member in charge may think proper to demand.

The Member reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 6th March 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 16th January 1876.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	......	
	Nursapur ...	50.000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	3,13,965	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	......	
	Total ...	4,55,965	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 8th February 1876.

J. B. SPEDDING,
Offg. Additional Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 6th March 1876.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 1st March 1876

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,60,901	2,68,773	1,76,542	25.06.216
French Kurkutch ...	73,860	...	......	73,860
Italian Punga ...	51.555	...	......	51.555
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,35,218	...	38,552	1,73,770
Malabar ditto ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay ditto ...	1,00,711	...	30.565	1,31,276
Madras ditto ...	2,55,928	...	9,300	2,65,228
Coconada ditto ...	11,003	...	......	11,003
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,63,858	...	1.000	3.64,858
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	20,130	5,900	49,098
Cadiz ditto ...	30 376	...	......	30,376
Aden ditto ...	11,696	...	......	11,696
Total ...	31,30,914	2,88,903	2,61,859	36,81,676

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 7th March 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 8.

AN ORDINANCE

To empower the Government of Bengal to prohibit certain Dramatic Performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene, or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; and whereas, pending the consideration and enactment by the Governor-General in Council of a law conferring such power, it is expedient to confer the same by an Ordinance under section twenty-three of the Indian Councils Act:

In exercise of the power vested in him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

1. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed, or about to be performed, is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room, or place in which such performance is intended to take place, and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

Penalty for disobeying order.

3. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Power to notify order.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

4. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept, or used for any such performance, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

5. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Ordinance, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter, with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room, or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses, and other articles found therein, and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

6. No conviction under this Ordinance shall bar a prosecution under section 124A, or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Definition of "Magistrate."

7. In this Ordinance, the term "Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta.

8. This Ordinance extends only to the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: it shall come into force at once, and it shall remain in force till the thirty-first day of May 1876.

Local extent, commencement, and duration of Ordinance.

NORTHBROOK,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 108 —*Fort William, the* 29*th February* 1876.—*Notifications.—Establishments.*—The Honorable J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th April next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 110.—*The* 1*st March* 1876.—The services of Mr. H. B. Lawford of the Bengal Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 12th October last.

No 137.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—*Medical.*—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Wazir Ali Khan is dismissed from the service of Government.

No. 323.—*The* 1*st March* 1876.—*Judicial.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 10 of Act VI of 1871, and Section 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the district of Cachar, to be exercised during the absence of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, Deputy Commissioner of that district.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1248.—*Fort William, the 4th March* 1876.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note be inserted as an Exception under clause (*b*) of Section 98 of the Civil Pension Code :—

Exception.—Members of the Police forces, employed by small municipalities in Sindh, and by village communities in the district of Hyderabad in Sindh, are not entitled to pensions and gratuities.

No. 1235.—*The 4th March* 1876.—*Separate Revenue—Opium.*—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1875-76.

	LATEST MONTH.			TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM & ELEVEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	441,846	513,250	71,404	5,129,702	5,732,432	602,730	..
Bombay	196,968	285,480	88,512	2,498,374	2,263,500	...	234,874
Total ...	638,814	798,730	159,916	7,628,076	7,995,932	367,856	...

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 227.—*Fort William, the 1st March* 1876.—The following Regimental Order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated the 11th December 1875.—Permitting Major Henry John Lawrell (late Captain, 97th Foot) to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, at his own request.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Nuddea, Goalundo extension line, will be put up to sale at Jugotee at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, corresponding with 24th Choitro 1282, B. S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nuddea ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Chincooa and Jugotee.	1	South ...	1 18 4	0 2 21	......	......	Commences on 4,680 feet of mile 108 of main line, and terminates on 840 feet of mile 1 of extension line, as per plan.	North—By class A land of railway. South—By zemindary land. East—By class A land of railway. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Jugotee.	1	North ...	3 15 10	1 1 0	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 3,050 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 4. West—By class A land of railway.
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	2 16 12	0 3 30	......	......	Commences on 2,185 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 5. West—By railway level crossing.
4	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas.	1	North ...	4 13 7	1 2 7	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 1, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 2.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	Plot adjoining railway bungalow and situate within station compound Occupied by roads ...	0 0 38 0 0 6 0 1 4	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 3.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	North ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 8. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas and Mohen Teghurea.	2	North ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 2, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 6.

9	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	.....	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 7.
10	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Mohen Teghurea and Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ..	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 2, as per plan, and terminates on 1,850 feet of mile 3.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 12. Wes—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
11	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	.....	.....	ditto	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 13. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	.....	......	Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 3, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 10.
13	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
14	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzahs Kallishunkerpore and Rahanee.	4	North ...	20 0 11	6 2 20	.....	......	Commences at the end of mile 3, as per plan, and terminates on 2,725 feet of mile 4.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	21 18 0	7 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
16	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzah Secreea.	4	North ...	21 12 5	7 0 23	Occupied by road ...	0 0 10	Commences on 3,170 feet of mile 4, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
17	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	19 0 0	6 1 5	......	0 0 10	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 4, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
18	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Braminpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Rahineeparrah and Jynuladee	5	North ...	17 5 2	5 2 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 4, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 5.	North—By zemindary land South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 20. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Robineeparrah.	5	South ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	ditto ...	...	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 21. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Jenaladee and Robineeparrah.	5	North ...	38 15 0	12 3 10	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 18.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
21	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ..	23 8 0	7 2 38	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 19.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Jynaladee and Rohineeparrah.	6	North ...	77 5 11	25 2 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 5, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 6.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Rohineeparah.	6	South ...	70 17 13	23 1 29	Railway bungalow land within this lot excluded from sale.	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
24	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Bansara.	6	North ...	6 8 14	2 0 21	......	......	Commences on 3,310 feet of mile 6, and terminates on 3,710 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By class A land of railway. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
25	ditto ...	ditto ...	6	South ...	14 1 0	4 2 23	Retained by Railway Co.	21 0 31	Commences on 3,535 feet of mile 6, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 6, as per plan. West—By class C land of railway.
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Brahimpore, Mouzahs Bansara and Chukrugoo.	7	South ...	31 10 2	10 1 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 6, as per plan, and terminates on 2,775 feet of mile 7.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 28. West—By end of mile 6, as per plan.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore, Mouzahs Chukrugoo and Poothees.	7	North ...	20 19 5	6 3 29	......	......	Commences on 1,580 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By class A land of railway.
28	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	South ...	14 0 0	4 2 21	Retained by Railway Co.	1 0 25	Commences on 2,775 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Poothees.	8	North ...	11 3 12	3 2 32	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 7, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 8.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 31. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 3 12	3 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 32. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Poothees and Charaikole.	8	North ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 8, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 29.

32	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 30.
33	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzahs Charaikole and Alungee.	9	North ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 8, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 9.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 35. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
34	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 36. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzah Alungee.	9	North ...	8 11 13	2 3 14	Occupied by road ...	0 0 6	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 9, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 33.
36	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto ...	0 0 6 0 0 12	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 34.
37	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Alungee, Oodehbistopore and Khoord Doorgapore.	10	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 9, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 10.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Baleea.	10	North ...	3 12 0	1 0 31	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 2,575 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway level crossing.
40	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Sherkandee.	10	South ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 3,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By road approach. West—By railway level crossing.
41	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sherkandee.	10	North ...	9 8 10	3 0 19	Occupied by road ...	0 0 18	Commences on 3,240 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 4,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By road under class D. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Sherkandee and Batkamara.	10	North ...	8 5 7	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—Partly by road under class D and partly by zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By Coomercolly station land.
43	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	10 16 0	3 2 11	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By road approach.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
44	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Batkamara.	11	North ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 10, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 11.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
45	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
46	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Duree, Batkamara, and Sooltanpore.	11	North ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 11, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 44.
47	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 45.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sooltanpore.	12	North ...	5 0 9	1 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 11, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 12.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
49	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	5 3 12	1 2 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	12	North ..	8 13 0	2 3 18	......	.....	Commences on 1,275 feet of mile 12, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
51	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	8 10 4	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	North ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 12, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.

54	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	13	North ...	12 10 14	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 12, as per plan, and terminates on 3,175 feet of mile 13.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
55	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	12 16 14	4 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Mysakola.	13	North ...	8 16 13	2 3 28	Occupied by nullah ...	0 1 11	Commences on 3,175 feet of mile 13, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 54.
57	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	8 10 13	2 3 12	ditto ...	0 1 11 0 2 22	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 55.
58	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Mysakola and Nischindabaree.	14	North ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 13, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 14.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 60. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
59	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 61. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Nischindapore and Samaspore.	14	North ...	13 3 2	4 1 16	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 14, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
61	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 13 12	3 2 5	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
62	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jangreabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Samaspore.	15	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 14, as per plan, and terminates on 635 feet of mile 15.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
64	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	North ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
65	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Sumaspore.	15	South ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	....	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.
66	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudobeel.	15	North ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 68. West—By nullah.
67	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 69. West—By nullah.
68	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudumjanee.	15	North ...	8 0 8	2 2 35	....	......	Commences on 3,350 feet of mile 15, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 66.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzahs Pudobeel and Pudumjanee.	15	South ...	8 0 8	2 2 25	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 21	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 67.
70	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzahs Pudumjanee and Dhosundu.	16	North ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 15, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 16.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
71	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
72	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Dhosundu,	16	North ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 16, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
74	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	16	North ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	....	......	Commences on 3,630 feet of mile 16, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 34	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.

76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	17	North ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 16, as per plan, and terminates on 1,650 feet of mile 17.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
77	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	South ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
		KALIGUNGA DIVERSION.								
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sakta.	......	......	18 14 2	6 0 30	....	......	......	North—By zemindary land. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	23 0 0	7 2 17	....	......	......	North—By new channel. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	12 4 0	4 0 5	Occupied by channel ...	20 2 4	......	North—By river Gorai. South—By zemindary land. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.

CALCUTTA, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 17th February 1876.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedaetullah and others	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9¼
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul ...	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5¼ 0 0 0	28 12 9¼
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532 8 6¾	221 3 6¾ 0 0 0	18 14 7¼
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul ..	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1¼	722 1 1¼ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ..	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5¼	524 3 8¾ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nog, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others.	1,281 1 0¾	1,281 1 0¾ 0 0 0	6 9 11¼
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	39 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7¼ 0 0 0	13 14 4¼
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,669 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2334	Jaitherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jincha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,004 1 2¼	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6¾
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,411 1 0¼	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5¼
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8¾
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah .	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 6 0 0 0	2 4 8¼
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ..	Jobraj Sing, Benipershad, and others ..	1,815 13 9¼	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2613	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ..	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto ...	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others	12,485 1 3¾	1,948 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11¼
19	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0¾	691 3 3¾ 0 0 0	20 14 8
20	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0¾	2 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2984	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10¼ 0 0 0	27 2 2¼

Sarun Collectorate, the 28th January 1876. G. E. Porter, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and reserved sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th March 1876 for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of towjee.	Class.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
173	First class permanently-settled estates.	Shojunpara and others, pergunnah Debotta.	Rheeshee Kesh Boral ..	513 15 1¼	212 0 0	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Dinagepore Collectorate, the 25th February 1876. H. W. Gordon, *Covtd. Depy. Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 23rd March 1876, corresponding with 13th Chyte 1283 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Description of mehal.	Number on the rent roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Permanently-settled Estates.	117	Gowburpur, Sindwarl, &c., pergunnah Kabar.	Deanat Roy, Moonshi Syed Amir Ally, Mossamut Misran, Roop Chund Saho, Kally Dutt, Pran Singh, Sham Lall, self and guardian of Chotoo Singh (his cousin), Baijnath Sing, Ram Nath Singh, *alias* Sita Ram, Bishoon Sahoy Singh, and Isri Pershad Singh.	6,105 12 0	125 4 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 3,029-11, out of which Rs. 125-4 is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.
	1,922	Shera Mahapur, pergunnah Nurhut.	Bede Narain Singh, *alias* Beni Singh, Mossamut Anar Kuer, Mossamut Man Kuer, Kashi Pershad Singh, Nund Kishore Pershad Singh, Chutoori Singh, Jeetan Singh, Ramkoolam Singh, Deokeenundan Singh, Kanhya Singh, Kishoon Pershad Singh, and Sheo Pershad Singh.	1,600 0 0	0 5 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 1,063-6, out of which 5 annas is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.

Gya Collectorate, the 19th February 1876. H. G. Sharp, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876 :—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto .	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Harudhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ...	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hefazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hefazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	393	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Doss	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

F. McLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 433.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7¼ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11½ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1¼ and police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1-0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 10th Chyte 1283 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Serial No.	Number on rent-roll.	Name of estates and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma of entire estate.	Sudder jumma of the estate to be sold.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	155	Sandhadamur, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Saheb Sahee and others ..	1,567 9 3	17 12 4	2 7 4
2	... ..	Aswaree bunjuree, pergunnah Bissarah .	Ditto ...	1,567 9 3	25 1 0	2 13 3
3	821	Makoondpur Singhara, pergunnah Bissarah	Rampersad Singh, &c. .	1,974 1 9	453 4 11	7 1 7
4	1106	Sewdaspur, pergunnah Gudh Chaond .	Radhamohun Sahai and others	1,044 3 1	34 11 6	8 10 6
5	1106	Busuntdeo Morwa, pergunnah Gudh Chaond.	Sundur Sahai ..	1,044 3 1	28 1 6	7 0 4
6	1213	Chak Narsen, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Gunga Persad ...	511 4 7	95 1 6	23 12 0
7	1228	Shahpur Kowatpur, pergunnah Hajeepur	Kour Singh, &c. ..	506 10 8	506 10 8	29 10 3
8	1235	Kurmupur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Manori Singh, &c. ...	585 3 9	585 3 9	51 5 0
9	1242	Gobindpur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Ajeet Narain Singh and others	1,293 9 0	517 6 3	80 6 5
10	1668	Buchowlee, pergunna Kusmah ...	Munguuram Singh .	845 4 3	24 6 3	10 11 5
11	1692	Talooqa Saree, pergunnah Kusmah ...	Ramnarain Singh ...	1,382 10 4	26 7 0	3 2 8
12	1824	Talooqa Narawan, pergunnah Morma Koord	Phoolwant Singh ...	1,729 9 6	88 0 4	8 6 4
13	1824	Ditto ditto ...	Shewdayal Singh, &c. ..	1,729 9 6	1,409 13 7	30 15 5
14	2101	Churoon, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Punchani Sahee, &c. ..	1,413 9 1	38 7 11	8 8 0
15	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Futuh Narain Saheo ..	1,413 9 1	42 3 3	3 8 0
16	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Mussumut Doolaree Koour, mother and guardian of Jungbahadur and Heeralall.	1,413 9 1	16 6 6	2 14 0
17	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Jago Koour ...	1,413 9 1	22 9 0	3 0 0
18	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Ganda Koour ...	1,413 9 1	30 13 0	4 15 0
19	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Bustee Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	45 3 8	6 3 0
20	2101	Ditto ditto ..	Gudar Saheo ...	1,413 9 1	41 12 8	5 7 0
21	2101	Misrowlia Jugdis, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Shew Sahai Sahee ..	1,413 9 1	28 2 3	7 1 0
22	2101	Talgurubua, pergunnah Bissarah	Ditto .	1,413 9 1	23 11 9	5 3 0
23	2101	Chuk Mahmood, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ..	1,413 9 1	35 2 3	8 12 0
24	2126	Manikagazee, pergunnah Bissarah ..	Nukchaid Rai, &c.	829 14 9	24 2 9	2 1 0
25	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Lakho Koour, &c. ...	829 14 9	28 1 5	5 4 0
26	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Singh, &c. ...	829 24 9	24 3 3	1 9 0
27	2126	Ditto ditto ..	Narain Sahai ..	829 14 9	24 3 3	6 5 0
28	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Rai ..	829 14 9	12 1 7	1 0 0
29	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Munrukhun Singh ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	4 2 0
30	2126	Sumaha, pergunnah Bissarrah ..	Ramjeon Misor ...	829 14 9	54 12 9	2 6 0
31	2324	Burmhowl, pergunnah Naupur ...	Nund Lall ...	921 2 10	190 15 11	23 14 0
32	2680	Chintamonpur, pergunnah Ruttee ...	Doorgheja Singh ...	763 5 7	572 7 2	11 0 5
33	2952	Boaris appertaining to Bhagwanpur Koola, pergunnah Surressa.	Mussamut Soonowla Koour ...	1,306 12 6	27 8 0	1 12 0
34	3416	Talooqa Gowra, pergunnah Kirsutt ...	Ram Monohur Lall ...	1,048 5 9	524 2 10	11 12 7
35	5670	Bungaon, pergunnah Naupur ..	Apooch Singh ..	3,060 8 0	41 0 6	4 9 0

MOZUFFERPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. T. DALTON, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeeguree; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantia, kismut Dantia, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6¼. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,144-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 21¼-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 5th Chaitra 1282 B. E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. of Toujee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
388	Kismat Chinasoe, pergunnah Chinasoe.	Ramchundra Acharjee, Hara Sundari Debya Choudhurani, Daksina Sundari Debya, Bisveswara Sanyal, Sambhoo Chundra Lahiri, Ishan Chundra Acharjee Choudhuri.	1,310 15 0	1 3 0	

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1876. W. M. CLAY, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Bengali 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballai, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Ganganarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	393	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Meeah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 0
955	544	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1468	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Missri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srinibas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagragoriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Kousulliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Sooadei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 3 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagragoriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Ranglata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 2 11
2623	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Bangshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patlaik, Soondarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myte, Srimatia Prasannomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakrista Bera and Santoseram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathcharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamala Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhaguboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 3 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 3 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. H. L. HARRISON, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be relized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

No. in the rent-roll.	Class.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	
36	1st class permanently settled estate.	Kissimpoor, pergunnah Raneehatee and Monohurshahee.	Syed Abdool Huq, Syed Abdool Jubber, Syed Subkootolla, Syed Abdoolla, Syed Abdool Hakim, Syed Noorun Nubbee, Syed Mohamed, Syed Mojohorul Huq, Syed Hobeebullah, Syed Abdoolalli.	669 14 9	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
93	Ditto ..	Korooie, pergunnah Benudnagore.	Degamber Roy, Gourmoni Dossi, Shymasoondooree Dossi. Attaor Rohoman, Abdool Futtah, Khobera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed, Mohamed Taha, and Syed Mahomed Moosa. Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Sooda Bibee, Teloke Chand Baboo.	1,399 7 6	The following shares, in respect of which a separate account has been opened under the provisions of Section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be excluded from sale, viz. 5 annas 6 gundas share of Telokechand Baboo, for Rs. 546-10-8. The remaining shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 852-12-10, will be put up to sale. The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
97	Ditto ...	ditto ...	Protapnarain, Taraprosad, and Komolakant Roy, Bhoobonessuree Dabee, Syed Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed Moosa, Syed Mohamed Taha, Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee.	529 10 6	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
5178	Ditto ...	Chandootea, pergunnah Shahabad.	Syed Ahamud, Syed Johorun Nubbee, Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee and Futterma Bibee, mother and guardian of minor Syed Mahomed Moosa, Syed Mahomed Taha Rohemun Nessa Bibee, and Sooda Bibbee.	903 9 1	Ditto ditto.

BURDWAN, the 16th February 1876. E. H. WHINFIELD, *Collector.*

NOTICE if hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongonee Dabee, and Tareenee Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagore Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabeeand Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 20th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 470.—Mehal Muhurja, pergunnah Beheah; sudder jumma Rs. 522-10-8; recorded proprietors Dewan Ramjeawan Sing and Baboo Ram Koomar Sing. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 194-3-2.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 723.—Mehal Bunarpore, pergunnah Ohausa; sudder jumma Rs. 2,896-0-0; recorded proprietors Lala Thakoor Pershad, Behary Tewari, Busunt Tewari, and others. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 82-3-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 26th January 1876. C. H. VOWELL, *for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Durbhangah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Cheyet, 1283 Fasilee, Tuesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Consecutive number.	Number of the revenue roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	35	Janapore Roodur, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nath Singh and Domie Lall.	2,891 5 7	31 3 4	In this mehal the share of other maliks have been separated under Act XI of 1859, and separate accounts opened, the Government jumma of which has been paid in full; only Rs. 31-3-4 out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 180-12-7 on account of the share of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
2	35	Ditto ..	Rai Nundipat Mahtha Bahadoor, Baij Nauth Sahai, and others.	2,891 5 7	22 14 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 22-14-8 out of a sudder jumma of Rs. 382-1-6½ on account of joint shares of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
3	48	Mathour Mohabulpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Jhukri Singh, Udit Narayan Singh, Bhagut Dyal Singh, Takoor Dyal Singh, Showram Chowdhory, Ramapoch Chowdhory, and Ram Senahi Chowdhory.	1,738 14 3	1 3 10¼	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 1-3-10¼ out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 231-8-4¼ on account of joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
	53	Mohanpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	6 8 9	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 6-8-9 out of the total jumma of Rs. 281-4-9 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
5	53	Ditto ...	Gujraj Singh Chowdhory, Ryjoo Singh, Ramdyal Chowdhory, Debipershad Chowdhory, Behut Singh, Baboo Gooroopershad Singh, Baboo Rambharosee Singh, Baboo Bhoop Narayan Singh, Ram Rucha Singh, Bhikoo Singh, and Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	65 0 11	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 65-0-11 out of the total jumma of Rs. 359-13-5 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
6	55	Mullkullypore Boozoorg, pergunnah Balagutch.	Rajcoomar Singh, Baboo Simbhoo Singh, Baboo Kassi Singh, Baboo Ram Lall Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh.	3,437 5 4	10 13 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 10-13-8 out of sudder jumma of Rs. 241-11-2 on account of the joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold

E. S. MOSELEY, *Offg. Collector.*

DURBHANGAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,641-2-8; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhory, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Prannath Mitter, Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shita Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nunda Mookerjee, Nobo Kisari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876.

A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, 24th March 1876, corresponding with 12th Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of toujee.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6	Dehi Jitepur, pergunnah Ishapshahye	Sri Nath Bhaduri, in ijmali with Govind Nath and Bykunto Nath Sanyal, himself and guardian of Mohima Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Sri Kanto, Gooroo Churn, and Dwarka Nath, himself and as guardian of Shosedhur, Dharani Dhur Sanyal, minor, and Mookund Nath Sanyal, Tripura Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Bhoobun Mohun, Brojo Laul, Behari Laul, and Omesh Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Shama Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Prossuno Kumar Sanyal, minor, and Denandra Nath Prossuno Kumar Sanyal.	2,720 4 10 Dák tax. 33 1 1 2,753 5 11	606 9 11	In this mehal a separate account for Rs. 510-1, and police tax, Rs. 6-3-2, has been opened under Act XI of 1859, section 10, on behalf of Denendranath Sanyal, and a separate account for Rs. 255-0-9, police tax, Rs. 3-1-7, on behalf of Prossunno Coomar Sanyal. The remaining ijmali shares of Sri Nath Bhaduri and others, paying revenue of Rs. 1,955-3-1, police tax, Rs. 23-12-4, will be first put up to sale for the arrears, amounting to Rs. 606-9-11.
1774	Kismut Upulshur, pergunnah Katarmul.	Ram Kishen, Doorga Das, Chunder Kant Sirma Chowdhuri, himself and as manager of the property left by Huro Kant Chowdhuri, deceased, Kalika Prosad Bhoumic, deceased, present possessor, Shib Prosad Bhoumic, Chundra Moni Devya, Rudra Kant Bhoumic, Kaly Churn Bhoumic, minor, Shiva Sundari Devya, mother of Kally Kumar Moitro, Chunder Nath Bishi, Kally Nath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Brahmo Moyi Devya, Poorna Moyi Chowdhurani, Guro Churn, Dwarka Nath, Mothura Nath, and Janoki Nath Newgy, Haro Kant Bhoumic, deceased, present possessors, Bijya, Bhogobutty Kishen Moni, Surja Moni Devya, Grish Chunder, Joy Nath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devya, Kally Kishen, Anand Kally Bhoumic, Kassy Nath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Broma Moe, Shiva Sundari Devya.	534 7 0	2 8 6	In this mehal a separate account for 1 anna 1 gundah 1 kowri, with revenue of Rs. 35-8-0, has been opened on behalf of Ram Kishen, Durga Das, Hura Kant Sirma, himself and as manager of the property left by Haro Kant Sirma, deceased, under Act XI of 1859. A separate account for Rs. 164-14-0 was opened on behalf of Shir Prosaud Bhoumic, Chunder Moni Devi, Rudrakant Bhoumic, and Kallychurn Bhoumic, minor, Shiv Sundari Debya, mother of Kally Coomar Moitra, Chundernath Bishi, Kallynath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chundermoni and Brohma Moye Devya, present possessors of the shares of Kalika Prosaud Bhoumic, deceased. A separate account for 4 annas share, with a revenue of Rs. 133-10, has been opened on behalf of Poorna Moyi. A separate account for two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Bejoya Bhogobutti, Kishenmoni Sujamoni Devi, present possessors, Haro Kanto Bhoumic deceased's estate. A separate account of two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Gooroo Churn, Dwarkanath, Mothooranath and Janokeenath Newgi, and of five annas, out of 2 annas share, paying revenue of Rs. 45-15-0. A separate account was opened on behalf of Grish Chunder, Joynath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devi, Kally Kishen, Ananda Kally Bhoumic, Kallynath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Bromohmoyi Devi, and for 5 annas revenue, Rs. 20-14-0. A separate account on behalf of Shiva Sundari Devi. Two annas share of Hara Kant Bhoumic, present possessors, Bejoya Bhogobutty, Kishen Moni, Surja Moni, paying a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, will be first sold for Government dues, Rs. 2-8-6.
1783	Kismut Guakharah and others, pergunnah Sonakazoo.	Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, Shumbhoo Nath Saha, Govind Nath Saha, himself and as guardian of Prosunno Nath Saha, Gunga Moyi, Radha Sundari Dasi, Lucki Kant, Bhobani Kant, Iswar Chunder Tulapatro, Indro Money Davi, Shumbhoo Nath, Bishwa Nath talookdar, Kishen Sundar, Jadub Chunder talookdar, Gouri Prosad talookdar, Ram Sundari Devi, wife of Govind Chundra Lahori, Ram Kisore talookdar, Doorga Das Chowdhuri, Nil Govind, Grish Chunder talookdar, Monmoyi Devi, mother of Saroda Prosad Lahori, Joggo Mohun Kunja Mohun talookdar.	1,871 3 0	33 5 8	In this mehal separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, for Rs. 213-7, on behalf of Kasi Chunder and Gopal Krishna Moitra; for Rs. 70-4 on behalf of Kasi Chunder; for Rs. 15 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 43-14 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 79-9 on behalf of Govind Nath Saha, for self and as guardian of Prosonno Nath Saha; for Rs. 20-8 with Gunga Moye, Radha Sundari Dasia; for Rs. 14-6 with Kasi Chunder Moitro; for Rs. 10-14 with Lucki Kant, Bhowani Kant, and Iswar Chunder Tolapatro. The remaining ijmali share of Indro Money Devi and others, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,403-5, and shares of Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, paying a revenue of Rs. 213-7, will be sold for arrears of revenue of Rs. 19-7-2 and Rs. 12-14-6 respectively.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 26th February 1876. KASI KINKER SEN, *for Officiating Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 4 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 2	2 Planks, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond or no mark...	Order ...	S. S. Dorunda.
" 2	20 Bars Iron, crown, with Y below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Pieces of Bar Iron, crown with Y below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Broken Pieces of Flat Bars, no mark or P G ...	Ditto ...	Duke of Sutherland.
" 4	5 Packages, F S with B F T below	B. Smyth & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, 201 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Duke of Argyll.
" 2	2 Cases, 406 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 220 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 417 in a diamond, B. C. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	23 Cases, A A H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, C. & Co. in a triangle	Care of Lyall, Rennie & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, D S & A S	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, H. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, L. R. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	35 Cases, M D M, with 3rd Regiment below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, Lieutenant C. H. Morris ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 63 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Tubs Steel, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, N G D in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	3 Cases, P in a triangle, R. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	3 Cases, P in a triangle, S. & Co. below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	4 Packages, S A M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, V. H. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Sample Parcel, Mr. A. A. Baker ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, 220 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Queen Anne.
" 4	1 Case, 128 in diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	12 Kegs, B R S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, B & M in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Keg, 10 with B below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, Geo. Blake, Esq., Manager, Murree Club, Punjab ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	10 Packages, C with C & H below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, C C C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Casks, D D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	15 Cases, D S & A S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, E O K in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Cases, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Casks, G. F. K. & Co.	G. F. Kellner & Co.	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, Seths Goad Dass, Gopal Dass, Jubulpore ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	5 Cases, H. C. G. & Co. in a diamond F. T. B. & Co. below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, T C with G below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, K M S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, J L Lyell, Esq., Allahabad	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, M. S. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	6 Cases, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, M S & M P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Casks, N F in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	17 Cases, P. & Co. in a triangle, M L C outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	7 Bales, S. & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S. F. & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S & M in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	8 Cases, S. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	9 Broken Pieces of Speltre, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, 82 in a diamond, T S L S outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, W C M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, Nicol Fleming & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, S. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, Messrs. F. Harley & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, H S B C in a heart, S R below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 6	2 Kegs, B R S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, D D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, H. C. G. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Keg, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 6th March 1876. (628—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1876.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1876 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,58,500	1,68,84,900	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1876	..	......	......	......	......	40,000	......	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1876	..	......	......	......	......	......	5,000	9,000	......	......	29,000	......	30,000	......	......	1,13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1876	...	......	......	......	5,100	8,000	7,400	2,56,000	800	6,000	1,00,800	......	26,000	......	......	4,10,100
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,63,600	1,69,32,900	1,10,45,200	1,64,46,900	38,51,100	2,57,000	3,14,96,900	83,800	5,26,12,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,45,435
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	36,266	4,900	2,12,000	36,100	1,34,400	60,000	......	1,94,500	......	1,52,500	......	......	8,30,666
Balance on 29th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,58,700	1,67,20,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,12,500	37,91,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,263 lakhs; retransferred from London 2,159 lakhs.

" 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1876	" "	1 "	" "	2 "
" 16th " 1876 to 31st "	" "	7 "	" "	11 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb.	" "	6 "	" "	5 "
" 16th " " to 29th "	" "	5 "	" "	8 "
		2,282		2,185 "
		2,185		
Balance against India		97 lakhs.		

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1876

(626—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,605	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,35,15,350 7 5; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 2,02,10,220 2 10	3,37,25,579	10	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,27,82,942	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,73,464	3	11
Sundries	6,77,126	15	9
Total ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,67,476	7	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	68,56,696	14	4
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	31,45,347	15	6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,92,90,705	6	9
Dead Stock	10,67,794	11	9
Stamps	12,711	15	0
Balances with other banks	5,24,653	13	2
Sundries	1,51,335	9	4
Bullion	25,999	4	7
	4,78,42,723	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,03,65,705 0 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 2,34,53,292 3 7	3,38,18,997	3	10
Total ...	8,16,61,719	5	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy Secy.*
(622—1)

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 2nd March 1876	439 3 9	381 0 3	480 7 0	404 3 9	1,704 14 9	
For 8 weeks ending 24th February 1876	3,360 12 0	3,067 3 3	3,868 12 9	3,263 5 0	13,560 1 0	
Total ...	3,799 15 9	3,448 3 6	4,349 3 9	3,667 8 9	15,264 15 9	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (629—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin.
364	L 68—87789	100	Doorgaprosad Datta Barna.
365	L 50—90885	100	Mr. Argles.
367	L 67—19899	50	Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—04794	10	Govendra Chundra Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Shosibhoosen Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox.
373	L 61—00870	10	Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Bohary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Dindoyal Pramanick.
377	L 51—00670	100	Russick Lal Mullick.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
378	L 70—11792	1,000	Hurro Mohun Dass and Kristo Lal Dass.
	L 69—63716	100	
	„ —63717	100	
	„ —63718	100	
	„ —63719	100	
	„ —63720	100	
	„ —27947	100	
	„ —33017	100	
	„ —54414	100	
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdool Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	„ —21388	100	
385	L 72—25455	10	Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	„ —25456	10	
386	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
387	A 98—44567	10	Prosono Kumar Koondo.
388	L 67—39882	50	Raj Kumar Poddar.
	„ —54257	50	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
480	A 96—45357	10	Gopaul Chunder Dass.
	„ —45354	10	
	L 23—36775	5	
481	L 65—15732	20	Atal Chunder Shaw.
482	L 23—03343	5	Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.
483	L 49—95118	50	Jowaher Lal.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Complaint.
		Rs.	
484	L 77—51773	20	G. R. Clarke.
	L 31—52625	10	
	L 61—65684	10	
	„ —05423	10	
485	L 20—21349	5	C. N. Jefferies.
486	A 8—23399	10	Dena Nath Roy.
487	L 41—27229	10	R. deDombal.
	L 65—94152	20	
488	L 61—46213	10	E. F. May.
	„ —59530	10	
	L 12—27869	20	
489	L 3—58733	10	W. M. Taylor.
490	A 50—17206	10	G. G. Smith.
	„ —29849	10	
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois deSaran.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lt. J. C. Kinchant.
493	L 64—96968	20	Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton.
	„ —04953	100	
	„ —04954	100	
	„ —04955	100	
	„ —04956	100	
	„ —04957	100	
	„ —04958	100	
	„ —04959	100	
	„ —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	
496	L 9—37900	5	Huroprosono Torufdar.
	„ —37901	5	
497	L 36—86716	20	Jogendra Chunder Choudhury.
	L 45—73812	20	
498	A 96—79165	10	Ganga Nath Moulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.
500	L 64—54464	20	Dwarka Nath Ganguly.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Jogendra Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Modoo Sooden Ghose.
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill.
505	L 69—21074	100	Kristo Lal Dass.
	„ —45867	100	
	„ —31517	100	
	L 68—19280	100	
506	L 60—54261	10	Lt. W. Thring, B. A.
	„ —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Kally Kishore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lt. E. H. Bingham.
	„ —33112	5	
	„ —33113	5	
	„ —33114	5	
	„ —33115	5	
	„ —33116	5	
509	L 14—07016	20	Jodu Nath Bose.
510	L 23—47973	5	Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Kissory Mohun Roy.
	„ —68588	20	
	„ —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	„ —02547	5	
	„ —02548	5	
	„ —02553	5	
	„ —02550	5	
	„ —02551	5	
	„ —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor.
514	L 68—97384	100	D. Steel.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lal Tateer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
518	L 22—84895	5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626	10	
519	L 23—04998	5	D. McGrath.
520	L 32—06149	10	Moti Lal Senha.
521	L 64—07444	20	Modhoo Sooden Dutt.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
522	L 53—31179	1,000	Nowbut Ram, Brojo Mohun Ram.
	L 69—25702	100	
	„ —20909	100	
	„ —25293	100	
	L 77—11467	20	
	L 62—48253 to „ —48260	each 10	
225	L 60—81379, L 57—38699	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
226	L 20—95240, „ —77634	5	F. J. L. Lyell.
227	L 20—38761, „ —38762	5	Hury Mohun Ghall.
228	L 20—37449, „ —37448	5	L. O. Vogel.
229	L 63—07063, „ —07064	20	E. W. S. Login.
230	L 58—56932, „ —56930	10	Jonoky Nath Chatterjee.
231	L 63—56766, „ —56772	20	Nilmani Ganguli.
232	L 63—93083, „ —93089	20	Koonnee Lall.
233	L 40—62552, „ —62551	10	Hafiz Ali.
234	L 64—47792, „ —47793	20	Nundo Lal Kur.
235	L 62—02287, „ —02286	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
236	L 22—75558, „ —75559	5	Kallykissore Mookerjee.
237	L 23—17604, „ —17640	5	Troylucko Nath Paul.
238	A 81—46910, „ —46904	20	Pearybullub Burman.
239	L 57—36829, „ —36826	10	Amir Ali.
240	L 40—89202, „ —89206	10	Nundogopaul Ghose.
241	A 67—92526, A 68—52399	10	Koonjo Lal Pyne.
242	L 11—62789, „ —62790	5	Beressur Dey.

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 7th March* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.		Ships.
1 Case Cartridge, W. H. Preston.	At Moyapore Magazine.	King Arthur.
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [Z] 1-100		Yorkshire.
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [255].		Ditto.
200 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [327].		Ditto.
1 Qr. Box Gunpowder, RTC		Ditto.
1 Case Ammunition, R. C. Russell.		Seagull.
39 Pieces Brass, & 4 Nuts	no mark ...	Hindostan.
1 Bundle China Cash		
1 Bag, no mark	...	Argyll.
4 Packages, Lieut.-Col. A. Cory.		Bokhara.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 18th March 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 4th March 1876.

THE post of 7th Master in the Bhagulpore Higher Class English School is vacant. Salary Rs. 40 a month. Candidates are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary to the District School Committee as soon as possible. No one need apply who has not a competent knowledge of Hindustani.

BHAGULPORE, the 1st March 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of Canoongoe of this district has fallen vacant. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 25 per month. Preference will be given to the candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination. Applications, with copies of testimonials of past services, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th April next.

L. B. B. KING, *Offg. Collector.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 24th February 1876.

Notice.

A RECORD-KEEPER is required for the Shahabad Collector's Office. He must be fairly taught in English, and possess a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular of the district.

Application to be forwarded, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, by the 20th March 1876. Salary of the appointment is Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 70.

W. S. WELLS, *Collector.*

ARRAH, the 28th February 1876.

WANTED by the Rungpore Road-Cess Committee a District Engineer. Salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next, and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Chairman, Rungpore Road-Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY, the 26th February 1876.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT Estimator for the Durbhunga Raj works in this office, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March 1876. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of any of the Engineering Colleges, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government. Applications, with certified copies of testimonials, to be sent to Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, at Dinapore.

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, N. W. Circle.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Section 17 of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to elect a Director in the room of Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

CALCUTTA, the 4th March 1876. (631—1)

MR. HENRY TURING MACKENZIE is hereby authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

The 1st March 1876. (620—3) GRAHAM & Co.

Notice.

PLUNDERED in a *dacoity* on the night of the 4th March 1876, in the house of Raj Kumar Poddar, of Soobornoporo, in Thana Jagooli, Zillah Nuddea, Government Currency Notes Nos. L 67—39882 and L 67—54257, for Rs. 50 each. Payment has been stopped at the Currency Office. (632—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late Michel Kain, who was killed while riding in a steeple-chase at Barrackpore on the 1st instant, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same. Creditors of and debtors to the estate are requested to apply to this Court within one month.

A. T. MACLEAN, *District Judge.*

ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS, JUDGE'S COURT,
The 22nd February 1876. (607—3)

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

(*As the case may be.*)

THE under-noted Government Promissory Notes, of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, 3 (marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843, for Rs. 2,000.
* No. 036844, " " 500.
* No. 042725, " " 500.
No. 031866, " " 1,000.
No. 031867, " " 1,000.

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
(623—1) *No. 1, Bankshall Street.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 15th current, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December last and declaring a final dividend.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(630—2) *Managing Agents.*

Ramghur Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th June 1876, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward.

(261—4) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of five rupees per share has been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Street, in two instalments of rupees two annas eight each, on 1st May and 1st August respectively.

JOHN ELLIOTT & CO., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1876. (624—1)

Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., to confirm the resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th March 1876.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

The 4th March 1876. (625—2)

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*

CALCUTTA, 6th March 1875. (627—3)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, at 1-30 P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividend in sterling in London.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (634—2)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Final Dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital has been declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, and will be payable at once at the office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, making a total dividend of 10 per cent. from the profits of the season 1875.

Transfer register of shares will be closed from this day to 20th March 1876.

Notice is also hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Monday, the 20th March, at 1 o'clock P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividends in sterling in London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (635—2)

Great Eastern Hotel Wine & General Purveying Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876.

PRESENT:

Messrs. F. Jennings, J. B. Knight, R. B. Magor, W. Spink, G. A. Gregory, A. H. Wallis, C. T. Wallis, Jos. S. H. Isaac, A. Cumming, J. J. Bradley, R. Rust, G. A. Thompson, Mrs. Alexander, by her attorney Mr. J. B. Knight, Baboos Ramkissen, Kannye Lall Seal, Choone Lall Seal, Kartic Chunder Burral, and Brojonath Dutt, Messrs. L. St. Romaine, F. J. Fergusson, A. G. Roussac, Thos. Jones, J. Mackintosh, D. T. Nivison, J. A. Lisle, T. Martin, F. T. Reed, J. S. Livermore, S. R. Isaac, J. F. Watkins, M. Kempson, J. V. Falle, A. Percy, J. Ralph, W. St. Romaine, A. B. Large, G. H. Kiernander, T. E. Carter, Dr. A. Solomon, and Sir Stuart Hogg, by Proxy held by Mr. W. Spink, and Messrs. David Wilson, G. Williamson, and J. H. Williamson, by their attorney Mr. R. B. Magor.

Mr. F. Jennings having been voted in the chair, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The following resolution was then put and carried—

Proposed by Mr. W. Spink,
Seconded by Mr. Jos. S. H. Isaac—

That Mr. F. St. Aubyn King be elected Auditor of the Company.

Carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved. F. JENNINGS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, 1st March 1876. (633—1)

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 603 of 1874, (wherein Woozeerunnessa Bibee, of No. 141, Musjeedbarry Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, sister and heiress of Koomeruddeen Mohamed, deceased, is plaintiff, and Azeemunnessa Bibee, also of No. 141, Musjeedbarree Street, Durjeeparah, in the Town of Calcutta, and Shazedunnessa Bibee of Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, widow and heiress of the said Koomooruddeen Mohamed, deceased, are defendants,) the creditors of Sudderuddeen Mohamed, Banoo Bibee, and Komurruddeen Mohamed respectively, late of Musjeedbarree Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, who died respectively in the years 1837, 1873, and 1874, are, on or before Saturday, the 15th of April 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the High Court (Original Jurisdiction) on Saturday, the 29th day of April 1876, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

POORNOO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, *Defendant's Attorney.*
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 22nd February 1876. (610—3)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 706 of 1873, (wherein Brojonauth Pyne, of No. 35, Chunam Gully, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Sremutty Kadumbinee Dossee and others are the defendants,) and dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Nittanund Mullick, late of Bhobany Churn Dutt's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or of his estate, are, on or before the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Justice Pontifex, in the Court House, on Saturday, the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the day and time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims. R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Carruthers, Attorney for the infant defendant, Boly Chand Mullick.
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (611—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALEXANDER FERRIER, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 25th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of CORNELIUS CHEEVER BANCROFT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 22nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 29th day of February 1876.

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, formerly carrying on business at Tarrachund Dutt's Street, in Calcutta, as a merchant: such business was carried on by Insolvent from 1864 till the month of April 1872; and afterwards carried on business in co-partnership with one Golam Arah as a tanner, from June 1872 to the month of August 1873; and since then was carrying on business as a broker for the purchase and sale of jewelry, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Thursday, the 2nd day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JOHN CALVERT, of Canal Road, in Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and of No. 4, Commercial Buildings, in Calcutta, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Geological Society, and Fellow of the Society of Arts, lately a lessee of mines in the district of Kula, in the Punjaub, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, and by an order of the same date, the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JOHN CALVERT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAM BOWEN, of No. 2, Emambaug Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAM BOWEN, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of EUDORA ANNE PORTUGAL, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Insolvent in person.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th day of March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office:—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assonsole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours:—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days:—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

NOW READY.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs.* 2; *with map, Rs.* 3-4.

NOW READY.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *postage* 14 *annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75; *price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4; *postage* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873; *price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 10; *postage Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price* 8 *annas per copy, or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price* 8 *annas per copy, or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas, or, including postage,* 5 *annas.*

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price Rs.* 8; *postage* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price Rs.* 5; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price Rs.* 5; *postage* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 *to* 1874. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 7 *annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended, and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By COMMANDER ALFRED DUNDAS TAYLOR, F.R.G.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs.* 16; *postage* 15 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price Rs.* 6; *postage* 5 *annas.*

A few copies only

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price:*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the Public at large Rs. 4. To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, Rs. 3.

The Books named below having been de-clared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I	...	4	4	0
West India Pilot. Vol. I	...	3	0	0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	...	Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto with postage	...	„	20	0	0

Bengali Government Gazette.

For one year, without postage	...	Rs.	10	0	0
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When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of	1867	...	Rs.	0	12	per copy
Ditto ditto	1868	...	„	1	8	„
Ditto ditto	1869	...	„	2	4	„
Ditto ditto	1870	...	„	2	6	„
Ditto ditto	1871	...	„	2	8	„
Ditto ditto	1872	...	„	3	0	„
Ditto ditto	1873	...	„	3	0	„
Ditto ditto	1874	...	„	3	0	„
Administration Report of	1870-71	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1871-72	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1872-73	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1873-74	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto ditto	1874-75	...	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India		...	„	0	4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874		...	„	2	8	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A Monthly Journal

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C.S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Contents of No. 1.

Contents of No. 2.

Contents of No. 3.

Contents of No. 4.

CALCUTTA: BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS, 28, CHOWRINGHEE.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools' Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Youthful offender."

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Inspector-General."

"Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such place as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing, and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training.

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Inspection of schools.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails; and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and *b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

"Magistrate" defined.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight, or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(c) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (a) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (b) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation, or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months, and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*);

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(a) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(b) examine the punishment-book,

(c) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(d) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (b), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the conduct of business of the Board,

(b) the management of the school,

(c) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(d) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(e) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders.

(f) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

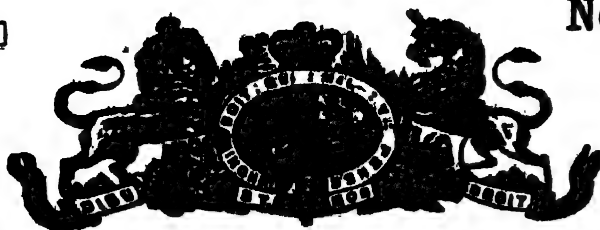
Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 10 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 26th February 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

Section 6, as amended at the last meeting of the Council, provided that in existing municipalities the rate on houses and lands, and the tax on persons, should be continued to be levied at the present rates "until the Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, shall otherwise direct."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER similar words were added to the second clause of the section, which provided for the levy of other existing taxes.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the substitution of the following sections for sections 10, 11, and 12 of the Bill: they were intended to meet the objection of the hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) to the use of the term "tract of country," for which it was now proposed to substitute the words "town or village":—

"10. Chapters I, II, and V of this Act shall not be extended to any town or village as provided in section 7, unless the Magistrate shall have certified to the Lieutenant-Governor that three-fourths of the adult male population of such town or village are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural, and that such town or village contains a number of inhabitants not being less than three thousand, and an average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village.

11. No town or village shall be declared under section 8 to be a first class municipality unless the Magistrate shall have certified to the Lieutenant-Governor that such town or village contains at least fifteen thousand inhabitants, and an average number of not less than two thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that there was no definition of the word "town" as applied to these sections; the definition of "town" contained in the Bill was with reference to places which were now under the Chowkidari Act. If the word were not defined, it might be taken to mean any collection of villages to which the name of "town" might be given. The District Towns Act contemplated townships of that description; though one particular village was taken as a starting point, many agricultural villages lying between the starting point and the extreme point of the municipality might be included. For instance, two good sized villages might lie at the two ends of a municipality, and the intermediate villages might be entirely agricultural and not fit for municipal purposes. But to join these two villages together into a municipality all these villages might be included. His object in moving that three-fourths of the inhabitants should be non-agricultural, was to indicate that no place should be brought under the Municipal Act which was not really a town, and not a collection of villages, to which the name of a town might be given.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that, in accordance with the determination come to at the last meeting, the words "town or village" were now used instead of "tract of country," in order that fields might not be included: what was meant was a town or village in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, supposing there were two contiguous towns, each containing 1,500 inhabitants. If they were contiguous towns, would they come within the definition? Take, for instance, the towns of Kanchrapara and Haleshur: they were close together and might form one municipality, if they contained the requisite number and average of population.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that they were discussing the formation of a nucleus, the thing which must contain at least 3,000 inhabitants and an average of 1,000 to the square mile. Apart from these sections, there was another section which provided that you should not unite with that nucleus any place lying beyond one mile of the exterior boundary of the nucleus. Lands lying between the nucleus and the united places were not to be subject to taxation, though they would be within the municipality so far as the benefits to be derived from it went.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the nucleus of a municipality should be a single town, like Bankipore or Patna. He was opposed to what he understood to be the proposal of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill—viz. that several towns or villages might be lumped together, and the average of population calculated upon the said towns and villages.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he thought a town, if not otherwise defined, would be taken in the ordinary acceptation of the term, which was a congeries or collection of houses, without any intervening open space, having so many inhabitants.

After some further conversation, the proposed new sections were agreed to.

In sections 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 the words "town or village" were substituted for "tract of country."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that sections 58 and 59 had been amended at the last meeting, on the motion of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal). But the sections as they stood were not quite complete, and he had therefore re-drafted them, embodying the principle agreed to at the last meeting, which was that under no circumstances should a Commissioner be allowed to take a contract from the municipality. The sections which he proposed to substitute for sections 58 and 59 were as follows:—

"58. No Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any Commissioner shall be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office as a Commissioner, and shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

59. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall vote on any question which regards exclusively the assessment of himself, or the valuation of his property, or his liability to any tax."

The sections were agreed to.

Section 61 provided that the Commissioners should set apart a certain sum, amongst other purposes, for the payment of their own establishment and the expenses of their office. The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the addition to this clause of the following words, which were rendered necessary by the introduction of the section requiring municipalities to contribute towards the cost of the necessary establishment in the offices of the Magistrate and Commissioner of the division:—

"And for the payment of the municipal establishments entertained in the offices of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of the division under section 73A."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 62 specified the purposes to which the municipal fund might be applied, and provided that no expenditure should be incurred for schools, hospitals or dispensaries, or the promotion of vaccination, without the sanction of "a majority" of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "not intended for the propagation of any religion" after the word "schools" in line 2 of clause 4. He said the object of his amendment was to confine the education grant to the support of such schools as would be maintained by the rate-payers themselves. It was well known to this Council that the municipal taxes were contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans. Now there were philanthropic gentlemen who kept schools, and whose object was the propagation of Christianity; and while we ought to be grateful for their educational labours, he thought the rate-payers ought not to be made to pay for the support of schools whose primary object was the subversion of their own religion. One or two cases had lately occurred in the Suburban Municipality to which he would call the attention of the Council. A number of Hindu gentlemen had founded an English school in Bhowanipore for the benefit of the youths of that place, and a grant-in-aid was given by the local municipality for the support of the institution. But owing to certain influences at work that grant was stopped, because the school was in competition with a Christian institution in the neighbourhood. This had been mentioned to him as an illustration of the way in which missionary influence worked in the appropriation of the municipal grant to the detriment of the indigenous institutions of the country. It was not his object to discuss the educational policy of the State; but as the

object of a municipal fund was to promote local purposes, and to assist local undertakings, he submitted that it could not be consistent with justice or sound policy to divert any portion of the municipal funds of mofussil towns to the support of institutions for the propagation of the Christian religion, and indirectly for the subversion of the religions of those who contributed the money.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not think the words proposed should appear in the Bill. No municipal body need contribute their funds to any denominational school.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he had personal knowledge of the fact referred to by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. The Suburban Municipal Commissioners had assigned a large portion of their fund for the maintenance of schools within the municipality, and asked the District School Committee to distribute the money to the different schools, according to the requirements of each institution. It appeared that a large portion of the money so assigned was made over for the support and maintenance of girls' schools within the municipality.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that the objection seemed reasonable, and unless the hon'ble mover of the Bill would suggest some other words in lieu of the words proposed, he would support the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought it was not right to limit the discretion of the Commissioners. For himself, he was totally opposed to contributions being made for the maintenance of schools of any class. He thought that no mofussil municipality had sufficient funds to provide proper conservancy arrangements, and it was most unreasonable to call upon or allow Municipal Commissioners to vote municipal funds away for educational purposes which ought primarily to be devoted to conservancy arrangements. If it was considered necessary to devote funds locally raised to the support of schools, he thought there ought to be a separate educational cess; but if funds were to be given to schools at all, he thought that the Commissioners should have full power to make grants to any schools they pleased.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask the Council to bear in mind the history of the question. Sir George Campbell's Bill had made it compulsory on municipalities to contribute funds towards the furtherance of primary education, and that was one of the grounds on which the Governor-General withheld his assent; but the principle of empowering municipalities to contribute towards education, if they chose to do so, met with approval.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished to point out, in reply to the observation made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that the Municipal Commissioners had no power to distribute the educational grant. The distribution was made by the District School Committee, and it was the District School Committee who had appropriated the grant in the way he had mentioned. But whether the distribution were made by the School Committee, or the Commissioners, it came to the same thing. If the Magistrate was to be the guiding spirit of the municipality for many years to come, as was held by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, it entirely depended upon his sympathies whether the grant should be given to this or that institution. He had been told that the case to which he had referred had given rise to considerable discontent among the rate-payers of the Suburban Municipality. If such flagrant cases could arise in the vicinity of Calcutta, there was nothing to prevent similar proceedings in other places, and in order to guard against such cases, he thought a limitation should be prescribed as to the character of the schools to the maintenance of which municipal funds might be applied.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL pointed out that native boys were admitted to these schools, and therefore the discretion of the Commissioners should not be limited as to the class of schools for the support of which they might devote municipal funds. He knew a number of persons who had been educated in Roman Catholic schools who had not changed their religion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there was no doubt that the hon'ble mover of the Bill was quite correct in reference to what the Governor-General had

stated in reference to voluntary contributions by municipalities for the support of education. His Excellency said:—

"It might also, in His Excellency's opinion, be desirable to amend the present law so as to enable municipalities under Acts III of 1864 and VI of 1868 voluntarily to contribute in aid of education within their districts."

HIS HONOR thought there would be great objection to the amendment as proposed by the hon'ble member. It was impossible to go into the question whether certain schools were intended to propagate religion; it was impossible to say whether they were or were not so intended.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes* 6.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ashgur Ali.	The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.
" Baboo Kristodas Pal.	" Mr. Brookes.
" Baboo Ramshunker Sen.	" Mr. Bell.
" Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	" Mr. Dampier.
" Mr. Reynolds.	" the Advocate-General.
" Sir Stuart Hogg.	His Honor the President.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the Noes.

So the motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN said that in addition to the works enumerated in clause (1) of section 62, he thought provision should be made for the construction and maintenance of jetties, wells, privies, latrines, and urinals. He knew from experience that these works were much needed in mofussil municipalities, and he had therefore prepared an amendment for the purpose.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER accepted the proposed amendment, but considered that the wording would be improved if the following arrangement were substituted in lines 6 and 16—"roads, bridges, embankments, wharves, jetties, tanks, wells, ghâts, channels, drains, privies, latrines, and urinals, being the property of the Commissioners," and a similar arrangement of words would be necessary in section 33.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER'S amendment was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the inclusion of "squares and gardens" amongst the works which the Commissioners might construct or maintain. He thought it might in the course of time be very necessary to have gardens and squares in certain crowded towns such as Dacca or Patna.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL objected to the amendment, because, as pointed out by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), the funds of most mofussil municipalities were very limited; and, moreover, he did not consider that gardens and squares would be legitimate objects of municipal expenditure in mofussil towns which were not so densely populated as Calcutta. He thought the list of objects on which municipal funds might be expended was sufficiently comprehensive, and in most municipalities even those objects could not be sufficiently provided for. He thought it was not wise, therefore, to give this power to the Municipal Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he was also opposed to the amendment. He thought the Commissioners had sufficient work on their hands without having anything to do with squares or gardens.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that under the Bill the Commissioners were bound to do certain things, and if they had no money left after providing for those necessary objects, they could not expend any money upon them. But as the hon'ble mover of the amendment considered that in the course of time it would be necessary to construct squares and gardens, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL did not see any objection to the insertion of the words.

The motion was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following clause after clause (3) of section 62; such buildings existed in some municipalities, and the necessity for them might arise in other places:—

"(3a).—The erection and maintenance of offices, police stations, and other buildings under the control of the Commissioners."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL objected to the motion on the same ground that he had urged in opposition to the previous amendment.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he thought the amendment was unnecessary, inasmuch as all the expenditure for the maintenance and construction of police stations, &c., must be included in the regular budget, and therefore separate provision was not wanted. He thought, however, that the construction or maintenance of all these works, if separately asked for, should be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that if the view that expenditure on these works was impliedly given was correct, then there could be no objection to their being specifically provided for.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the words "at a meeting" were inserted after the word "Commissioners" in line 4 of section 62.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL then moved the substitution of the words "two-thirds" for "a majority" in line 43 of the same section. As the funds of the Municipal Commissioners were very limited, expenditure on account of schools, hospitals, or dispensaries should not be incurred on the vote of a bare majority of the Commissioners.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL considered that as the purposes here specified were all useful purposes, the discretion of the Commissioners should not be clogged in the way proposed.

The motion was then negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following section after section 62 :—

"62*a*.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of a second class municipality to apply the municipal fund to the maintenance of the police, the construction and maintenance of roads and drains, and the carrying out of measures for the conservation of the health of the inhabitants generally, and not to any other purpose."

He said his object in moving this amendment was that, as second class municipalities were very poor, and had not funds sufficient to provide for their legitimate wants and requirements, the power of applying their funds to the voluntary objects indicated in the Bill ought not to be given to the Commissioners of second class municipalities. He held a paper in his hand, from which it appeared that the average income of second class municipalities, after deducting the contribution on account of police, was Rs. 250, and out of that the Commissioners had to provide for establishments, roads, conservancy, lighting, and other charges; and if there were any surplus, they might apply it to these voluntary objects. It was quite clear that second class municipalities had not the means of carrying out these objects. In these towns the existing Act did not permit such expenditure. He found that in 1873-74 the total number of second class towns under Act VI of 1868 was 92. The total income of these 92 second class municipalities was Rs. 4,90,000. The police contributions amounted to Rs. 2,07,000, and the balance was Rs. 2,82,000. The average income left was about Rs. 3,000 per annum, or Rs. 250 per month. He would put the instance of the nearest of these second class municipalities to Calcutta, and he thought it might be considered a typical municipality, and a fairly prosperous place; he alluded to the South Suburban Municipality. He found that the total income of that municipality was Rs. 22,000, and the police contribution was Rs. 15,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,000, out of which Rs. 4,000 could not be collected at all, or, in other words, were bad debts. The net balance therefore was Rs. 3,000. When so limited was the income of this class of municipalities, he put it to the Council whether they should be saddled with these voluntary charges, even if two-thirds of the Commissioners should vote for them, seeing that the Commissioners could not be looked upon in the proper sense of the term as representatives of the people; the Council ought therefore to take into consideration the peculiar position and character of these municipalities, and limit their expenditure to objects of necessity only.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought there was great danger of the Commissioners of small municipalities frittering away their money on all sorts of petty objects. In the majority of cases there were not sufficient funds to devote to purposes of conservancy. But the amendment as put was

very wide, and therefore he could not support it. Of all popular purposes for the expenditure of municipal funds, there was perhaps none so popular as digging tanks, or providing other means of water supply. Another popular object was the promotion of vaccination. On both these objects the Commissioners of second class municipalities would, by this amendment as it stood, be deprived of the power of expending funds. He should be happy to support an amendment which restricted the expenditure of municipal funds to strictly necessary objects, but several necessary objects would be excluded if the amendment were carried. He would suggest that the hon'ble member should re-consider his amendment and bring it forward at another meeting.

His Honor the President thought it would be better to put the amendment as it was proposed, with permission to any hon'ble member to bring forward another amendment at a subsequent meeting.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Section 63 enabled a municipality to contribute funds to other municipalities for works calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing municipality.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he strongly objected to this section on financial grounds. He submitted that if this principle were conceded—if a municipality were permitted to contribute its funds to other municipalities—there would be no limit to taxation. For there could not be any two places, the sanitary arrangements of which were not calculated to benefit one another. If this principle were admitted, then municipal taxation must be greatly enhanced. He would move the omission of the section.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said that he considered this section to be a very salutary provision, as it provided for those cases in which one municipality might not alone be able to undertake a particular work. The object of the section was to enable two or three municipalities to club together to achieve a common object.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 64 to 67 were agreed to.

Section 68 provided for the revision of estimates of expenditure.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided that the provisions of sections 67 and 68 shall not be held applicable to a first class municipality, and that the orders of the Commissioners of such municipality in respect of estimates and receipts of expenditure shall be final."

He said that at present first class municipalities were not required to submit their budget estimates to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that this section, and the preceding one, were introduced in order to strike out the general section at the end of the Bill, giving the Commissioner of the division and the Lieutenant-Governor a general supervising authority in all matters.

The motion was negatived and the section was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the introduction of the following words at the end of section 70:—

"If any work is estimated to cost above three thousand rupees, the Lieutenant-Governor may require the plans and estimates of such work to be submitted for his approval, or for the approval of any officer of Government, before such work is commenced, and may require statements of the progress and completion of such work, with accounts of the expenditure on the same, to be submitted from time to time, in such form as he may prescribe, for his approval, or for the approval of such officer of Government."

This addition was necessary, in order to give the benefit of the advice of the Government Engineers to municipalities. The Public Works Department had asked for the introduction of a special provision on the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen a verbal amendment was made in section 73.

Section 74 provided for the custody of municipal funds.

The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen moved the omission of the words "with the sanction of the Commissioner of the divison" and the insertion of the words "used as a Government treasury" after the words "branch bank."

His object was that no bank, either public or private, should be used as a municipal treasury, unless it was also used by Government for deposits of public money. There were in Fureedpore, Tipperah, and other places banks on the limited liability principle, in which natives were holding shares. These might be very good institutions in their own way, but he thought that municipal funds should not be lodged in such banks, unless they were also used as Government treasuries.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE agreed that such a provision was very necessary.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 75 declared the mode in which orders for the payment of money should be drawn.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "Provided that such disbursement has been sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting." The object of the amendment was to guard against the expenditure of money by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, which was not sanctioned in the budget, without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved by way of amendment the substitution for the above words, of the following—

"No such order shall be issued otherwise than for the payment of money of which the expenditure has been authorized by the Commissioners at a meeting, as provided in section 70, either by a general or special resolution."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL having withdrawn his motion, the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER's amendment was carried.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd March 1876.

ROAD-CESS VALUATIONS DURING 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LOCAL TAXATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1876.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the Land Revenue Department, dated the 3rd August 1874, reviewing the progress of the road-cess valuations up to the close of the road-cess year 1872-73.

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 229A., dated the 19th April 1875, reporting the completion of the valuations in the districts of Tipperah and Maubhoom.

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 72A., dated the 11th February 1876, reporting on the further progress of the operations.

UP to the end of the road-cess year 1872-73 (*i.e.*, the 30th September 1873), the valuations had been completed in sixteen districts of the Lower Provinces, which are enumerated in the Resolution of the 3rd August 1874. In the following year the districts of Tipperah and Manbhoom were similarly completed. In the year 1874-75, the districts of Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Mymensingh, and Maldah were completed, as well as the sub-division of Madaripore, which is now a part of the Fureedpore district, but which belonged to the district of Backergunge when the valuations in Fureedpore were originally taken in hand.

2. During the year 1874-75, eighteen additional districts were brought under the operation of the Act, in one of which (Maldah) the valuations were actually completed during the year, and in three others—Chumparun, Julpigoree, and Dinagepore—they have since been brought to completion, and the collection of the road-cess has begun. It is, however, to be remarked that the figured statements for these four districts have not yet been submitted. There accordingly remain fourteen districts in which the valuations are now in progress, and it is anticipated that, with one exception, these districts will all be completed in time to allow of the collection of the cess from 1st October next. The only exception is the district of Chittagong, in which the number of estates is so large that it is not thought probable that the valuations will be finished earlier than the 30th September 1877.

3. There are now only the five districts noted in the margin to which the Road-cess Act X (B C.) of 1871 has not yet been extended. The circumstances of some of these districts are such as to make the provisions of the Act inapplicable to them; to other districts it is probable that the Act will be extended hereafter.

Darjeeling.
Cooch Behar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Southal Pergunnahs.
Singbhoom.

4. The figures given in statement A appended to the letters of the Board of Revenue afford some useful and interesting information regarding the comparative incidence of the land revenue in the several districts referred to in the statements, the extent to which the multiplication of tenures has been carried, and the total amounts realized as rent in each of the districts. The pressure of the land revenue is lightest in Manbhoom, in which 66 estates, valued at Rs. 11,80,795, pay a sudder jumma of only Rs. 88,200. In other words, the rental is to the revenue in Manbhoom as 13·3 to 1. In Beerbhoom, on the other hand, the number of estates valued was 882, of which the valuation amounted to Rs. 16,14,177, while the Government revenue is Rs. 7,37,900, or about 45 per cent. of the rental. In Manbhoom the 66 estates contained 12,172 subordinate tenures; in Beerbhoom the number of tenures was 22,195; while in Bankoora, in which the number of estates is very nearly the same as in Beerbhoom, the number of tenures was only 9,114. The total amount of the valuations was greatest in Mymensingh, in which the estates were valued at Rs. 51,55,085, and the tenures at Rs. 34,48,011, the Government revenue of the district being Rs. 8,33,869.

5. It is stated in the 3rd paragraph of the Board's letter of the 11th February 1876, that the statements submitted are in the same form as those which accompanied the report of the operations up to the end of 1873-74.

But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the form of statement A is not the same as was adopted for the returns of the year 1872-73, the heading of columns 3, 4, 5, 6 having been altered from "Number of estates and tenures valued" to "Number of estates and tenures entered." In the last return there is for the first time a discrepancy, and in general a very considerable discrepancy, between the number of estates and tenures shown in statement A as having been entered, and in statement B as having been valued. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive some explanation of this difference.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that it has not been found necessary to put in force, to any considerable extent, the provisions of the law for fining proprietors who neglect to make the returns required from them. The largest amount of fines levied was in Tipperah, in which it amounted to Rs. 1,632. In Bankoora, a single fine of one rupee was imposed and levied. In the large district of Mymensingh, in which 5,224 returns were received, a sum of only Rs. 370 was levied by way of fine. The appeals to Commissioners under sections 18 and 19 of the Act were only 12 in number; 11 of these were from the district of Tipperah, and one from Beerbhoom.

7. Operations under Part III of the Act (valuations of mines, &c.,) were confined to the district of Manbhoom, and in this district the valuations amounted only to a sum of Rs. 100.

8. The variations in the returns of house assessment under Part IV, which were noticed in the Resolution of the 3rd August 1874, are not less observable in the statements subsequently submitted. The greatest number of villages assessed, and the largest amount of assessment, was in Manbhoom, in which 584 villages were assessed at Rs. 10,848. The two districts of Beerbhoom and Bankoora have together a population considerably larger than that of Manbhoom, but in these two districts, taken together, only 190 villages were assessed, and the amount of assessment was Rs. 4,480. In the district of Tipperah, again, 497 villages were assessed, but the assessment yielded only Rs. 3,477.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that, in the present report, the Member in charge again bears testimony to the cordial assistance he has received from the Commissioners, Collectors, and Deputy Collectors who have been entrusted with the conduct of the operations. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Schalch for his zealous and efficient supervision of this department of the land revenue administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th March 1876.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Mar. 6,* '76	2	Weather—Rainfall at Culna 0·59, at Cutwa ·76, at Bood-bood 0·83, at Raneegunge 0·95, at Jehanabad 2·98. The late rain has done good to crops still in the field. Ploughing has commenced. Cholera is reported in Bood-bood and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, „ 4, „	0·12	Weather—Slight rain in different parts of the district; also fog. Some injury has been done to the mangoe blossoms by the rain and fog. Nothing else worthy of notice. A few cases of cholera reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 4, „	0·02	Weather—Slight showers in places; a few drops at the Sudder station. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is still wanted.
	4	Midnapore, „ 4, „	0·90	Weather—Warm and cloudy. Rain has been of much service. Prospects of the crops are favorable.
	5	Hooghly, „ 4, „	1·50	Weather—Cloudy. Drizzling rain on the 1st, and copious shower on the night of the 2nd. Sugarcane cuttings still being planted out. Rain of 2nd instant general, and most beneficial to young sugarcane, mangoes, cucumbers, water-melons, &c. Ploughings of paddy lands greatly facilitated. Slight damage caused to the potatoes and *rubbee* crops, which are still on the ground. Potatoes and sugarcane still being gathered. *Rubbee* almost over, except wheat. Green food abundant, except brinjals. *Sukerkund* harvest is over.
		Howrah, „ 4, „	3·03	Weather—Heavy rain with severe thunder-storms early in the week. There are no crops to be now influenced by the weather.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 6,† '76	2·77	Weather—Cloudy with occasional rains. Cold weather crops are nearly off the ground. The rain will enable cultivators to prepare the ground for the spring sowings. Cholera and fever have much abated.
	7	Nuddea, „ 4, „	0·72	Weather—There has been general rain. The rain will do some harm to ripe crops on the ground or just cut, but it will be of great service in enabling the cultivators to prepare their land for the early rice.
	8	Jessore, „ 4 „	·89	Weather—Changeable wind from all parts of the compass, and some smart showers. The rain has done good to the spring rice, and made the ground for the early rice fit for ploughing, in which the ryots are consequently busily engaged.
	9	Moorshedabad „ 4, „	1·60	Weather—Cloudy. Heavy showers. Temperature close and warm. Crops are fair. *Boro dhan* promising. A good outturn is expected of the *rubbee* crops, pease, lentils, linseed, and gram, which are being cut. The heavy showers have damaged the mangoe blossoms and slightly the wheat and barley. Some cases of cholera reported from Rampore Haut.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm and cloudy. A few drops of rain fell in the station on the morning of the 2nd and 3rd instants. *Rubbee* crops on the whole are good. Tobacco is a 16-anna crop, and sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.
	11	Maldah, „ 4, „	0·06	Weather—Slight rain fell on this day at the Sudder station, but how far in the interior is not yet reported. Heat is increasing in the daytime, but the early morning continues cool *Sarsa* and *rye* being cut in thana Nowabgunge. The sowing of the *bhadoi* (joli) has commenced in the thana Gorgoriba. *Rubbee* is still suffering from want of rain. A quarter of the expected outturn of the *rubbee* crops in thana Gomustapore has been lost from drought. No failure is yet reported from other thanas, but more rain is wanted.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 4, „	0·7	Weather—Very slight rain on the 3rd at head-quarters and at Godagari, and in the Nattore sub-division. There is no change in the state and prospects of the crops. The rain that has fallen has been quite insufficient to do any good, and much more is urgently required. The general health is good, excepting a few cases of small-pox.
	13	Rungpore, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Rain threatening, but none has yet fallen. Ploughing for *aus* rice is general. Tobacco is promising; wheat and pulse damaged for want of rain.
	14	Bogra, „ 4, „	Few drops.	A few drops of rain fell at the Sudder station, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge. Weather was stormy with a little rain, which was in places actually not less than half an inch, which the rain gauge should indicate. The lands are now being broken up with a view to sowing at the commencement of the rains. The rain, however small, has been exceedingly beneficial.
	15	Pubna, „ 4, „	1·38	Weather—Cloudy and rainy. There have been good showers during the week, which, it is hoped, will prove very beneficial to the crops. General health of the district is good. No case of cholera reported since the last return.

* Telegram of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, Mar. 3, '76	Nil.	Weather—The cold weather has continued longer than usual. The March winds are setting in. On the 3rd there has been a sprinkling of rain, with high wind and mist, threatening more rain. The sowing throughout the district is progressing favorably. A little more rain would be beneficial, and by the appearance of the sky it may be expected soon.
17	Julpigoree, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Very pleasant, but in the early part of the week the afternoons were getting rather warm. Friday was cloudy, and apparently there was a storm, and rain must have fallen in the Bhootan Hills. This has cleared the air in Julpigoree greatly. Tobacco crop is not as good as usual. *Bhadoi* sowing will shortly begin. Rain is greatly needed.
	Cooch Behar, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week. The prospects of the crops continue unfavorable owing to want of rain. Health of the district is good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, Mar. 6,* '76	1·38	Weather—Cool for the season. Rain is general. Crops are good. The rain has not done particular good to any standing crop, but has allowed ploughing.
19	Fureedpore, „ 4, „	·59	Weather—Unsettled since 1st instant, with frequent thunder-storms from north-west. The rain will do much good and enable ploughing to go on.
20	Backergunge, „ 2, „	·18	Weather—Plenty of rain at the head-quarter sub-division, and a fair amount in Perozepore; but rain is still much wanted in the Patuakhally and Dowlutkhan sub-divisions. Prospects of the crops are fair, but barely an average.
21	Mymensingh, „ 3, „	0·70	Weather is unsettled. A decided improvement in the prospects of the *boro* crop in consequence of the rainfall.
22	Tipperah, „ 3, „	·10	Weather—Good showers of rain. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Ploughing is commenced for the rice crops.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong, „ 2, „	1·66	Weather—Cloudy, with fogs. Rain in parts of the district. Small-pox prevalent in the town.
24	Noakholly	......	Return not received.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Feb. 29, „	·97	Weather—Cool. Some showers of rain on the 24th and 25th instant. The hill people are busily engaged in joom cutting.
	Hill Tipperah, Mar. 1, „	0·27	Weather—Cloudy Hot in the middle of the day, cool at mornings and nights. *Boro* paddy promises well. Preparations are being made for sowing *shaila* paddy.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, Mar. 6,* '76	Nil.	Weather—A few drops of rain have fallen in the last week, but not sufficient to lay the dust or to be measured. Rain now would do more harm than good, as all the grain that has not been already collected in the threshing floors is being cut. A good deal of small-pox prevails throughout the district.
27	Gya, „ 4, „	In appreciable.	Weather—Very dry in the Sudder station, save a very slight shower for a few minutes one night. Cloudy, and appearance of rain in the north and east. State and prospects of the crops are as before. Very fair, but short of good. Poppy slightly impoverished in the north and west. Public health is very good.
28	Shahabad, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Clear and hot during the day. Gram and wheat being gathered; a good crop. Poppy promises to turn out a very good crop. Small-pox has appeared in five or six villages in the Bhuboosh sub-division.
29	Durbhunga, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy on the 29th February and 2nd instant. Tajpore sub-division.—The early *rubbee* sowings are being harvested. Tobacco has nearly all been gathered. Mudhoobuny sub-division.—No change in the prospects of crops. *Rohur* is being cut Price of rice in Mudhoobuny bazar has slightly risen during the week. In Khijouli prices have slightly fallen. In other places they are stationary. Durbhunga head-quarters.—No particular change in the prospects of crops. Importation is going on on a large scale.
30	Mozufferpore „ 4, „	Nil.	The weather has been alternately bright and cloudy during the week. On the 4th instant it was clear and warm, with strong west wind. The cutting of the *rubbee* crops is progressing. Prices remain easy.
31	Sarun, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Sky clear, with fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday mornings. West wind prevailing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested; a fair outturn is expected. Indigo is being sown. Opium is being collected. There were a few drops of rain on Wednesday night. Prices favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—There has been no rain as yet anywhere throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy during the past week, and the clouds continue to increase. There will probably be a short *rubbee* crop in the south-east of the district, and no rain which now falls can do much to benefit the growing crops. In the north and west of the district, where the land has been irrigated, and the rainfall more copious than in the east, the prospects of the crops are excellent.

* Telegrams of the 6th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
Bhagulpore Divn.	33	Monghyr, Mar. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. The harvest has commenced in some parts and crops are being cut. without a drop of rain having fallen on them since the day they were planted, The Jamooe sub-divisional officer reports an 8-anna *rubbee* crop is being cut, but in the Sudder and Begooserai sub-divisions nearly an average crop is expected. Food is remarkably cheap,—cheaper, it is alleged, than it has been for years. This is accounted for by the fact that a recent good harvest in Lower Bengal has caused very little exportation from Behar.
	34	Bhagulpore, " 6,* "	Nil.	Cloudy weather. Wind veering from east to west. Crops ripening fast. Harvesting will be general in a fortnight or three weeks. Prices show no tendency to rise. New wheat is expected to sell at about a rupee a maund in Soopool sub-division. General condition of the people is very good. Some of the lowest classes are naturally badly off. General health is very good. Small-pox in Bhagulpore town, but not many cases.
	35	Purneah, " 4, "	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy, with variable winds. The country is very dry, but the *rubbee* crops on the low grounds near the Ganges and Koosi rivers are fair. In the north, where however *rubbee* is not much grown, there has been a failure. Only about a 3-anna or 4-anna crop will be gathered. Prices inclined to fall.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. " 4, "	0·15	Weather—On Thursday there was a good shower of rain close to Dumka, and a little rain in Dumka. The rain was only enough to cool the air and freshen a little indigo. There is no *rubbee* that could profit by it, and it was not enough for early ploughing.
ORISSA.				
Orissa Divn.	37	Cuttack, Feb. 26, "	Nil.	Weather is still dry and hot. A few drops of rain fell on Friday, but not enough to register. Rain is now required for the early ploughing. Winter crops all harvested. Sugarcane, castor-seed, and cotton getting on well from artificial irrigation. Public health is good.
	38	Pooree, Mar. 2, "	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot, except in the morning; cloudy at intervals. The *dalua* paddy is generally progressing well, but in few places requires a shower of rain. The state of the other crops is generally good.
	39	Balasore, " 3, "	Nil.	Weather—Throughout the week the sky has been clouded. Rain has threatened almost daily without falling. The early ploughing is still delayed for want of rain. Cholera and small-pox are still rather frequent and fatal. It is to be feared that cholera is increasing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
		South-Western Frontier Agency.		
	40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 3, '76	·02	Weather—Still variable but seasonable. Rain fallen inappreciable. Prospects of the crops remain unaltered. Foot and mouth disease diminishing.
	41	Lohardugga, " 4, "	Traces only.	Weather—A slight shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Weather cooler since. The *rubbee* crop has suffered in the Palamow sub-division, and in a part of the Sudder division also. A slight shower of rain fell on Thursday evening, but too slight to admit of registration. The general health of the district continues good. A few cases of small-pox and cholera reported from Palamow sub-division.
	42	Singbhoom, " 3, "	Nil.	Weather—A shower of rain on the night of the 2nd instant, which has made the weather seasonable again. No crops to report about. No further reports of cholera.
	43	Manbhoom, " 4, "	0·15	Weather—Seasonable. Nothing fresh to report about the crops. There was a shower of rain and some heavy mists lately. More rain will be required before ploughing will commence.

* Telegram of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat: Present return.	Wheat: Next preceding return.	Wheat: Corresponding return of last year.	Barley: Present return.	Barley: Next preceding return.	Barley: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort: Present return.	Rice, best sort: Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort: Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common: Present return.	Rice, common: Next preceding return.	Rice, common: Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra: Present return.	Bulrush Millet: Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet: Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	17 0	14 0	17 8	10 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	19 8	25 0	25 4	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 21 4	20 0	15 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 4	17 8 to 21 0	14 0 to 18 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 0	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	18 0	17 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 8	9 4	11 0	16 4	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 8	18 4	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	21 5	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 4	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	19 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 14 8	13 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	22 0	22 8	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	23 0	26 0 to 27 0	30 0	29 0	24 0
12	Rajshahye	I 18 12	21 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 17 4	24 0	45 0	...	20 4 to 24 0	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 19 8	26 4	22 8 to 25 5	23 4 to 25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	J 22 8	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	7 7	18 0	18 0	20 0	..	...	...
14	Bogra	18 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	9 12	27 0	27 0	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	K 22 8	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	(a)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...
17	Julpigoree	M 11 3	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 6	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	N 17 0	17 0	13 5	32 0	38 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	O 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	..	...	...
21	Mymensingh	Q 14 0	14 0	12 12	..	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...

(a) The return from Darjeeling is obviously incorrect, and these columns are therefore left bank. Explanation has been called for.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 28-4 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22-8 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, maize 25 to 32 seers, and gram 20 to 21-8 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 25 seers, barley 28 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 34 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 16-4 seers, barley 32 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 16 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 19 seers, rice common 18 to 25-8 seers, and gram 15-8 to 22 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, rice common 22 to 22-8 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, rice common 26 seers, and gram 20 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	39 0	21 0	20 8	15 8	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	...	220 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	30 0	24 0	22 8	17 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 13	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	(a)	200 0	200 0	(a)	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 5	6 6	6 7	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 [illegible]	[illegible]	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

I In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 26-4 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 32-8 seers, and gram 30 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-8 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 28-11 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 8-8 to 13 seers, rice common 11 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize 20 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 21 seers, rice common 22 to 23 seers, and gram 20-8 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice common 21 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 18 to 20-4 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	R 13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 4	14 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	31 0	30 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	T 24 0	24 0	15 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	U 25 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	V 20 12	23 0	14 0	35 11	35 11	...	17 8	18 10	19 0	18 10	19 12	20 0	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore...	W 21 0	22 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	...	12 0	13 0	0 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	22 0	23 0	16 0	44 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	X 23 0	21 0	14 8	47 0	35 0	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	23 0	22 12	21 8	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	26 2	25 2	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	16 8	16 8	9 4	21 0	19 9	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	Y 21 8	23 6	17 11	38 0	38 9	...	21 8	20 8	20 8	22 12	24 0	22 11	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z 23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	AA 18 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	45 0	40 0	40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	22 5	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	18 6	28 14	31 8	24 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	BB 18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	23 10	27 9	30 3	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	CC 20 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	28 0	26 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh	DD 20 0	21 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	18 0	18 0	9 8	28 0	30 0	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	EE 16 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 8	22 8	...	...	...

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 17 to 21 seers, and rice common 19 to 25 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15 to 21 seers, and rice common 17 to 22 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 19-8 seers, rice common 20-4 to 2 seers, lesser millets 43 to 45 seers, maize 33-12 to 50 seers, and gram 27 to 36 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 45 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 25-8 t 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seer
V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 19 seers, lesser mill 32 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 27 seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 23 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 to 23-12 seers, rice common 18 25 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 30-8 to 46 seers, and gram 20 to 32 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 11 to 16 seers, ri common 20 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 49 to 50 seers, maize 34 to 52 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 28th February 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar: Present return	Great Millet: Next preceding return	Great Millet: Corresponding return of last year	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena: Present return	Lesser Millets: Next preceding return	Lesser Millets: Corresponding return of last year	Maize or Indian Corn: Present return	Maize: Next preceding return	Maize: Corresponding return of last year	Gram: Present return	Gram: Next preceding return	Gram: Corresponding return of last year	Fire-wood: Present return	Fire-wood: Next preceding return	Fire-wood: Corresponding return of last year	Salt: Present return	Salt: Next preceding return	Salt: Corresponding return of last year	Districts
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.)
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	
									18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Chittagong
									16 0	16 0	10 0	290 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly
									19 0	19 0	13 0				0 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah
												240 0	240 0	280 0	7 9	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts
									9 6	9 6	11 3				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	40 0	38 0				43 0	45 0	27 0	34 8	34 0	24 8	160	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna
						35 0	37 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya
35 8	37 0	20 0				34 8	35 0	19 0	34 8	34 0	19 0	180	180 0	180 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad
			29 11	29 11	27 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	28 9	28 9	27 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	7 0	Durbhunga
			10 0	40 0	29 0	40 0	42 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	110 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore
44 0		25 0	30 0	39 0	25 0	41 0	44 0	27 0	32 0	34 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Sarun
					38 0	46 0	40 0	30 8	26 0	24 0	17 0				8 0	7 8	7 0	Chumparun
						33 6	31 5	26 2	32 5	31 5	21 0	147 0	168 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
						35 12	36 12	31 9	27 12	30 6	18 15	151 8	157 13	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
									22 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160	8 0	7 12	7 8	Purneah
						45 0		40 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs
																		ORISSA
			17 1	21 0	21 0				27 9	8 14	17 11	200	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack
						21 0	22 5	17 1				100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	13 0	Pooree
									14 0	11 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Balasore
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South Western Frontier Agency.*
			36 0	36 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh
			50 0	48 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	12 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Lohardugga.
									16 0	18 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom
			64 0	64 0		36 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom

Y In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 38 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 23 to 24 seers, rice best sort 19 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 35 to 41 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26 8 seers, rice common 15 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 55 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 1[illegible] to [illegible]0 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow —Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common [illegible] 14 seers and gram 21 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 2[illegible] seers, rice best sort 18 seers, [illegible] rice common 3[illegible] seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 23 to 25 seers, barley [illegible] seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 25 to 26 4 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 29 to 40 seers, and gram 21 to 25 seers.

E E In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 21 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Published for general information

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·14	0·44	26th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·09	0·09	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·37	Nil	1·37	26th Feb.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	2·93	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	2·70	Nil	2·70	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	2·93	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Baraset	0·60	Nil	0·60	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	0·95	Nil	0·95	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·19	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·57	Nil	0·57	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·01	0·09	0·10	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	0·04	0·04	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·03	0·35	0·38	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	0·32	0·32	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·89	0·22	1·11	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	0·08	0·08	ditto	Not rec. 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.
		Magoorah	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·85	26th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	Nil	Nil	0·87	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·04	0·61	0·65	26th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	0·11	0·82	0·93	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	0·70	1·22	1·92	ditto	
		Manickgunge ...	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore ...	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Goalundo ...	0·10	0·09	0·19	ditto	
		Madaripore ...	1·90	0·44	2·34	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ...	0·74	Not rec.	0·74	10th Feb.	
		Perozepore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Patooakhally ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia ...	Nil	0·45	0·45	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	0·03	0·01	0·04	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	1·30	1·30	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	Nil	1·66	1·66	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly ...	0·21	1·16	1·37	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	Nil	0·73	0·73	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah ...	Nil	0·45	0·45	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	Nil	0·97	0·97	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah ...	0·63	0·27	0·90	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ..	Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Not rec	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Aurungabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ..	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboorah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ...	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	19th Feb.	
		Hajeepore ...	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee ...	Nil	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	Nil	Nil	0·21	26th Feb.	
		Mudhoobunnee ...	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore ...	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan ...	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee ...	Not rec.	Nil	0·37	ditto	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Bettiah ...	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool ...	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora ...	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa ...	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah ...	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah ...	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Godda ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack .. Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
		Cuttack .. Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Balasore... Collector's Office	0·50	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Sorah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·08	0·59	0·67	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·51	Not rec.	3·13	19th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·06	ditto	0·57	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·20	ditto	1·60	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·13	ditto	1·84	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·05	ditto	1·26	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·34	ditto	1·87	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·39	ditto	1·93	ditto	
		Suntock	0·35	ditto	2·12	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·49	ditto	2·37	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	... ..	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	26th Feb.	

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th Feb. to 4th March 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 27th	10	29·999	30.018	75·0	72·0	85	S W	2·4	...	......	scuds.
		16	29·866	29·884	86·5	73·0	49	S	6·8	...	... ..	b
	28th	10	29·916	29·934	80 0	74·2	75	S S W	7·8	...	......	b
		16	29·781	29·799	87·0	70·5	41	S S W	9·2	...	......	b
	29th	10	29·885	29·903	80·5	71·8	63	W S W	9·8	...	......	b
		16	29·750	29·768	90·0	70·0	32	S S W	6·2	...	......	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·918	29·936	77·1	74·0	86	S S E	7·9	1·53	......	o
		16	29·789	29·807	85·2	76·5	65	S by W	7·8	...	K	
	2nd	10	29·902	29·920	79·7	75·5	81	S W	4·7	...	K, CK	
		16	29·787	29 805	81·5	74·5	70	S	8·8	...	......	o, d
	3rd	10	29·887	29 906	73·7	71·5	89	S E	9·8	0 84	N, K	d
		16	29·786	29·804	79·5	74·5	78	S E	9 2	...	K, K	
	4th	10	29·907	29·925	79·2	74·9	81	S by W	7·1	0·01	CS	
		16	29·805	29·823	85·5	74·5	57	S W	3·3	...	K	
Saugor Island	Feb. 27th	10	30·016	30·022	79	73	73	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29·898	29 901	81	75	74	S	......	...	......	b, m
	28th	10	29·937	29·943	81	76	78	S W	......	...	C	b
		16	29·798	29·804	81	76	78	S	......	...	C	b, m
	29th	10	29·904	29·910	82	76	74	S S W	......	...	......	b, m
		16	29·775	29·781	83	77	75	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
	Mar. 1st	10	29·932	29 938	81	77	82	S W	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29·825	29·831	82	76	74	S	......	...	N	b, m
	2nd	10	29·921	29·927	80	75	78	S W	......	...	N	m
		16	29 789	29·795	82	76	74	S	......	...	N	b, m
	3rd	10	29·885	29·891	79	77	90	S W	......	0·30	N	b, p
		16	29·779	29·785	83	78	78	S	......	...	N	b, m
	4th	10	29·918	29·924	82	77	78	W S W	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29·824	29 830	84	78	75	S W	......	...	N	b, m
Chittagong.	Feb. 27th	10	29·938	30·032	76	66	56	N N E	1·0	...	......	m
		16	29·827	29·919	83	65	33	W	4·2	...	... ..	v
	28th	10	29·886	29 979	78	67	53	N	5·3	...	......	m
		16	29·755	29·847	85	67	34	W S W	3·8	...	......	v
	29th	10	29·883	29·976	79	73	73	E S E	4·5	...	K	g
		16	29·753	29·846	81	74	70	S W	12·6	...	CK	g
	Mar. 1st	10	29 920	30 013	78*	72	73	E S E	5·3	...	K	g
		16	29·815	29·908	80	73	70	S	5 8	...	K	g
	2nd	10	29·880	29·973	78	72	73	N	4·4	...	CK, KS	m
		16	29 790	29·883	81	74	70	W S W	11·3	...	CK	v
	3rd	10	29 869	29·964	69	66	84	N N E	5·6	...	K, KS	g
		16	29·791	29·886	69	66	84	N N E	5·7	0·30	......	d, o, u, le. r.
	4th	10	29 886	29·980	77	72	77	E N E	4·3	...	K, KS	
		16	29·767	29·859	83	74	63	S W	9·3	...	......	v
Madras.	Feb. 26th	10	30 000	30·039	82	72	59	S E by S	6	...	......	o
		16	29·911	29 941	83	73	60	E by S	9	...	......	b
	27th	10	30·018	30·048	83	72	56	S E	4	...	......	b, c
		16	29·895	29·925	84	73	56	E S E	8	...	......	b
	28th	10	29·993	30·023	82	71	55	S E	6	...	......	b
		16	29·866	29·896	82	72	59	S E by S	11	...	......	b
	29th	10	29·956	29·986	82	70	52	S S E	9	...	......	b
		16	29·847	29·877	82	72	59	S E by S	13	...	......	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·961	29·991	84	70	46	S S E	9	...	......	b, c
		16	29·822	29·852	83	74	63	S E by S	14	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·943	29·973	87	75	55	S by W	8	...	......	b, c
		16	29·772	29·802	83	76	71	S E	14	...	......	b
	3rd	10	29·931	29·961	86	72	48	S	11	...	......	b
		16	29·801	29·831	84	74	60	S E	13	...	......	b
Cuttack.	Feb. 27th	10	29·925	30·007	83	71	52	S	1·0	...	CK	b
		16	29·777	29·858	92	68	24	S	4·0	...	C	b
	28th	10	29·843	29·925	85	74	57	S S W	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·705	29·786	91	73	39	S S W	9·4	...	K	b
	29th	10	29 823	29·905	86	75	57	S S W	3·4	...	C	b
		16	29·670	29·751	94	77	43	S	2·8	...	K	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29·820	29·902	86	73	51	S	5·8	...	......	b
		16	29·683	29·764	92	72	34	S	7·8	...	K	b
	2nd	10	29·823	29·905	83	73	60	S S W	4·8	...	C,K C	
		16	29·683	29·765	86	73	51	S S W	10·5	...	K, NC	
	3rd	10	29·843	29·925	85	74	57	S S W	3·6	...	......	b
		16	29·685	29·766	92	74	39	S S W	4·6	...	K, CK	b
	4th	10	29 841	29·934	81	74	70	N N E	2·4	...	......	b
		16	29·708	29·789	95	68	19	W N W	2·3	...	C	b
Akyab.	Feb. 27th	10	30·020	30·042	87	71	69	N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·910	83	76	71	W	6 6	...	....	b
	28th	10	29·983	30·005	76	70	72	E N E	2·8	...	......	b
		16	29·846	29·868	82	75	70	W	8·0	...	......	b
	29th	10	29·952	29·974	80	72	66	E S E	2·5	...	.. ...	b
		16	29·846	29·867	83	71	52	W	4·1	..	......	b
	Mar. 1st	10	29 970	29·992	80	73	70	E	2 2	...	......	b
		16	29·889	29·911	80	73	70	W	9·9	...	......	b
	2nd	10	29·950	29·972	81	71	69	E S E	1·6	...	......	b
		16	29·846	29·871	81	73	66	N N W	6·5	...	......	b
	3rd	10	29·975	29·997	80	72	66	E	2·3	..	......	b
		16	29·814	29·835	84	72	53	W	6·8	...	......	b
	4th	10	29·967	29·989	82	75	70	E	2·2	...	......	b
		16	29·856	29·877	83	75	67	W	7·3	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 29th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb....	22nd	29·871	83·5	63·0	134·0	72·8	64·3	57·5	0·61	S W & S by W	...	118·6	......	...	Clear.
	23rd	·789	86·5	70·5	133·7	77·1	71·5	67·6	·74	S by W & S S W	0·3	160·4	......	...	Overcast and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 3 to 5 A.M.; sheet lightning on north-east at 11½ P.M.
	24th	·772	87·5	72·5	130·8	78·4	71·9	67·3	·70	S by W & S W	...	231·9	......	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	25th	·878	82·5	60·5	136·0	73·0	60·6	51·3	·47	N N W, W & S	0·2	161·2	......	●	Clear and cirri.
	26th	·941	85·0	63·2	132·6	73·8	65·0	58·8	·61	W by S & W	...	98·0	......	...	Clear.
	27th	·920	86·5	68·5	135·3	75·7	70·1	66·2	·73	S W & S by W	...	68·5	......	...	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 2 to 8 A.M.
	28th	·842	87·5	71·0	138·0	78·0	73·0	69·5	·76	S by W, S S W & S	0·2	169·5	......	...	Chiefly clear.
	29th	·810	90·0	74·0	135·2	80·2	72·4	66·9	·65	S S W & S W	0·2	238·5	......	...	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past eight days	...	27·0
The maximum temperature during the past eight days	...	90·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·8
The mean humidity during the past eight days	...	0·66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·58
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·12
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 29th February	...	2·93
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·46

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 3rd March 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 19th February 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	37,468	31,195 10 9	2,859 12 1	1,06,968 26	25,519 8 7	2,339 5 10	5,198 17 11
Or per mile of railway	237	197 2 1	18 1 5	675 38	161 4 2	14 15 8	32 17 1
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	220,407	1,50,982 6 3	14,665 1 1	7,29,315 6	1,80,771 2 1	16,570 13 8	31,235 14 9
Total for 8 weeks ...	257,875	1,01,178 1 0	17,524 13 2	8,36,283 32	2,06,290 10 8	18,909 19 6	36,434 12 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,357	30,516 8 0	2,797 7 0	1,64,506 6	29,026 14 10	2,715 16 0	5,513 3 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	230	192 13 5	17 13 6	1,039 23	187 3 5	17 3 3	34 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	247,070	1,76,403 2 5	16,170 5 9	11,50,113 32	2,25,235 6 8	20,646 11 7	36,816 17 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	132,329½	1,77,683 8 3	16,287 13 1	10,07,274 0*	4,13,855 0 6*	37,936 14 3	54,224 7 4	48,830½†	86,401¾†	135,231¼
Or per mile of railway	......	138 13 6	12 14 7	......	823 6 2	29 12 10	42 7 5	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	908,835	17,34,570 15 6	159,002 6 9	71,13,037 0	29,02,943 7 3	266,103 3 0	425,105 9 9	340,649	558,704	899,353
Total for 8 weeks	104,164½	19,12,254 7 9	175,289 19 10	81,20,311 0	33,16,798 7 9	304,039 17 3	479,329 17 1	389,479¾	645,105¼	1,034,584¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	133,525½	2,23,228 1 3	20,462 11 6	10,49,900 20	4,37,324 2 6	40,088 0 11	60,550 12 5	43,631	73,849	117,480
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	174 6 11	15 19 9	......	341 11 7	31 6 6	47 6 3	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	902,626½	14,36,[illegible]71 0 3	131,658 3 6	78,49,081 20	33,04,479 4 9	3,02,910 12 1	434,569 15 7	3,47,569	6,10,864	958,433

* Deducted Mds. 52,786-30 and Rs. 21,768-12, being differences between approximate and audited returns to week ended 29th January 1876.

† Added miles 4,911¾ to Coaching and 4,907¾ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 29th January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,389	17,285 2 0	1,584 9 4	89,638 0*	18,141 13 0*	1,663 0 6	3,247 9 4	4,240¾†	6,097¾†	10,338¼
Or per mile of railway	......	77 4 0	7 1 7	......	81 1 4	7 8 8	14 10 3	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	47,406½	1,47,375 15 0	13,509 9 3	7,03,321 10	1,59,084 4 6	14,665 4 6	28,174 13 9	32,037¼	40,772¼	72,809¾
Total for 8 weeks	52,795½	1,64,661 1 0	15,093 18 7	7,92,959 10	1,78,126 1 6	16,328 4 6	31,422 3 1	36,278¾	40,870	83,148¾
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,314½	28,095 0 0	2,575 7 6	93,206 0	29,186 14 0	2,675 9 3	5,250 16 9	5,424	6,395	11,819
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	125 9 1	11 10 2	......	130 7 1	11 19 2	23 9 4	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	46,108½	1,64,173 3 3	15,049 4 2	7,99,058 10	2,30,227 11 0	21,104 4 1	36,153 8 3	38,299	48,346	86,645

* Deducted Mds. 11,213-10 and Rs. 5,334-11, being differences between approximate and audited returns to week ended 29th January 1876.

† Deducted miles 10¼ from Coaching and 545¾ from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 29th January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,029	1,496 0 0	149 12 0	22,454 0	740 0 0	74 0 0	223 12 0
Or per mile of railway	394	53 8 0	5 7 0	802 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	8 0 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	79,963	10,587 0 0	1,058 14 0	1,36,168 0	4,273 0 0	427 6 0	1,486 0 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	90,992	12,083 0 0	1,208 6 0	1,58,622 0	5,013 0 0	501 6 0	1,700 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,589½	1,457 0 0	145 14 0	22,735 0	801 6 0	80 2 9	225 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	378	52 0 7	5 4 1	811 39	28 9 11	2 17 8	8 1 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,491	10,700 2 6	1,070 0 4	1,48,606 30	5,135 6 9	513 10 10	1,583 11 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

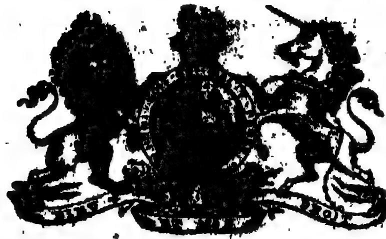
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,376	1,061 0 0	106 2 0	6,678 0	589 0 0	58 18 0	165 0 0
Or per mile of railway	87	39 0 0	3 18 0	245 0	21 8 0	2 3 0	6 1 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	14,513	7,382 0 0	738 4 0	78,594 0	6,149 0 0	614 18 0	1,353 2 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	16,889	8,443 0 0	844 6 0	85,272 0	6,738 0 0	673 16 0	1,518 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,745	1,296 2 0	129 13 3	10,138 10	741 0 0	74 2 0	203 14 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	64	47 9 0	4 15 1	372 2	27 3 1	2 14 5	7 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,141	9,735 0 11	978 10 1	57,682 0	4,582 0 0	458 4 0	1,431 14 1

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 10 of 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 815C.S.

GENERAL.—*The 1st March* 1876.—Mr. H. C. Richardson, Judge of Nuddea, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days from the 11th February 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon having been appointed temporarily on special duty from the 23rd December 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 21st idem, is cancelled from that date.

Mr. J. F. Blumhardt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. Constantine Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor, Khoordah Survey, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Baboo Hori Chaitanya Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is appointed to be manager of the Satkhira estate under the Court of Wards.

Baboo Nobin Chandra Sein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, who was, under orders of the 25th February 1876, appointed to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, will act in the First Grade of Small Cause Court Judges and Subordinate Judges, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr. C. A. Kelly.

The 3rd March 1876.—Moulvi Ramizuddin Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th October 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem.

Lieutenant J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is allowed privilege leave from the 23rd June to 3rd July 1875, both days inclusive.

The 4th March 1876.—Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoolna Division of the Jessore district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is appointed to have charge of the Khoolna division of the Jessore district.

The late Mr. L. B. Roberts, Assistant Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, was on leave on medical certificate up to the 29th February 1876, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem.

The services of Mr. William Erskine Ward, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. Herbert Mosley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Seetamurhee, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah during the absence, on duty, of Mr. L. B. B. King, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 29th February 1876, appointing Mr. C. C. Quinn to act as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah.

In supersession of the orders of the 29th February 1876, Mr. E. S. Moseley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district.

Mr. J. Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Seetamurhee, is transferred to the district of Durbhunga.

The 6th March 1876.—The late Baboo Kedar Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd February 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 24th December 1875 is cancelled.

Mr. Charles Frederick Magrath, B.A., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Mr. G. K. Webster, who has ceased to retain a lien on his appointment by taking extension of leave.

Mr. Magrath will, however, continue to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bogra.

Mr. John Revans Hallett, M.A., is appointed to be Second Inspector of Registration Offices, *vice* Mr. C. F. Magrath.

Mr. Hallett will, however, continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

The 7th March 1876.—The following officers are promoted to the sixth grade of the subordinate executive service :—

Mr. H. B. Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cox's Bazar, *vice* Baboo Kadar Nath Mullick, deceased.

Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder. Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, *vice* Mr. L. B. Roberts, deceased.

The following officers are confirmed in the seventh grade of the subordinate executive service :—

Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, *vice* Mr. H. B. Beames.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bhuttacharjea, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, *vice* Baboo Sree Nath Bhudder.

POLICE.—*The 6th March* 1876.—Mr Thomas Guyther Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Fureedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. Lacey, or until further orders.

The 7th March 1876.—Mr. George Robert King Meares, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of that district during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buttanshaw, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 6th March* 1876.—The Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital, reported his return from furlough on the 20th February 1876.

The Rev. A. N. W. Spens, who now reverts to his substantive appointment of Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to be also Chaplain of the Presidency Jail.

The services of the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church and of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Rev. W. H. Bray, M.A., Second Chaplain of St. John's Church, and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of that church.

The Rev. E. Jermyn is appointed to act until further orders as Second Chaplain of St. John's Church and as Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital.

REGISTRATION.—*The 7th March* 1876.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bosu, Special Sub-Registrar of Assurances, Burrisaul, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 15th February, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 20th November 1875 is cancelled.

EDUCATION.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Serajgunge:—

Baboo Sambhoo Chandra Nag, Moonsif.
„ Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. A. C. Jackson is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Educational Service, with effect from the 23rd February 1876, and is posted to the Presidency College.

The 3rd March 1876.—Mr. L. F. Lefeuvre, a supernumerary Teacher, Kishnaghur Collegiate School, is allowed leave for one week, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1876.

Assistant Surgeon Bollye Chunder Sen, in charge of the Patna Charitable Dispensary, and Teacher of Medicine and Materia Medica, Temple Medical School at that place, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March 1876 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Gunga Churn Sarkar, Subordinate Judge of Dacca, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Dacca, *vice* Baboo Bhopatty Roy, transferred.

MEDICAL.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Serajgunge:—

Baboo Sambhoo Chandra Nag, Moonsif.
„ Gopal Chandra Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.

The 2nd March 1876.—Baboo Siva Dass Bhuttacharjee, Deputy Inspector of Schools, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bishenpore, in the Bankoora district.

The 3rd March 1876.—Dr. T. Briscoe, Medical Officer, attached to the Cooch Behar State, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

The 4th March 1876.—Surgeon-Major Neil Benjamin Baillie, Civil Surgeon, Bhagulpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Surgeon Charles James Hislop Warden is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major N. B. Baillie, or until further orders.

The 6th March 1876.—Surgeon John Campbell Fullerton, Regimental Medical Officer, Dacca, is appointed to act, in addition to his military duties, as Civil Surgeon of that district from the date of his relieving Dr. D. B. Smith and until the return from leave of Dr. J. F. N. Wise.

Assistant Surgeon Kashi Chunder Dutt is appointed to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at that station.

The 7th March 1876.—In the orders of the 23rd February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1876, appointing Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya as Secretary to the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Baliati, *for* Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya *read* Baboo Josada Lal Roy Chowdry, *vice* Baboo Umbica Churn Bundopadya.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 1st March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Economic Museum Committee of Mymensingh:—

The Magistrate of the district.
Mr. J. Pratt, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Dr. J. C. Shaw, Civil Surgeon.
Mr. H. J. H. Fasson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Attiah.
„ T. A. Donough, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamalpore.
„ T. T. Kallonas.
Baboo Hur Chunder Chowdry.
„ Kashi Kishore Rai.
„ Soorji Kant Acharjea.
„ Keshab Chunder Acharjea.

ROAD CESS.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Mymensingh, under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871:—

Mr. M. E. de Dombal, Manager of Bagunbari Estate, *vice* Mr. W. B. Manson.
Baboo Jagendro Kishore Roy Chowdry, Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, *vice* Baboo Ram Kishore Acharji, deceased.
„ Amrita Narain Acharji Chowdry, Zemindar of Alapsing, *vice* Baboo Hurrish Chunder Chowdry.
„ Doorga Das Acharji Chowdry, Zemindar of Alapsing.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 4th March 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1608.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money-orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Second Publication.]

No. 907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 16th February 1876.

Read the following:—

No. 631, dated 23rd December 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 30th August last, No. 301, in which you recommend that mechanics and others engaged for service in India, who, after completion of their service under covenant, continue to serve under the ordinary conditions applicable to uncovenanted officers, might be allowed to continue the privilege of remitting a portion of their pay through this office for the support of their families.

2. Your recommendation is sanctioned, on the condition that each person applying for such a remittance shall satisfactorily show that it is required *boná fide* for the support of his family. It must also be a condition of the concession of this privilege that remittances shall be adjusted at the rate of exchange annually fixed between this office and Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall in no case exceed 12*l.* per mensem, as laid down in my Financial despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1874, No. 45, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my Financial despatch of the same date, No. 181.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the declaration dated 13th April 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, regarding the acquisition of a plot of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas and 15 cottahs, required by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moosheehala and Narraupore in zillah Fureedpore, for making ballast bricks, is cancelled.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation by Lord Ulick Browne of his appointment as President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. C. T. Buckland to be President of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore, *vice* Lord Ulick Browne, resigned.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 29th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of the following rules and instructions, prepared by the Board of Revenue, for the appointment and guidance of Patwarees in Orissa:—

IN future settlements one or more putwaree shall be appointed, under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1817, in all estates or groups of contiguous estates the Government revenue of which exceeds Rs. 300, or in which it shall seem fit to the Board of Revenue to appoint them.

2. The putwaree shall, at the time of the settlement, be appointed by the Collector on the nomination of the zemindar or other person with whom the direct engagement for payment of revenue to Government rests.

3. If the zemindar or other such person fail to nominate a putwaree in such estate or village in which it is provided that one should be maintained, the Collector may of his own accord select and appoint a putwaree.

4. When a vacancy in the office of putwaree is to be filled up, the preference should in general be given to the members of the late putwaree's family, but only on condition that any of them be found duly qualified to fill the office.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of putwaree, owing to the failure of competent heirs to succeed the late putwaree or otherwise, the persons engaging for the settlement shall be held responsible for the nomination of a person to fill the vacancy; and if the Collector approve of the nomination, he shall confer the appointment; if he consider the person nominated not qualified, he shall pass such orders as may appear to him just and necessary.

6. A putwaree may be removed from his office by the Collector, on sufficient cause shewn therefor to the satisfaction of the Collector, by the persons engaging for the settlement of the estate, or by the ryots, or under-tenants thereof.

7. A register of putwarees shall be kept in the Collector's office, in which the names of all persons appointed as putwarees, as well as all punishments inflicted on such putwarees, shall be entered. One of the ministerial officers, and in Orissa the sudder canoongo, shall have charge of the register, and shall be held responsible for its being correctly kept.

8. Persons engaging for the settlement, who may fail to nominate a putwaree on a vacancy occurring, or may remove a putwaree from office without the authority of the Collector, shall be liable to the penalties respectively prescribed in sections 11 and 13 of Regulation XII of 1817.

9. The duties of a putwaree are detailed in section 16 of the above Regulation. In accordance with that section, the Board of Revenue now declares that the papers of the villages in his circle to be required from a putwaree are the following:—

1st. The current account of collections of rent in each village.
2nd. The annual balance-sheet of ditto.
3rd. Register showing the details of thanee ryots—*first part.*
4th. The same of chandna-holders—*second part.*
5th. The same of pahee ryots—*third part.*
6th. Register of lakhirajdars—*first part.*
7th. The same of jagirdars—*second part.*

The above papers shall be prepared in the forms herewith annexed.

10. These papers are to be drawn out by the putwaree and submitted to the district or sub-divisional collectorate office, as may be ordered, on the 1st of Cheyt each year, or on such dates as the Collector may consider most convenient with reference to the revenue arrangements, crops, &c., of the district.

11. Whenever summoned by the Collector or other authorized officer on any matter connected with the duties of his office, the putwaree shall attend at the time and place appointed, and shall produce all accounts relating to the lands, produce, rents, collections, and charges of the village which he may be called upon to produce.

12. Every attempt should be made to secure the consent of the ryots and the person to whom their rent is paid to an arrangement whereby the putwaree may be present at the annual or biennial auditing of the accounts, or at least to the attestation by him of receipts given on payment of rent; and it shall be the duty of the putwaree, before attesting any receipt, to see that it is full, clear, and correct, and to note the amount of the payment in his accounts.

13. It shall be the duty of the putwaree to carry out any orders issued to him by the Collector or other authorized officer with reference to the collection of statistical information in the village or villages to which he is appointed, or to the survey and measurement of lands by order of a competent court or officer, or to other duties connected with his office.

14. Failure on the part of a putwaree to obey any order issued to him in writing by an authorized officer of Government, which does not in the opinion of the Collector necessitate his immediate removal from office, or which requires severer punishment than mere removal, may be dealt with as laid down in the 23rd to 27th sections of Regulation XII of 1817, or under the Penal Code.

15. At the time of settlement provision should be made for the remuneration of the necessary number of putwarees to be maintained in the estate. The scale of remuneration should be as follows:—

For estates of which the Government revenue has been—

From Rs. 300 to	600	Rs.	2-8.
" " 600 to	1,000	"	3.
Above	1,000	"	3-4.

If the remuneration be made in the shape of grants of rent-free lands, the quantity and quality of the lands granted should be such as to yield to him equivalents to the sums above stated. An engagement shall be taken from the zemindar of every estate in which a putwaree has been appointed to deposit the putwaree's salary in the collectorate along with the Government revenue, so that the putwaree shall receive his salary from the Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be.

16. In the settlement of all estates for which it may seem inexpedient to arrange for the appointment and maintenance of a putwaree, an engagement shall be taken from the zemindar or other person entering into direct engagement with the Government to submit to the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer the several registers and papers mentioned in paragraph 9 of these rules, and such other accounts or statements as the Collector may direct, and such zemindar or other person shall be subject to the various rules framed for putwarees under Regulation XII of 1817, in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of that Regulation.

17. All orders passed by the Collector shall be appealable to the Commissioner, and the orders of the Commissioner shall be subject to the revision of the Board.

Instructions subsidiary to the foregoing rules issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Revenue.

1. In all estates where putwarees exist they will be called on to conform strictly to the rules.

2. Where estates in which a putwaree was originally provided for at the settlement have been divided into two or more separate estates, the putwaree will perform his duty separately for all the shares into which the estate may have been divided.

3. Where no putwarees exist, all zemindars paying revenue to Government are liable to perform the putwarees' duties as defined in these rules and to keep and submit the necessary registers.

4. The register prescribed by rule 7 should be at once prepared, if not already existing. This register will contain the names of all putwarees duly appointed.

5. Where duly appointed putwarees are remunerated in land, Collector will register the amount of their land as extracted from the settlement papers, and Collector will ascertain that they are in full possession and enjoyment of their lands.

6. Where duly appointed putwarees are, under the settlement, paid in cash directly by the zemindar, who has received a set off for such payments, Collector will require the zemindar by formal notice to pay the putwaree's allowance into his office with his revenue kist, and Collector will see that the putwaree is duly and periodically paid.

7. Where no putwaree has been appointed, Collector will require the zemindar of the estate either to give in a formal agreement to undertake the duties prescribed by Regulation XII of 1817 himself, or, if he prefer it, to nominate a putwaree, paying his salary on the scale laid down in rule 15, together with the Government revenue, into Collector's office. Every new putwaree so appointed will be registered under rule 7. If a zemindar paying revenue of less than Rs. 300 per year desires to appoint a putwaree in lieu of doing the work himself, he will pay at the lowest scale laid down in rule 15.

8. Every zemindar of every estate paying revenue to Government in which a putwaree is not specially appointed will be required to submit the papers required by rule 9.

9. Surburakars of Khoordha, in Pooree, and Noanund, in Balasore, will be required to keep the necessary accounts and to file them, and to perform the duties of putwaree.

10. Similarly in peshkush, or permanently-settled estates, where no putwarees exist, or in which no provision was made at the settlement for putwarees, the zemindars must be required to execute the necessary agreement to perform putwarees' duties, or to nominate and pay a putwaree as directed in paragraph 7. If the estates are large and the zemindars undertake to perform the putwarees' duties themselves, they may be allowed to make their own arrangements therefor; but if they agree to nominate putwarees for the work, they must name as many as the Collector may deem necessary for each estate.

11. In the case of wards' estates provision should be made for putwarees. The putwarees' work should not be done through the wards' establishment, as it is an object to keep the collecting agency separate from the putwaree.

12. The rules and instructions apply to all estates paying revenue to Government; but will not apply to lakirajdars and proprietors of estates not paying Government revenue, who are exempt from the operation of the rules. Subordinate tenure-holders paying their revenue through their superior zemindars cannot be brought under the rules. In such cases Government look to the zemindar, who is amenable to the rules.

13. Revised forms of putwarees' registers, as per Board's latest instructions, are herewith forwarded. The revised rules, forms of account and instructions, will be published in the local gazette, and spare copies forwarded for issue to zemindars and putwarees.

14. Collectors should now proceed to complete their register of putwarees, and to see that the registers are properly kept and submitted both by zemindars and putwarees, and that the rules and instructions are strictly acted up to.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

CURRENT ACCOUNT of Collections of rent in the circle of Putwarree________, for the year 12________, corresponding with the year 18____.

Name of Pergunnah and Mehal.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant or Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Date of Receipts.	Amount.			Remarks.
						Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

II.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of estates in the circle of Putwaree for the year 12____, corresponding with 18____.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant, Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Arrear balance due for previous years.	Amount.					Realized.	Remitted.	Balance.*	Remarks.
						Kist. Assin.	Kist. Margseer.	Kist. Magh.	Kist. Choit.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

III.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*__________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____.

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF THANEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Thanee Ryot.	Amount of cultivated land and its Survey number.	Sort.	Rate.	Amount of rent.	Date of putta and name of person granting the putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

IV.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*__________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____.

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF CHANDNA-HOLDERS AND RESUMED LAKHIRAJ-HOLDERS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey	Jumma.	Date of putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—In this statement resumed Lakhiraj holdings are to be entered separately in order below Chandna-holders.

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

V.

REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of ______ Putwaree, for the year 12___, corresponding with the year 18___

THIRD PART—DETAILS OF PAHEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.*	Jumma.	Date of putta and name of grantor of the putta, if there be one.	Period of occupation.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

VI.

REGISTER of confirmed Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under ______ Putwaree, for the year 12___, corresponding with the year 18___.

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF LAKHIRAJDARS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Lakhirajdar.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

VII.

REGISTER of Lakhirajdars and Jagheerdars under ______ Putwaree for the year 12___, corresponding with the year 18___.

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF RENT-FREE HOLDERS, *i.e.*, JAGHEERDARS AND SERVICE TENURES RENT-FREE.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Rent-free Holder.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 28th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a line of embankment on the south side of Tully's Canal in the villages of Tetelberiah, Bauliah, Panopottah, Furtabad, Kamrabad, Kundurpopore, and Kanteepottah, in pergunnah Meduumullo, district 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land measuring 10,553 feet in length and 158 feet in breadth, comprising an area of 16,69,585 square feet, more or less, is required along the side of Tully's Canal from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway on the west to the Government embankment on the east.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21st February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for cutting a drainage and irrigation channel, which is to run through the villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore, pergunnah Rurdah, zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land 5 miles 240 feet in length and 30 feet in width, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages of Kistanaggur, Nischindipore, Govindanagore, Argarah, Chouli Singpore, Joynugur, and Sreerampore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATIONS.

The 22nd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Goyaram's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the roads from Mullarpore to Mouressur, and Kamra to Andi :—

(1) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the north by the new road, and on the west and south by mâl lands :

(2) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 11 cottahs and 12¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the land of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands :

(3) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 cottahs and 16¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the west by the lands of Beni Mundul, and on the south and north by mâl lands :

(4) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south and west by the new road, and on the north by the lands of Beni Mundul's jote :

(5) In the village of Kamra, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Goyaram chowkidar, on the south by the lands of Srirup Sutrodhur, and on the west and east by mâl lands :

It is hereby declared that for the above purposes pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 6 cottahs 15¼ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kamra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plot of land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Panchcourie's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Mullapore to Mouressur :—

In the village of Ramchunderpore, pergunnah Dari Mouressur, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs and 18¾ gundahs of standard

measurement, bounded on the west by the lands of Panchcouric chowkidar, on the south and north by a go-path, and on the east by mâl lands:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 3 cottahs 18¾ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Ramchunderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Krishna's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Kamra to Andi :—

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a go-path, on the east by a waste land, and on the south by the lands of Sriram Mundul:

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 4 cottahs and 19¾ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, on the west by a tank, and on the south and east by mâl lands:

In the village of Kolyanpore, pergunnah Khorgram, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 7 cottahs and 19¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Kesub chowkidar, and on the south, west, and east by mâl lands:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs 11½ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid village of Kolyanpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the undermentioned plots of lands are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for village chowkidar Jeebun's jagheer, to be given as compensation for the loss of his jagheer lands acquired for the road from Doobrajpore to Elambazar :—

(1) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 3 cottahs and 6½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the land of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the waste lands of the zemindar:

(2) In the village of chok Fayzullabad, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 16 cottahs and 12½ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the west, east, and south by the mâl lands of the zemindar:

(3) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 2 gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the east by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the south, north, and west by the lands of Amir Ali:

(4) In the village of Aulia, pergunnah Shahabunpore, zillah Beerbhoom, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 cottah and 13¼ gundahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the lands of Jeebun chowkidar, and on the east, west, and south by the lands of Mobarak Ali:

It is hereby declared that for the above purpose pieces of lands measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 2 cottahs 14¼ gundahs of standard measurement are required within the aforesaid villages of chok Fayzullabad and Aulia.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 816C.S.

The 1st March 1876.—Baboo Koilas Chundra Mozoomdar is appointed to act as Moonsif of Amta, in the district of Hooghly, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Debendra Lal Shome, or until further orders.

The 2nd March 1876.—Mr. D. Norton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class from the date on which he passed completely by the Lower Standard the Departmental Examination.

The 3rd March 1876.—The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class from the date on which they passed completely the Departmental Examination by the Higher Standard :—

Mr. George Elden Manisty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nattore.
„ Cecil Michael Wilford Brett, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serajgunge.

Lieutenant A. E. Gordon, Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 4th March 1876.—Kabiraj Omrita Nund Dass is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, *vice* Baboo Chunder Mohun Roy, who will cease to exercise these powers.

The 6th March 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Backergunge, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Baboo Issur Chandra Chatterjea, Rural Sub-Registrar.
Moonshi Shahebjan, Canoongo.

Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, Judge, Calcutta Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave to Europe on medical certificate for a period of twenty-one months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 26th February* 1876.—Baboo Debendra Lall Shome, B L., Moonsif of Amta, in the district of Hooghly, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th February 1876.—Moulvi Abul Hossein, Moonsif of Kudba, in the district of Purneah, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Sections 3 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the privilege leave already granted to him on the 13th January 1876. The whole period of the Moonsif's leave will be reckoned as leave on medical certificate.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1876.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 68 of Act VI (B C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of that Act to the whole of the district of Noakholly. The Act will take effect from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Registration sub-district of Amirgaon, in the district of Noakholly, be henceforth called the Fenny sub-district. The change will have effect from the 15th March 187 .

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye ...	Putiya ...	Putiya ...	Putiya	Munshi Khyruddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 24th February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to transfer Baboo Tara Chand Mozumdar, Sub-Registrar of Egra, to the new office, and to appoint Baboo Peary Mohun Dass to be Sub-Registrar of Egra :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction..
Midnapore	Kajlagar	Kajlagar	Bhagabanpur and Khedgri.

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to direct that the head-quarters of the Khanacool Sub-Registry Office be removed from Heerapore to Khanacool. The arrangement will have effect from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Rajah Shewraj Nundun Sing Bahadoor, of Shahur, in the district of Mozufferpore, from personal attendance in Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 22nd February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, to exempt Mohunt Hemnarayan Gir, of Bodh Gya, from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st February 1876.—With reference to the notification published at page 1575 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th September 1866, it is hereby notified for general information that under Section 85, Act III (B.C.) of 1864, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and confirm the following

Bye-law (No. 36) as amended by the Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

No person shall carry night-soil through the streets except between the hours of 8 M.A. and 7 A.M., or otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle; and no person shall use any place other than the places approved of by the Commissioners for the purpose of depositing such night-soil.

Penalty for infringement of this rule Rs. 20 (twenty only).

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the Addi Gunga Jheel at Kidderpore, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegha 14 cottahs, more or less, bounded on the north and

west by the Addi Gunga Jheel; on the east by the tenanted land of estate No. 2367 and a footpath; and on the south by the same footpath and Hurry Mohun Banerjee's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Kidderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for a Hackney Carriage Stand at Bhowanipore, Kansareepara, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 10 cottahs, more or less, situated in holdings Nos. 353 and 364, Sub-Division C, Division VI, of Punchannagram, and bounded on the north by a blind lane; on the east by the Russa Road; on the south by the remaining portion of holding No. 364, the property of Radha Nauth Bose and Shadhee Goledar; and on the west by the remaining portions of holdings Nos. 353 and 364, the property respectively of Rasmoni Dasi and of the persons named above, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhowanipore, Kansareepara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 25th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of constructing a road from the Rekabee Bazar Street to the Orheeang tank in the town of Kendraparah, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 1 rood 1 pole, more or less, bounded on the north by the Rekabee Bazar Street; on the south by the Orheeang tank; on the east by the houses of Guddye Behara Rughoo Behara, Rughoo Sahoo, and Kundroo Naik; and on the west by that of Ram Sahoo, Ekadussee Behara, Judoonath Roy, Rughoo Behara, and Doytaree Behara, is required within the aforesaid town of Kendraparah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 29th February 1876.

No. 69.—*Notification.*—Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the Bhagulpore Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 23rd February 1876.

No. 70.—*Transfers.*—Mr. E. J. Meara, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Orissa Division.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 71.—Baboo Chundy Churn Dutt, Probationary Overseer, First Grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Patna Division, which he joined on the 17th January 1876, before noon.

No. 72.—*Notification.*—Mr. J. W. Caldwell, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Nuddea Rivers Division on the 24th February 1876, before noon.

No. 73.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Kally Comul Sircar, Accountant, Fourth Grade attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, is allowed privilege leave for two months under Section 12, Supplement F of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th March 1876.

The 4th March 1876.

No. 74.—*Notifications.*—Mr. H. J. Handley, Executive Engineer, (temporary rank), Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the Gya Division on the 25th February 1876, afternoon.

No. 75.—Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, (temporary rank), First Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 1st March 1876, before noon.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 2nd March 1876.

No. 100.—*Leave.*—In continuation of the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, on special survey duty in the South-Western Circle, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days preparatory to proceeding on furlough under Chapter V, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

No. 42, dated 29th January 1876.

The 6th March 1876.

No. 101.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Taruck Nath Gangooly, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, from the late Dehree to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st February 1876.

No. 102.—*Notification.*—Sergeant J. Riddle, Overseer, First Grade, on special survey duty, South-Western Circle, is remanded to military duty.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Third Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.) :—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

[*Government Gazette, 29th February* 1876.]

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of thecanal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank ofthe canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it : any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

***Statement of the Calcutta Municipal Reserve Fund up to December* 1875, *published under the provisions of Section* 5 *of Act I of* 1872.**

Balance on 1st January 1875.	Date of last previous investment.	Investments during 1875.		Total investments during 1875.	Balance on 31st December 1875.
		In 4 per cent. Government Securities.	In 6 per cent. Municipal debentures.		
7,42,200	30th December 1874	....	2,53,000	2,53,000	9,95,200

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
H. A. MANGLES,
Accountant-General, Bengal.
} Trustees.

The 15th February 1876.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

JURY RULES.

Existing rules repealed.

I. All existing rules now in force in the High Court, relating to the summoning, empanelling, qualification, challenging, and service of Jurors, are hereby repealed, and the following rules in lieu thereof are made and passed as the rules of the High Court, to take effect from the 1st day of March 1876.

Qualification of Jurors

II. Subject to the right of challenge mentioned in section 47 of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, every male person resident or personally working for gain in the town of Calcutta, other than a subject of any Foreign State, who is not an American, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said town, provided he be a resident holder of a house or tenement within the said town of the monthly value of not less than thirty rupees; or has property or interest in lands, tenements, or goods within the province of Bengal, worth the sum of not less than rupees three thousand; or is in receipt of an income or salary of not less than rupees one hundred a month.

Disqualification of Jurors.

III. No person shall be liable to serve as a Juror in the said Town of Calcutta who holds any office in or under the High Court; or who receives any pay or emolument for any employment in any office or under any officer thereof, or for executing any duties of Police; or who not being an American, is the subject of any Foreign State; or who is under the age of twenty-one years or above the age of sixty years; or who has been convicted of a non-bailable offence under the Indian Penal Code, or of a similar offence under any law in force in British India, or who is a lunatic or idiot; or who does not understand English when spoken.

Persons exempted from serving on Juries.

IV. The following persons are exempted from liability to serve on Juries, and shall not be put upon the list of Jurors, viz.:—

1. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
3. The Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India
4. The Members of the Council of the Governor-General of India and of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal respectively for the purpose of making laws and regulations.
5. Judges.
6. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Viceroy.
7. The Members of the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
8. The Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Governments of India and Bengal respectively.
9. The Members and Secretaries of the Board of Revenue.
10. Officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine.
11. Advocates, Vakeels, and Attornies of the High Court in actual practice, and Managing Clerks to Attornies.
12. Clergymen of the Church of England, and persons actually employed as ministers of any religious worship whatsoever, and not engaged in any secular employment, except that of teaching.
13. The Comptroller-General of Accounts of the Government of India.
14. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary to the Justices of the Peace, and the Health Officer.
15. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police.
16. The Secretary and Treasurer, and the Deputy Secretary of the Bank of Bengal.
17. The Mint Master.
18. The Collector of Customs, and all persons employed in the Customs Department.
19. The Director-General of the Post Office, and all persons employed in the Post Office.
20. The Director-General of Electric Telegraphs, and all persons employed in the Telegraph Department.
21. The Controller-General of Military Expenditure.
22. The Inspector-General of Jails, L. P.
23. The Surveyor-General and Deputy Surveyor-General.
24. The Administrator-General.
25. The Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.
26. The Accountant-General of Bengal.
27. The Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.
28. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
29. The Director of Public Instruction.
30. All Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates receiving any pay or stipend from Government as such.
31. The Coroner.
32. Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries duly admitted and actually practising as such.
33. Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Compounders in the Medical Service of the Government, or attached to any Hospital or Dispensary.
34. The Master Attendant, the Deputy Master Attendant, Harbour Masters, and all persons employed in the Pilot Service.
35. The Assay Master
36. The Superintendent of Government Printing.
37. The Examiner of Claims.
38. The Currency establishment.
39. All persons exempted from personal appearance in the High Court, under Section 22 of Act VIII of 1859, or any other similar enactment.
40. All domestic servants.
41. All persons who from mental or bodily infirmity shall be unfitted to serve on a Jury.

Subject to the right of challenge, every person whose name is in the Jury List qualified to serve as a Juror.

V. Subject to the right of challenge aforesaid, every person whose name shall be included in the Jury List, for the time being, shall be qualified and liable to serve as a Juror in the said town of Calcutta.

Lists of Special and Common Jurors to be summoned for each Session, when and by whom to be prepared, and number of names to be contained therein.

VI. On some day, not less than six weeks before the commencement of each Session, one of the Judges of the High Court shall cause to be made out lists of the persons to be summoned as Special and Common Jurors respectively for such Session. The list of Special Jurors shall contain the names of 30, and the list of Common Jurors the names of 70, persons of those respectively included in the lists of Special and Common Jurors. The lists shall be respectively called 'The Special Jurors' list' and 'The Common Jurors' list' for the particular Session, designating it by the date on which it is to commence, and shall be prepared as follows:—

List of Special Jurors how prepared.

(1). The names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the list of Special Jurors for such Session under Rule VII, X, or XV shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied, as regards any one or more of such persons, that he or they will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if the name had been drawn by lot for such Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries as with those already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 30 persons qualified and liable to serve on Special Juries, and the names of such 30 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Special Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Special Jurors for such Session.

List of Common Jurors how prepared.

(2.) In like manner the names of all persons, if any, ordered to be entered in the Common Jurors' List for such Session under Rules VII, X, or XV shall be first entered in the said list, unless the Judge shall be satisfied, as regards any of them, that such person will be unable, from illness or other sufficient cause, to attend at such Session, in which case the name of such person may be set aside in the same manner as it might have been set aside under Rule VII, if his name had been drawn by lot for that Session. The Judge shall then cause to be drawn by lot the names of such a number of persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries as, with the names already on the list, will, subject to the provisions of these rules, make up the number of 70 persons qualified and liable to serve on Common Juries, and the names of such 70 persons shall be entered upon and form the list of Common Jurors liable to serve and to be summoned as Common Jurors for such Session.

Mode of proceeding to draw the names of the Special and Common Jurors to be summoned.

VII. The mode of proceeding to draw the names of such Special and Common Jurors respectively shall be as follows:—

The names of all the Jurors in the lists of Special and Common Jurors respectively prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, shall be numbered consecutively. The number attached in the list of Special Jurors to the name of each Juror liable to be summoned as a Special Juror for the Session for which the list of Special Jurors is to be prepared, shall be written on a distinct piece of card or parchment, the several pieces of card or parchment being all, as nearly as may be, of equal size and shape, and such cards or parchments shall be put together by the Clerk of the Crown into a box, and, on the day to be fixed for drawing the names of the Jurors, the Clerk of the Crown shall, in open Court, draw, or cause to be drawn, the said cards or parchments, one after the other, until the requisite number of Special Jurors shall be obtained. The Juror on the Special Jurors' List whose number on such list shall correspond with the number drawn shall, subject to the provisions in these rules, be entered in the Special Jurors' list for the Session, and a number denoting the order in which the name of each Juror is so drawn shall be set against the name of such Juror in the Special Jury List for the Session.

A similar course, *mutatis mutandis*, shall be adopted in drawing the names of the Common Jurors.

Names of deceased persons, or persons not liable to serve, or excused from service, to be set aside.

Names of persons excused from service to be entered in list for future service.

The Judge may order the name of any person who has actually served as a Juror in the preceding year, and of any person known or believed to be dead, absent from Calcutta, or likely to be unable from illness or otherwise to attend, or known or believed not to be qualified or liable to serve as a Juror under these rules, to be set aside; and in every such case, an additional name shall be drawn in lieu of that so set aside, and the Judge, if he think fit, may order the name of any person so set aside, except on account of death or disqualification, to be entered on the list of Special or Common Jurors, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be then fixed.

Names to be arranged in the lists in the order in which they are drawn, with additions and places of abode.

VIII. The names, additions, and places of abode of the several persons included in such Special and Common Jurors' Lists for the Session shall be written therein and numbered in the order in which they shall have been drawn, and such List shall be signed by the Judge.

IX. A copy of such lists shall be annexed to a Precept to the Sheriff, commanding him to summon the first 27 on the list of Special Jurors, and the first 55 on the list of Common Jurors, and, in case he shall not be able to summon the whole of the first 27 or 55, as the case may be, then to summon as many as shall be necessary to make up the full number of 27 or 55, of those in numerical order in such lists respectively next after the first 27 or 55.

Copy of lists to be annexed to Precept to the Sheriff to summon 27 Special Jurors and 55 Common Jurors in numerical order.

X. Any person whose name is included in the Special or Common Jurors' List for any Session may apply to the Clerk of the Crown to cause him to be excused from attendance as a Juror, either generally or at the particular Session. Such application shall be made at least one week before the day fixed for the commencement of the Session, and shall specify the grounds upon which the application is made. The Clerk of the Crown shall, as soon as possible after the last day allowed for making such applications, bring them before one of the Judges of the Court, and such Judge shall pass orders thereupon, which shall be communicated by the Clerk of the Crown to the respective applicants. If the Judge shall think fit to excuse any of the applicants from attendance at the particular Session, he may do so unconditionally, or on condition of his serving at the next or some subsequent Session to be fixed, and any such conditional order shall operate as an authority to the Clerk of the Crown to include the name of such person in the list for such subsequent Session under the provisions of Rule VI.

The name of any Juror excused attending at one Session, on condition of his serving at a subsequent Session, to be inserted by the Clerk of the Crown in the list for such subsequent Session.

XI. Every person named in the lists mentioned in Rule VIII shall forthwith, or as soon as possible after the receipt of the Precept by the Sheriff, be summoned by him to attend at the Session for which he shall have been appointed to serve as a Juror, and such summons shall be served at least 10 days before the first day of the Session.

Jurors to be summoned 10 days before the first day of the Session.

XII. A summons to a Juror who resides out of the limits of the Town of Calcutta, and to whom access at his office or place of business within such limits is denied to the Sheriff's Officer, as also all notices, orders, or other proceedings required to be served on him, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to him at his office or place of business aforesaid, or at his place of residence, and forwarded to him by post duly registered. The transmision by post as aforesaid of every such summons, or notice, or of a copy, authenticated by the seal of the Court, of every such order or other proceeding, shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, be deemed sufficient service thereof.

Service of a summons, or other process, on a Juror.

By post.

XIII. In all other cases every such summons, notice, order, or other proceeding shall, unless otherwise ordered, be served on a Juror personally.

Personally.

XIV. The Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after service of the summons, and not later than one week before the commencement of the Session, return the Precept to the Clerk of the Crown, with two panels annexed thereto, one of the Special Jurors and one of the Common Jurors, which panels shall show in a tabular form the names of the persons summoned and the particulars of service upon each; and if any person or persons named in the lists annexed to the Precept shall not have been served, the panel shall state that fact, and the reason why such person or persons has or have not been summoned: and in every case the reason why such service has not been effected shall be verified by the affidavit of the Officer whose duty it was to effect such service, and such affidavit shall be filed with the Clerk of the Crown, with the return to the Precept.

Sheriff to return Precept with two panels, one of Special Jurors and one of Common Jurors, showing in tabular form names and particulars of service, and accounting for non-service.

XV. On the receipt of such return, the Clerk of the Crown shall, without delay bring the same before one of the Judges of the Court. The said Judge may, if necessary, examine the Sheriff's Officer or Officers as to the truth of such return, and as to the circumstances of the service or of the absence of service on any person, and may direct service to be made upon the person or persons not already served in such manner as to him shall seem fit. The Judge, if he think fit, may cause the name of any person returned by the Sheriff as not summoned to be entered on the list of Jurors, either Special or Common, as the case may be, for any subsequent Session to be fixed by the Judge.

Sheriff's return to be immediately laid before a Judge for orders.

XVI. If the Judge shall be of opinion that the number of Jurors named in either of the said lists who shall have been served is not likely to be sufficient, he may cause to be drawn by lot, in the mode provided by Rule VII, such further number of names as may be required to make up the full number of Special and Common Jurors summoned to attend at the Session to 30 and 70 respectively.

If sufficient number of Jurors not served, further names of Jurors to be drawn by lot, as provided by Rule VII.

Copy of Supplementary Lists of Jurors to be annexed to additional Precept to the Sheriff to summon the persons named therein.

Sheriff to return the Precept with a panel as provided by Rule XIV one clear day before the first day of Session.

XVII. Such lists shall be called the Supplemental Lists of Special or Common, Jurors, as the case may be, and shall be prepared and signed in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to the original lists, and copies thereof shall be sent to the Sheriff with an additional Precept, and the Sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the receipt of such additional Precept, cause the persons named therein to be summoned to attend at the Session, and shall return the Precept to the Court not later than one clear day before the first day of the Session, with a panel similar to that provided by Rule XIV in respect of the original lists and Precept.

Jury how to be drawn and empanelled.

XVIII. In order to nominate a Jury for the trial of any prisoner or other person to be tried by Jury, the Clerk of the Crown shall cause to be put together into one box cards or pieces of parchment containing the names of all the persons summoned to serve on the Common Jury for the Session, if the trial is to take place before a Common Jury, or on the Special Jury, if the trial is to take place before a Special Jury, except such of the said persons as shall have been excused by the Judge from serving on that day in consequence of his having served as a Juror on the previous day, or for any other cause. Such cards or pieces of parchment shall be, as nearly as may be, of equal size, and each shall bear the name of one person summoned to serve on the Jury for that Session. The Clerk of the Crown shall then in open Court draw or cause to be drawn out of the said box nine of the said cards or pieces of parchment, one after another; and if any of the Jurors whose name shall be so drawn shall not appear, then such further number shall be drawn until nine Jurors shall appear. The prisoner or person to be tried shall be informed that, if he desires to object to any Juror, he must make his objection before the Juror is sworn. The names of the Jurors shall then be called aloud; and if, upon any challenge or objection either by the Government or the party to be tried, or for any other lawful cause, any Juror is not allowed to serve, or is exempted from serving, the Clerk of the Crown shall draw out another card or piece of parchment from the said box; and so on, until nine Jurors shall have been drawn who shall be allowed to serve.

Proceedings in case of deficient Jurors.

XIX. If, by reason of absence, or disallowance on challenge, or any other cause there be a deficiency of Jurors, the Court may command the Sheriff, or other Officer to name or summon a sufficient number of persons to make up a full Jury; and the Sheriff or other Officer shall, at such command of the Court, return such men duly qualified to serve as shall be then present or can be found to serve on such Jury, and the course of proceeding shall be the same as if their names had been returned in the panel and drawn by ballot under Rule XVIII: provided that, in case of a Special Jury, the additional Jurors may be taken from the list of Common Jurors summoned to serve at the same Session, if a sufficient number of Jurors qualified to serve as Special Jurors shall not be present in Court.

After each Session entry to be made by the Clerk of the Crown against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

XX. After each Session the Clerk of the Crown shall make an entry in the list of Jurors opposite the names of those who shall have served or shall have been summoned to serve at such Session and shall not have made default, together with the date of service, or of the Session for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

No person not on the Common Jury List, to be summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest, and no Juror, except in case of necessity, to be summoned again within twelve months.

Coroner to keep a copy of the Jury Rules, and make an entry against the name of each Juror who has not made default.

XXI. No person shall be summoned to serve upon any inquest before a Coroner unless he is on the Common Jury List, nor, except in the case of necessity, within the period of twelve months after he shall have served on a Coroner's inquest or shall have been summoned to serve on a Coroner's inquest and shall not have made default. The Coroner shall keep a copy of the Common Jury List, and shall enter therein the names of the persons who shall have served or been summoned to serve and not made default, and the date of the inquest at which such Juror shall have served or for which he shall have been summoned to serve.

(Sd.) RICHARD GARTH.
„ F. B. KEMP.
„ LOUIS S. JACKSON.
„ J. B. PHEAR.
„ A. G. MACPHERSON.
„ F. A. GLOVER.
„ CHARLES PONTIFEX.
„ E. G. BIRCH.
„ R. C. MITTER.
„ W. F. McDONELL.

1st March 1876.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Circular Order No. 2.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th January 1876.

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil.

IT is ordered that every application for a certificate under Act XL of 1858 shall be in the form appended hereto, with such variations as the circumstances of each case may require; and that the certificate shall in every case show the date on which it will cease to have effect.

Circular Order No. 3.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1876.

HIGH COURT,
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,
Civil.

THE attention of Judges of every grade is drawn to Circular Order No. 2, dated 10th January 1871, requiring orders of attachment to be notified to the Collector of the District in which the attached estate, or share of estate, is situated, and they are requested to observe that the notification is to be made in every case, without exception, in which such property is attached in execution of a Civil Court's decree. The above notification does not, however, supersede the written order which is required by Section 239, Civil Procedure Code, to be fixed up in the office of the Collector, when land, or any interest in land, is attached.

2. The Court is also pleased to direct that, whenever attachment is legally and formally withdrawn, such withdrawal shall, in like manner, be notified to the Collector in all cases of the same description.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

IN THE CIVIL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF

To

________________ ESQ.,

District Judge of ________________.

Dated the ______ *of* ________________ 18 .

The humble petition of ________________,

________________,

son of ________________,

resident of ________________,

District ________________,

SHEWETH,

That A B, son of C D, resident of

District is entitled to the property specified in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked A *(or to a one-fourth share thereof, or as the case may be)*, as the son and heir *(or as one of the four sons, or as the case may be)*, of E F, deceased *(or as a legatee under the will of E F, deceased, or under a Deed dated and made by E F, or state how otherwise)*.

That the value of the said property *(or of the said A B's share therein)* is correctly set forth in the said schedule A.

That the said A B is a minor, being of the age of years, months and days.

That your petitioner is *(state the degree of relationship to, or connection with, the minor, or how otherwise the petitioner claims to be entitled to have charge of the minor's property)*.

That your petitioner, as such next of kin *(or state how otherwise)*, claims to have charge of the said property in Trust for the said A B during his minority.

That your petitioner therefore prays that a certificate of administration under Section 3 of Act XL of 1858 may be granted to him.

And your petitioner as in duty bound, &c.

I, the petitioner named in the above petition, do solemnly affirm that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signature of Petitioner.)

Solemnly affirmed this day of 18 , before me.

District Judge.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twentieth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৩শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২০শে মার্চ সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of the Government, the Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Dacca and Moonsheegunge will, in continuation of the ordinary sitting for this month, sit at the Moonsheegunge Court for two days more than usual, viz. the 20th and 21st March instant.

PORESHNATH BANERJEE, *Offg. Judge.*

DACCA AND MOONSHEEGUNGE SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 4th March 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 190*B.*

THE attention of merchants and shippers is drawn to the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875 (38 and 39 Victoria, Chapter 88), being an Act to make provision for giving powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships, and published in Part IA, pages 53 to 56, of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 17th November 1875, and especially to Section 3, which is as follows :—

3. " From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain—corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels—shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five."

"The Master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds."

Attention is also called to the description given in Section 18 as follows of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 of what vessels are to be deemed British ships :—

Section 18.—" No ship shall be deemed to be a *British* ship unless she belongs wholly to owners of the following description ; that is to say—

(1.) " Natural-born *British* subjects :

" Provided that no natural-born subject who has taken the Oath of Allegiance to any Foreign Sovereign or State shall be entitled to be such Owner as aforesaid, unless he has subsequently to taking such last mentioned Oath, taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, and is, and continues to be during the whole period of his so being an Owner, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Member of a *British* Factory, or Partner in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom or in some other place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

(2.) " Persons made Denizens by Letters of Denization or naturalized by or pursuant to any Act of the Imperial Legislatures, or by or pursuant to any Act or Ordinance of the proper Legislative Authority in any *British* Possession.

" Provided that such persons are, and continue to be during the whole period of their so being owners, resident in some place within Her Majesty's Dominions, or if not so resident, Members of a *British* Factory, or Partners in a House actually carrying on Business in the United Kingdom, or in some other Place within Her Majesty's Dominions, and have taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty subsequently to the period of their being so made Denizens or naturalized.

(3.) "Bodies Corporate established under, subject to the Laws of, and having their Principal Place of Business in the United Kingdom or some *British* Possession."

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 17th February 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares "	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th May 1876 ..	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June " ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July " ...	2,235	1,685	3 920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August " ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September " ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October " ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November " ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December " ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	17,860	13,160	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.

No. 268B.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

SEALED tenders are hereby invited for the supply of coal pitch and iron clumps, required for the opium chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1875-76.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, up to 21st instant.

All particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as to quantity, description, and quality of the articles, can be obtained on personal application at the said office.

The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as the Member in charge may think proper to demand.

The Member reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 6th March 1876.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 16th January 1876.

District.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	......	
	Narsapur ...	50.000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	42,000	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	3,13,965	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	......	
	Total ...	4,55,965	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE, *Madras, 8th February* 1876.

J. B. SPEDDING, *Offg. Additional Sub-Secretary.*

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 6th March 1876.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 1st March 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,60.901	2,68,773	1,76,542	25,06.216
French Kurkutch ...	73,860	...	......	73,860
Italian Punga ...	51,555	...	......	51.555
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,35,218	...	38,552	1,73,770
Malabar ditto ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay ditto ...	1,00,711	...	30,565	1,31,276
Madras ditto ...	2,55,928	...	9,300	2,65,228
Coconada ditto ...	11,003	...	......	11,003
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,63,858	...	1,000	3.64,858
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	20,130	5,900	49,098
Cadiz ditto ...	30.376	...	......	30,376
Aden ditto ...	11,696	...	......	11,696
Total ...	31,30,914	2,88,903	2,61,859	36,81,676

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 7th March 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 29th February 1876.

No. 8.

AN ORDINANCE

To empower the Government of Bengal to prohibit certain Dramatic Performances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene, or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; and whereas, pending the consideration and enactment by the Governor-General in Council of a law conferring such power, it is expedient to confer the same by an Ordinance under section twenty-three of the Indian Councils Act:

In exercise of the power vested in him by the said section, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

1. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed, or about to be performed, is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the said Lieutenant-Governor, or such officer as he may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

2. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room, or place in which such performance is intended to take place, and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

Power to notify order.

3. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

4. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept, or used for any such performance, shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize.

5. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Ordinance, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter, with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room, or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses, and other articles found therein, and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

6. No conviction under this Ordinance shall bar a prosecution under section 124A, or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Definition of "Magistrate."

7. In this Ordinance, the term "Magistrate" includes a Magistrate of Police in Calcutta.

Local extent, commencement, and duration of Ordinance.

8. This Ordinance extends only to the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: it shall come into force at once, and it shall remain in force till the thirty-first day of May 1876.

NORTHBROOK,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 108 —*Fort William, the 29th February* 1876.—*Notifications.*—*Establishments* —The Honorable J. B. Phear, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th April next or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 110.—*The* 1*st March* 1876.—The services of Mr. H. B. Lawford of the Bengal Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 12th October last.

No 137.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—*Medical.*—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Wazir Ali Khan is dismissed from the service of Government.

No. 323.—*The* 1*st March* 1876.—*Judicial.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 10 of Act VI of 1871, and Section 1 of Act VIII of 1874, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. G. H. Damant, C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade in Assam, with the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the district of Cachar, to be exercised during the absence of Mr. O. G. R. McWilliam, Deputy Commissioner of that district.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1248.—*Fort William, the 4th March* 1876.—*Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following note be inserted as an Exception under clause (*b*) of Section 98 of the Civil Pension Code :—

Exception.—Members of the Police forces, employed by small municipalities in Sindh, and by village communities in the district of Hyderabad in Sindh, are not entitled to pensions and gratuities.

No. 1235.—*The 4th March* 1876.—*Separate Revenue—Opium.*—Opium Revenue to date, compared with the Estimate for the year 1875-76.

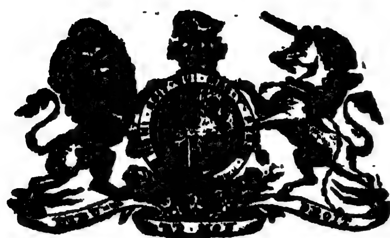
	LATEST MONTH.			TWELVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM & ELEVEN MONTHS' DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM.			
	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	441,846	513,250	71,404	5,129,702	5,732,432	602,730	..
Bombay	196,968	285,480	88,512	2,498,374	2,263,500	...	234,874
Total ...	638,814	798,730	159,916	7,628,076	7,995,932	367,856	..

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 227.—*Fort William, the 1st March* 1876.—The following Regimental Order, issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is confirmed :—

Dated the 11th December 1875.—Permitting Major Henry John Lawrell (late Captain, 97th Foot) to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, at his own request.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Nuddea, Goalundo extension line, will be put up to sale at Jugotee at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, corresponding with 24th Choitro 1282, B. S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nuddea ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Chincoos and Jugotee.	1	South ...	1 18 4	0 2 21	......	......	Commences on 4,680 feet of mile 108 of main line, and terminates on 840 feet of mile 1 of extension line, as per plan.	North—By class A land of railway. South—By zemindary land. East—By class A land of railway. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Jugotee.	1	North ...	3 15 10	1 1 0	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 3,050 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 4. West—By class A land of railway.
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	2 16 12	0 3 30	......	......	Commences on 2,185 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 5. West—By railway level crossing.
4	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas.	1	North ...	4 13 7	1 2 7	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 1, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 2.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	Plot adjoining railway bungalow and situate within station compound Occupied by roads ...	0 0 38 0 0 6 0 1 4	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 3.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	North ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 8. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas and Mohen Teghurea.	2	North ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 2, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 6.

9	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 7.
10	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Mohen Teghurea and Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ..	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 2, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 3.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 12. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
11	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 13. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 3, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 10.
13	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
14	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzahs Kallishunkerpore and Bahanee.	4	North ...	20 0 11	6 2 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 3, as per plan, and terminates on 2,725 feet of mile 4.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	21 18 0	7 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
16	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzah Secreea.	4	North ...	21 12 5	7 0 23	Occupied by road ...	0 0 10	Commences on 3,170 feet of mile 4, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
17	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	10 0 0	6 1 5	......	0 0 10	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 4, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
18	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Braminpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Rahineeparrah and Jynaldee	5	North ...	17 5 2	6 2 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 4, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 5.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 20. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	ditto ...	...	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 21. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Jenaldee and Rohineeparrah.	5	North ...	38 15 0	12 3 10	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 18.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. B. C. C.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
21	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	23 8 0	7 2 38	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 19.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Jynaladee and Rohineeparrah.	6	North ...	77 5 11	25 3 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 5, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 6.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Rohineeparah.	6	South ...	70 17 13	23 1 29	Railway bungalow land within this lot excluded from sale.	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
24	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Bansara.	6	North ...	6 8 14	2 0 21	......	......	Commences on 3,310 feet of mile 6, and terminates on 3,710 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By class A land of railway. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
25	ditto ...	ditto ...	6	South ...	14 1 0	4 2 23	Retained by Railway Co.	21 0 31	Commences on 3,535 feet of mile 6, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 6, as per plan. West—By class C land of railway.
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Brahimpore, Mouzahs Bansara and Chukrugoo.	7	South ...	31 10 2	10 1 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 6, as per plan, and terminates on 2,775 feet of mile 7.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 28. West—By end of mile 6, as per plan.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore, Mouzahs Chukrugoo and Pootheea.	7	North ...	20 19 5	6 3 29	......	......	Commences on 1,580 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By class A land of railway.
28	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	South ...	14 0 0	4 2 21	Retained by Railway Co.	4 0 25	Commences on 2,775 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Pootheea.	8	North ...	11 3 12	3 2 32	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 7, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 8.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 31. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 3 12	3 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 32. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Pootheea and Charaikole.	8	North ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 8, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 29.

32	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 30.
33	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzahs Charaikole and Alungee.	9	North ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 8, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 9.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 35. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
34	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 36. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzah Alungee.	9	North ...	8 11 13	2 3 14	Occupied by road ...	0 0 6	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 9, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 33.
36	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto ...	0 0 6 0 0 12	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 34.
37	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Alungee, Oodehbistopore and Khoord Doorgapore.	10	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 9, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 10.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Baleea.	10	North ...	3 12 0	1 0 31	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 2,575 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway level crossing.
40	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Sherkandee.	10	South ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 3,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By road approach. West—By railway level crossing.
41	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sherkandee.	10	North ...	9 8 10	3 0 19	Occupied by road ...	0 0 18	Commences on 3,240 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 4,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By road under class D. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Sherkandee and Batkamara.	10	North ...	8 5 7	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—Partly by road under class D and partly by zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By Coomercolly station land.
43	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	10 16 0	3 2 11	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By road approach.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acres.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
44	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Batkamara.	11	North ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 10, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 11.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
45	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
46	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Duree, Batkamara, and Sooltanpore.	11	North ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 11, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 44.
47	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 45.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sooltanpore.	12	North ...	5 0 9	1 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 11, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 12.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
49	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	5 3 12	1 2 34	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	12	North ..	8 13 0	2 3 18	......	.....	Commences on 1,275 feet of mile 12, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
51	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	8 10 4	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	North ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 12, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.

54	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	13	North ...	12 10 14	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 12, as per plan, and terminates on 3,175 feet of mile 13.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
55	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	12 16 14	4 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Mysakola.	13	North ...	8 16 13	2 3 28	Occupied by nullah ...	0 1 11	Commences on 3,175 feet of mile 13, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 54.
57	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	8 10 13	2 3 12	ditto ...	0 1 11 0 2 22	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 55.
58	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Mysakola and Nischindabaree.	14	North ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 13, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 14.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 60. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
59	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 61. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Nischindapore and Samaspore.	14	North ...	13 3 2	4 1 16	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 14, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
61	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 13 12	3 2 5	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
62	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jangreabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Samaspore.	15	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 14, as per plan, and terminates on 635 feet of mile 15.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
64	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	North ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. B. C. C.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
65	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Sumaspore.	15	South ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	....	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.
66	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudobeel.	15	North ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 68. West—By nullah.
67	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 69. West—By nullah.
68	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudumjanee.	15	North ...	8 0 8	2 2 35	....	......	Commences on 3,350 feet of mile 15, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 66.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzahs Pudobeel and Pudumjanee.	15	South ...	8 0 8	2 2 25	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 21	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 67.
70	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzahs Pudumjanee and Dhosundu.	16	North ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 15, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 16.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
71	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
72	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Dhosundu.	16	North ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 16, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
74	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	16	North ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	....	......	Commences on 3,630 feet of mile 16, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 34	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.

76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	17	North ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 16, as per plan, and terminates on 1,650 feet of mile 17.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
77	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	South ..	5 9 14	1 3 11	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
		KALIGUNGA DIVERSION.								
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sakta.	......	......	18 14 2	6 0 30	....	......	....	North—By zemindary land. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	23 0 0	7 2 17	....	......	......	North—By new channel. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	12 4 0	4 0 5	Occupied by channel ...	20 2 4	......	North—By river Gorai. South—By zemindary land. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.

CALCUTTA, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 17th February 1876.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector*.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hedactullah and others ...	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9½
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul ...	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5¼ 0 0 0	28 12 9¾
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others.	532 8 6¼	221 3 6¼ 0 0 0	18 14 7¾
4	601	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul ...	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1½	722 1 1¾ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ...	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5½	524 3 5¾ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0¾	1,281 1 0¾ 0 0 0	6 9 11¾
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	39 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ...	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7¼ 0 0 0	13 14 4½
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,660 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2334	Jaithorbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2¼	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6¾
12	2411	Taraiya, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0¾	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5½
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ...	821 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8¾
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ...	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 6 0 0 0	2 4 8½
15	2493	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jobraj Sing, Benipershad, and others ...	1,815 13 9½	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2613	Korwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah ..	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto ...	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others	12,485 1 3¾	1,948 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11¾
19	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0¾	691 3 3¾ 0 0 0	20 14 8
20	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0¾	2 11 8 0 0 0	6 4 0
21	2934	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10¾ 0 0 0	27 2 2½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and reserved sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th March 1876 for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of towjee.	Class.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
178	First class permanently-settled estates.	Shojnapara and others, pergunnah Dehotta.	Rheeshee Kesh Boral ...	513 15 1½	212 0 0	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, the 25th February 1876. H. W. GORDON, *Contd. Depy. Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 23rd March 1876, corresponding with 13th Chyte 1283 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Description of mehal.	Number on the rent roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Permanently-settled Estates.	117	Gowhurpur, Sindwari, &c., pergunnah Kabar.	Poonat Roy, Moonshi Syed Amir Ally, Mossamut Misran, Roop Chund Saho, Kelly Dutt, Pran Singh, Sham Lall, self and guardian of Chotoo Singh (his cousin), Baijnath Sing, Ram Nath Singh, *alias* Sita Ram, Bishoon Sahoy Singh, and Isri Pershad Singh.	6,105 13 0	125 4 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 3,029-11, out of which Rs. 125-4 is due to Government, for the realisation of which the estate will be put up to sale.
	1,022	Shera Mahapur, pergunnah Nurhut.	Bede Naraen Singh, *alias* Beni Singh, Mossamut Anar Kuer, Mossamut Man Kuer, Kashi Pershad Singh, Nund Kishore Pershad Singh, Chutoori Singh, Jeetan Singh, Ramgoolam Singh, Deokeenundan Singh, Kanhya Singh, Kishoon Pershad Singh, and Sheo Pershad Singh.	1,600 0 0	0 5 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 1,063-6, out of which 5 annas is due to Government, for the realisation of which the estate will be put up to sale.

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 19th February 1876. H. G. SHARP, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876 :—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto ...	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Move, Joynarain, Haradhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ...	167	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hafazuttolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hafazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	393	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Dose	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

F. MCLAUGHLIN, *Covd. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 438.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11½ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1½ and police Rs. 16-1-7½, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1-0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozuffr pore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 10th Chyte 1283 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Serial No.	Number on rent-roll.	Name of estates and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma of entire estate.	Sudder jumma of the estate to be sold.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	155	Sandhadamur, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Saheb Sahee and others ..	1,567 9 3	17 12 4	2 7 4
2	... .	Aswaree bunjurea, pergunnah Bissarah ..	Ditto ...	1,567 9 3	25 1 0	2 13 3
3	821	Makoondpur Singhara, pergunnah Bissarah	Rampersad Singh, &c. .	1,974 1 9	453 4 11	7 1 7
4	1106	Sewdaspur, pergunnah Gudh Chaond ..	Radhamohun Sahai and others	1,044 3 1	34 11 6	8 10 6
5	1106	Busuntdeo Morwa, pergunnah Gudh Chaond.	Sundur Sahu ...	1,044 3 1	28 1 6	7 0 4
6	1213	Chak Naraen, pergunnah Hajeepur ..	Gunga Persad ...	511 4 7	95 1 6	23 12 0
7	1228	Shahpur Kowatpur, pergunnah Hajeepur	Kour Singh, &c. ...	506 10 8	506 10 8	29 10 3
8	1235	Kurmupur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Manori Singh, &c.	585 3 9	585 3 9	51 5 0
9	1242	Gobindpur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Ajeet Narain Singh and others	1,293 9 0	517 6 3	80 6 5
10	1606	Buchowlee, pergunna Kusmah ...	Munguuram Singh .	845 4 3	24 6 3	10 11 5
11	1692	Talooqa Saroe, pergunnah Kusmah ..	Ramnarain Singh ...	1,382 10 4	26 7 0	3 2 8
12	1824	Talooqa Narawan, pergunnah Morma Koord	Phoolwant Singh ...	1,729 9 6	88 0 4	8 6 4
13	1824	Ditto ditto ...	Shewdayal Singh, &c. ..	1,729 9 6	1,409 13 7	30 15 5
14	2101	Churooa, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Punchum Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	38 7 11	8 8 0
15	2101	Ditto ditto . .	Futuh Narain Saheo .	1,413 9 1	42 3 3	3 8 6
16	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Mussamut Doo.aree Koour, mother and guardian of Jungbahadur and Heeralall.	1,413 9 1	16 6 6	2 14 0
17	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Jago Koour ...	1,413 9 1	22 9 0	3 0 0
18	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Ganda Koour ..	1,413 9 1	30 13 0	4 15 0
19	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Busteo Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	45 3 8	6 3 0
20	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Gudur Sahee ..	1,413 9 1	41 12 8	5 7 0
21	2101	Misrowlia Jugdis, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Shew Sahai Saheo ..	1,413 9 1	28 2 3	7 1 0
22	2101	Talgurubna, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ..	1,413 9 1	23 11 9	5 3 0
23	2101	Chuk Mahmood, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	35 2 3	8 12 0
24	2126	Manikaganzoe, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Nukchand Rai, &c.	829 14 9	24 2 9	2 1 0
25	2126	Ditto ditto ..	Lakho Koour, &c. ..	829 14 9	28 1 5	5 4 0
26	2126	Ditto ditto .	Bahari Singh, &c. ...	829 24 9	24 3 3	1 0 0
27	2126	Ditto ditto .	Narain Sahai ..	829 14 9	24 3 3	6 5 0
28	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Rai ..	829 14 9	12 1 7	1 0 0
29	2126	Ditto ditto ..	Munrukhun Singh ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	4 2 0
30	2126	Sumaha, pergunnah Bissarrah .	Ramjeon Misor ...	829 14 9	54 12 9	2 6 0
31	2324	Burmhowl, pergunnah Naupur ...	Nund Lall ...	921 2 10	190 15 11	23 14 0
32	2680	Chintamonpur, pergunnah Ruttoo . .	Doorgheja Singh ...	763 5 7	572 7 2	11 0 5
33	2952	Boaria appertaining to Bhagwanpur Keola, pergunnah Surressa.	Mussamut Soonowla Koour ..	1,306 12 6	27 8 0	1 12 0
34	3446	Talooqa Gowra, pergunnah Kirsutt ..	Ram Monohur Lall . .	1,048 5 9	524 2 10	11 12 7
35	5670	Bungaon, pergunnah Naupur ...	Apooch Singh .	3,060 8 0	41 0 6	4 9 0

MOZUFFERPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. T. DALTON, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.

For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeegurce; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantia, kismut Dantia, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6¼. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,141-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 211-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 5th Chaitra 1282 B. E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. of Toujee.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
333	Kismat Chinasoe, pergunnah Chinasoe.	Ramchundra Acharjee, Hara Sundari Dobya Choudhurani, Dakaina Sundari Debya, Bisveswara Sanyal, Sambhoo Chundra Lahuri, Ishan Chundra Acharjee Choudhuri.	1,310 13 0	1 3 0	

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1876. W. M. CLAY, *Covtd. Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Bengali 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballal, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Ganganarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	398	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Meeah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 0
955	544	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1463	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Missri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srinibas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Konsulliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Soodei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 3 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Ranglata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 2 11
2623	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Bangshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patlaik, Soondarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myte, Srimatia Prasannomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakrista Bera and Santosram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathcharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagaboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 3 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 3 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876.

H. L. HARRISON, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be relized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

No. in the rent-roll.	Class.	Name of mehals and pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	
36	1st class permanently settled estate.	Kissimpoor, pergunnah Raneehatee and Monohurshahee.	Syed Abdool Huq, Syed Abdool Jubber, Syed Suhkootolla, Syed Abdoolla, Syed Abdool Hakim, Syed Noorun Nubbee, Syed Mohamed, Syed Mojohorul Huq, Syed Hobeebullah, Syed Abdool-alli.	669 14 9	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
93	Ditto ...	Koroole, pergunnah Benudnagore.	Degamber Roy, Gourmoni Dossi, Shymasoondooree Dossi, Attaor Rohoman, Abdool Futtah, Khoheera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed, Mohamed Taha, and Syed Mahomed Moosa, Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soeda Bibee, Toloke Chand Baboo.	1,309 7 6	The following shares, in respect of which a separate account has been opened under the provisions of Section 10, Act XI of 1859, will be excluded from sale, viz. 5 annas 6 gundas share of Toloke-chand Baboo, for Rs. 546-10-8. The remaining shares, paying a revenue of Rs. 852-12-10, will be put up to sale. The estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
97	Ditto ...	ditto ...	Protapnarain, Taraprosad, and Komolakant Roy, Bhoobonessuree Dabee, Syed Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khobeera Bibee, Talea Bibee, Syed Mohamed Moosa, Syed Mohamed Taha, Rohemun Nessa Bibee, Soela Bibee.	529 10 6	The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
5178	Ditto ...	Chandootea, pergunnah Shahabad.	Syed Ahamud, Syed Johorun Nubbee, Attaor Rohoman, Syed Abdool Futta, Khoheera Bibee, Talea Bibee and Futterma Bibee, mother and guardian of minor Syed Mahomed Moosa, Syed Mahomed Taha Rohemun Nessa Bibee, and Soela Bibbee.	908 9 1	Ditto ditto.

BURDWAN, the 16th February 1876. E. H. WHINFIELD, *Collector.*

NOTICE if hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongenee Dabee, and Tarrenee Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagore Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabee and Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 20th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 470.—Mehal Muhurja, pergunnah Beheah; sudder jumma Rs. 522-10-8; recorded proprietors Dewan Ramjeawan Sing and Baboo Ram Koomar Sing. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 194-3-2.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 723.—Mehal Bunarpore, pergunnah Chausa; sudder jumma Rs. 2,896-0-0; recorded proprietors Lala Thakoor Pershad, Behary Tewari, Busunt Tewari, and others. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 82-3-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 26th January 1876. C. H. VOWELL, *for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Durbhangah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th March 1876, corresponding with 4th Cheyet, 1283 Fasilee, Tuesday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realised in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Consecutive number.	Number of the revenue roll.	Names of estates and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	35	Janapore Roodur, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nath Singh and Domie Lall.	2,891 5 7	31 3 4	In this mehal the share of other maliks have been separated under Act XI of 1859, and separate accounts opened, the Government jumma of which has been paid in full; only Rs. 31-3-4 out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 180-12-7 on account of the share of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
2	35	Ditto ...	Rai Nundipat Mahtha Bahadoor, Baij Nauth Sahai, and others.	2,891 5 7	22 14 8	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 22-14-8 out of a sudder jumma of Rs. 382-1-6¼ on account of joint shares of the persons named in column 4 are due, for which their shares will be sold.
3	48	Mathour Mohabulpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Jhukri Singh, Udit Narayan Singh, Bhukut Dyal Singh, Takoor Dyal Singh, Shewram Chowdhory, Ramapoch Chowdhory, and Ram Senahi Chowdhory.	1,738 14 3	1 3 10¼	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 1-3-10¼ out of the sudder jumma of Rs. 231-8-4¼ on account of joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
	53	Mohanpore, pergunnah Balagutch.	Baboo Dwarka Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	6 8 9	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 6-8-9 out of the total jumma of Rs. 281-4-9 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
5	53	Ditto ...	Gujraj Singh Chowdhory, Byjoo Singh, Ramdyal Chowdhory, Debipershad Chowdhory, Behit Singh, Baboo Gooroopershad Singh, Baboo Rambharosee Singh, Baboo Bhoop Narayan Singh, Ram Rucha Singh, Bhikoo Singh, and Nauth Singh.	3,244 9 3	65 0 11	Ditto ditto; only Rs. 65-0-11 out of the total jumma of Rs. 359-13-5 on account of shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.
6	55	Mullkullypore Boozoorg, pergunnah Balagutch.	Rajcoomar Singh, Baboo Simbhoo Singh, Baboo Kassi Singh, Baboo Ram Lall Singh, Baboo Runjit Singh.	3,437 5 4	10 13 8	Ditto ditto: only Rs. 10-13-8 out of sudder jumma of Rs. 241-11-2 on account of the joint shares of the maliks named in column 4 are due as arrears of Government revenue, for which their shares will be sold.

E. S. MOSELEY, *Offg. Collector.*

DURBHANGAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,641-2-8; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhory, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Prannath Mitter, Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shita Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nunda Mookerjee, Nobo Kisari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876.

A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, 24th March 1876, corresponding with 12th Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of toujee.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6	Dehi Jotepur, pergunnah Ishapshahye	Sri Nath Bhaduri, in ijmali with Govind Nath and Bykunto Nath Sanyal, himself and guardian of Mohima Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Sri Kanto, Gooroo Churn, and Dwarka Nath, himself and as guardian of Shosedhur, Dharani Dhur Sanyal, minor, and Mookund Nath Sanyal, Tripura Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Bhoobun Mohun, Brojo Laul, Behari Laul, and Omesh Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Shama Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Prossuno Kumar Sanyal, minor, and Denandra Nath Prossuno Kumar Sanyal.	2,720 4 10 Dák tax. 33 1 1 2,753 5 11	696 9 11	In this mehal a separate account for Rs. 510-1, and police tax, Rs. 6-3-2, has been opened under Act XI of 1859, section 10, on behalf of Denendranath Sanyal, and a separate account for Rs. 255-0-9, police tax, Rs. 3-1-7, on behalf of Prossunno Coomar Sanyal. The remaining ijmali shares of Sri Nath Bhaduri and others, paying revenue of Rs. 1,955-3-1, police tax, Rs. 23-12-4, will be first put up to sale for the arrears, amounting to Rs. 696-9-11.
1774	Kismut Upulshur, pergunnah Katarmul.	Ram Kishen, Doorga Das, Chunder Kant Sirma Chowdhuri, himself and as manager of the property left by Huro Kant Chowdhuri, deceased, Kalika Prosad Bhoumic, deceased, present possessor, Shib Prosad Bhoumic, Chundra Moni Devya, Rudra Kant Bhoumic, Kally Churn Bhoumic, minor, Shiva Sundari Devya, mother of Kally Kumar Moitro, Chunder Nath Bishi, Kally Nath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Brahmo Moyi Devya, Poorna Moyi Chowdhurani, Guro Churn, Dwarka Nath, Mothura Nath, and Janoki Nath Newgy, Haro Kant Bhoumic, deceased, present possessors, Bijya, Bhogobutty Kishen Moni, Surja Moni Devya, Grish Chunder, Joy Nath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devya, Kally Kishen, Anand Kally Bhoumic, Kassy Nath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Broma Moe, Shiva Sundari Devya.	534 7 0	2 8 6	In this mehal a separate account for 1 anna 1 gundah 1 kowri, with revenue of Rs. 35-8-0, has been opened on behalf of Ram Kishen, Durga Das, Hura Kant Sirma, himself and as manager of the property left by Haro Kant Sirma, deceased, under Act XI of 1859. A separate account for Rs. 104-14-0 was opened on behalf of Shir Prosaud Bhoumic, Chunder Moni Devi, Rudrakant Bhoumic, and Kallychurn Bhoumic, minor, Shiv Sundari Debya, mother of Kally Coomar Moitra, Chundernath Bishi, Kallynath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chundermoni and Brohma Moye Devya, present possessors of the shares of Kallika Prosaud Bhoumic, deceased. A separate account for 4 annas share, with a revenue of Rs. 133-10, has been opened on behalf of Poorna Moyi. A separate account for two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Bejoya Bhogobutti, Kishenmoni Sujamoni Devi, present possessors, Haro Kanto Bhoumic, deceased's estate. A separate account of two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Gooroo Churn, Dwarkanath, Mothooranath and Janokeenath Newgi, and of five annas, out of 2 annas share, paying revenue of Rs. 45-15-0. A separate account was opened on behalf of Grish Chunder, Joynath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devi, Kally Kishen, Ananda Kally Bhoumic, Kallynath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Bromohmoyi Devi, and for 5 annas revenue, Rs. 20-14-0. A separate account on behalf of Shiva Sundari Devi. Two annas share of Hara Kant Bhoumic, present possessors, Bojoya Bhogobutty, Kishen Moni, Surja Moni, paying a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, will be first sold for Government dues, Rs. 2-8-6.
1783	Kismut Guakharrah and others, pergunnah Sonabazoo	Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishon Moitra, Shumbhoo Nath Saha, Govind Nath Saha, himself and as guardian of Prosunno Nath Saha, Gunga Moyi, Radha Sundari Dasi, Lucki Kant, Bhobani Kant, Iswar Chunder Tulapatro, Indro Money Davi, Shumbhoo Nath, Bishwa Nath talookdar, Kishen Sundar, Jadub Chunder talookdar, Gouri Prosad talookdar, Ram Sundari Devi, wife of Govind Chundra Lahori, Ram Kisore talookdar, Doorga Das Chowdhuri, Nil Govind, Grish Chunder talookdar, Monmoyi Devi, mother of Saroda Prosad Lahori, Joggo Mohun Kunja Mohun talookdar.	1,871 3 0	32 5 8	In this mehal separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, for Rs. 213-7, on behalf of Kasi Chunder and Gopal Krishna Moitra; for Rs. 70-4 on behalf of Kasi Chunder; for Rs. 15 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 43-14 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 79-9 on behalf of Govind Nath Saha, for self and as guardian of Prosonno Nath Saha; for Rs. 20-8 with Gunga Moye, Radha Sundari Dasia; for Rs. 14-6 with Kasi Chunder Moitro; for Rs. 10-14 with Lucki Kant, Bhowani Kant, and Iswar Chunder Tolapatro. The remaining ijmali share of Indro Money Devi and others, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,403-5, and shares of Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishon Moitra, paying a revenue of Rs. 213-7, will be sold for arrears of revenue of Rs. 19-7-2 and Rs. 12-14-6 respectively.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 26th February 1876. KASI KINKER SEN, *for Officiating Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 4 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 2	2 Planks, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond or no mark...	Order ...	S. S. Dorunda.
" 2	20 Bars Iron, crown, with Y below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Pieces of Bar Iron, crown with Y below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Broken Pieces of Flat Bars, no mark or P G ...	Ditto ...	Duke of Sutherland.
" 4	5 Packages, F S with B F T below	B. Smyth & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, 201 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Duke of Argyll.
" 2	2 Cases, 406 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 220 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 417 in a diamond, B. C. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	23 Cases, A A H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, C. & Co. in a triangle	Care of Lyall, Rennie & Co. ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, D S & A S	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, H. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, L. R. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	35 Cases, M D M, with 3rd Regiment below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, Lieutenant C. H. Morris ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Case, 63 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Tubs Steel, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, N G D in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	3 Cases, P in a triangle, R. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	3 Cases, P in a triangle, S. & Co. below... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	4 Packages, S A M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	2 Cases, V. H. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 2	1 Sample Parcel, Mr. A. A. Baker	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, 220 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Queen Anne.
" 4	1 Case, 128 in diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	12 Kegs, B R S ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, B & M in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Keg, 10 with B below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, Geo. Blake, Esq., Manager, Murree Club, Punjab ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	10 Packages, C with C & H below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, C C C ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Casks, D D ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	15 Cases, D S & A S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, E O K in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Cases, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	3 Casks, G. F. K. & Co.	G. F. Kellner & Co.	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, Seths Goad Dass, Gopal Dass, Jubulpore ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	5 Cases, H. C. G. & Co. in a diamond F. T. B. & Co. below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, T C with G below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, K M S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, J L Lyell, Esq., Allahabad	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, M. S. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	6 Cases, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, M S & M P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Casks, N F in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	17 Cases, P. & Co. in a triangle, M L C outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	7 Bales, S. & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S. F. & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Case, S & M in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	8 Cases, S. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	9 Broken Pieces of Speltre, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, 82 in a diamond, T S L S outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	2 Cases, W C M ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, Nicol Fleming & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, S. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, Messrs. F. Harley & Co. ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 4	1 Sample Parcel, H S B C in a heart, S R below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
" 6	2 Kegs, B R S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, D D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Case, H. C. G. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 6	1 Keg, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 6th March 1876. (628—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1876.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 15th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,58,500	1,68,84,900	1,10,32,800	1,61,79,900	38,50,300	2,51,000	3,13,67,100	83,800	5,25,56,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,35,20,385
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1876	...	......	......	......	......	40,000	......	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1876	...	......	......	......	......	......	5,000	9,000	......	......	29,000	......	30,000	......	......	1,13,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1876	...	......	......	......	5,100	8,000	7,400	2,56,000	800	6,000	1,00,800	......	26,000	......	......	4,10,100
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	15,22,666	31,63,600	1,69,32,900	1,10,45,200	1,64,46,900	38,51,100	2,57,000	3,14,96,900	83,800	5,26,12,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,40,45,485
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	......	......	36,266	4,900	2,12,000	36,100	1,34,400	60,000	......	1,94,500	......	1,52,500	......	......	8,30,666
Balance on 29th February 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,58,700	1,67,20,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,12,500	37,91,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Dec. 1875—Enfaced from India 2,263 lakhs; retransferred from London 2,159 lakhs.
" 1st Jan. 1876 to 15th Jan. 1876 " " 1 " " " 2 "
" 16th " 1876 to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 29th " " " " 5 " " " 8 "

2,282 — 2,185 "
2,185

Balance against India ... ... 97 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1876

(626—1)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th February 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,02,606 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,35,15,350 7 5; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... " 2,02,10,229 2 10	3,37,25,579 10 3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,27,82,942 10 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,73,464 3 11
Sundries	5,77,126 15 9
Total ...	8,16,61,719 5 3

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,67,67,476 7 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	68,56,696 14 4
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	31,45,347 15 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,92,90,705 6 9
Dead Stock	10,67,794 11 9
Stamps	12,711 15 0
Balances with other banks	5,24,653 13 2
Sundries	1,51,335 9 4
Bullion	25,999 4 7
	4,78,42,722 1 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,03,65,705 0 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... " 2,34,53,292 3 7	3,38,18,997 3 10
Total ...	8,16,61,719 5 3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd March 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*
(622—1)

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 2nd March 1876	439 3 9	381 0 3	480 7 0	404 3 9	1,704 14 9	
For 8 weeks ending 24th February 1876	3,360 12 0	3,067 3 3	3,868 12 9	3,263 5 0	13,560 1 0	
Total ...	3,799 15 9	3,448 3 6	4,349 3 9	3,667 8 9	15,264 15 9	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (629—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
363	L 10—79154	5	W. Cousin.
364	L 68—87789	100	Doorgaprosad Datta Barna.
365	L 50—90885	100	Mr. Argles.
367	L 67—19899	50	Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—04794	10	Govendra Chundra Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Shosibhoosen Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox.
373	L 61—00870	10	Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Behary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Dindoyal Pramanick.
377	L 51—00670	100	Russick Lal Mullick.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
378	L 70—11792	1,000	Hurro Mohun Dass and Kristo Lal Dass.
	L 69—63716	100	
	" —63717	100	
	" —63718	100	
	" —63719	100	
	" —63720	100	
	" —27947	100	
	" —33017	100	
	" —54414	100	
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdool Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	" —21388	100	
385	L 72—25455	10	Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	" —25456	10	
386	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
387	A 98—44567	10	Prosono Kumar Koondo.
388	L 67—39882	50	Raj Kumar Poddar.
	" —54257	50	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
480	A 96—45357	10	Gopaul Chunder Dass.
	" —45354	10	
	L 23—36775	5	
481	L 65—15732	20	Atal Chunder Shaw.
482	L 23—03343	5	Rakhal Dass Mookerjee.
483	L 49—95118	50	Jowaher Lal.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Complaint.
		Rs.	
484	L 77—51773	20	G. R. Clarke.
	L 34—52625	10	
	L 61—65684	10	
	,, —05423	10	
485	L 20—21349	5	C. N. Jefferies.
486	A 8—23399	10	Dena Nath Roy.
487	L 41—27229	10	R. deDombal.
	L 65—94152	20	
488	L 61—46213	10	E. F. May.
	,, —59530	10	
	L 12—27869	20	
489	L 3- 58733	10	W. M. Taylor.
490	A 50—17206	10	G. G. Smith.
	,, —29849	10	
491	L 69—43226	100	Edward Dubois deSaran.
492	L 43—85557	10	Lt. J. C. Kinchaut.
493	L 64—96968	20	Radha Nath Bhuttacharjee.
494	L 69—04952	100	R. Haughton.
	,, —04953	100	
	,, —04954	100	
	,, —04955	100	
	,, —04956	100	
	,, —04957	100	
	,, —04958	100	
	,, —04959	100	
	,, —04960	100	
495	L 53—57877	1,000	Oomer Hajee Hossain.
	L 52—15436	500	
	L 69—23910	100	
496	L 9—37900	5	Huroprosono Torufdar.
	,, —37901	5	
497	L 36—86716	20	Jogendra Chunder Choudhury.
	L 45—73812	20	
498	A 96—79165	10	Ganga Nath Moulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.
500	L 64—51464	20	Dwarka Nath Ganguly.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Jogendra Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Modoo Sooden Ghose.
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill.
505	L 69—21074	100	Kristo Lal Dass.
	,, —45867	100	
	,, —31517	100	
	L 68—19280	100	
506	L 60—51261	10	Lt. W. Thring, B. A.
	,, —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Kally Kishore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lt. E. H. Bingham.
	,, —33112	5	
	,, —33113	5	
	,, —33114	5	
	,, —33115	5	
	,, —33116	5	
509	L 14—07016	20	Jodu Nath Bose.
510	L 23—47973	5	Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Kissory Mohun Roy.
	,, —68588	20	
	,, —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	,, —02547	5	
	,, —02548	5	
	,, —02553	5	
	,, —02550	5	
	,, —02551	5	
	,, —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor.
514	L 68—97384	100	D. Steel.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lal Tateer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
518	L 22—84895	5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626	10	
519	L 23—04998	5	D. McGrath.
520	L 32—06149	10	Moti Lal Senha.
521	L 64—07444	20	Modhoo Sooden Dutt.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
522	L 53—31179	1,000	Nowbut Ram, Brojo Mohun Ram.
	L 69—25702	100	
	,, —20909	100	
	,, —25293	100	
	L 77—11467	20	
	L 62—48253 to ,, —48260	each 10	
225	L 60—81379	10	Shaik Mohibboollah.
	L 57—38699		
226	L 20—95240	5	F. J. L. Lyell.
	,, —77634		
227	L 20—38761	5	Hury Mohun Ghall.
	,, —38762		
228	L 20—37449	5	L. O. Vogel.
	,, —37448		
229	L 63—07063	20	E. W. S. Login.
	,, —07064		
230	L 58—56932	10	Jonoky Nath Chatterjee
	,, —56930		
231	L 63—56766	20	Nilmani Ganguli.
	,, —56772		
232	L 63—93083	20	Koonnee Lall.
	,, —93089		
233	L 40—62552	10	Hafiz Ali
	,, —62551		
234	L 64—47792	20	Nundo Lal Kur.
	,, —47793		
235	L 62—02287	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
	,, —02286		
236	L 22—75558	5	Kallykissore Mookerjee.
	,, —75559		
237	L 23—17604	5	Troylucko Nath Paul
	,, —17640		
238	A 81—46910	20	Pearybullub Burman.
	,, —46904		
239	L 57—36829	10	Amir Ali.
	,, —36826		
240	L 40—89202	10	Nundogopaul Ghose
	,, —89206		
241	A 67—92526	10	Koonjo Lal Pyne.
	A 68—52399		
242	L 11—62789	5	Beressur Dey.
	,, —62790		

R. A. STERNDALE, *Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*

PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 7th March* 1876.

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.		Ships.
1 Case Cartridge, W. H. Preston.	At Moyapore Magazine.	King Arthur
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [Z] 1-100		Yorkshire.
100 Qr. Boxes Gunpowder, [255].		Ditto.
200 Qr Boxes Gunpowder, [327].		Ditto.
1 Qr. Box Gunpowder, RTC		Ditto.
1 Case Ammunition, R. C Russell.		Seagull.
39 Pieces Brass, & 4 Nuts	no mark ...	Hindostan.
1 Bundle China Cash		
1 Bag, no mark	...	Argyll.
4 Packages, Lieut.-Col. A. Cory,		Bokhara.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 18th March 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 4th March 1876.

THE post of 7th Master in the Bhagulpore Higher Class English School is vacant. Salary Rs. 40 a month. Candidates are requested to send in their applications to the Secretary to the District School Committee as soon as possible. No one need apply who has not a competent knowledge of Hindustani.

BHAGULPORE, the 1st March 1876.

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of Canoongoe of this district has fallen vacant. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 25 per month. Preference will be given to the candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination. Applications, with copies of testimonials of past services, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th April next.

L. B. B. KING, *Offg. Collector.*

MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 24th February 1876.

Notice.

A RECORD-KEEPER is required for the Shahabad Collector's Office. He must be fairly taught in English, and possess a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular of the district.

Application to be forwarded, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, by the 20th March 1876. Salary of the appointment is Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 70.

W. S. WELLS, *Collector.*

ARRAH, the 28th February 1876.

WANTED by the Rungpore Road-Cess Committee a District Engineer. Salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next, and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Chairman, Rungpore Road-Cess Committee.

RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY, the 26th February 1876.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT Estimator for the Durbhunga Raj works in this office, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March 1876. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of any of the Engineering Colleges, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government. Applications, with certified copies of testimonials, to be sent to Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, at Dinapore.

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, N. W. Circle.

Bank of Bengal.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with Section 17 of the Charter Act IV of 1862, a meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to elect a Director in the room of Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

CALCUTTA, the 4th March 1876. (631—1)

MR. HENRY TURING MACKENZIE is hereby authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

The 1st March 1876. (620—3) GRAHAM & Co.

Notice.

PLUNDERED in a *dacoity* on the night of the 4th March 1876, in the house of Raj Kumar Poddar, of Soobornopore, in Thana Jagooli, Zillah Nuddea, Government Currency Notes Nos. L 67—39882 and L 67—51257, for Rs. 50 each. Payment has been stopped at the Currency Office. (632—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late Michel Kain, who was killed while riding in a steeple-chase at Barrackpore on the 1st instant, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same. Creditors of and debtors to the estate are requested to apply to this Court within one month.

A. T. MACLEAN, *District Judge.*

ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS, JUDGE'S COURT,
The 22nd February 1876. (607—3)

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

(As the case may be.)

THE under-noted Government Promissory Notes, of the 5¼ per cent. of 1859-60, 3 (marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor:—

* No. 036813, for Rs. 2,000.
* No. 036814, „ „ 500.
* No. 042725, „ „ 500.
No. 031866, „ „ 1,000.
No. 031867, „ „ 1,000.

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
(623—1) *No. 1, Bankshall Street.*

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 15th current, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December last and declaring a final dividend.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(630—2) *Managing Agents.*

Ramghur Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 16, Strand, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 8th June 1876, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward.

(261—4) MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

The Dehing Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of five rupees per share has been made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Street, in two instalments of rupees two annas eight each, on 1st May and 1st August respectively.

JOHN ELLIOTT & Co., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 1st March 1876. (624—1)

Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., to confirm the resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th March 1876.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

The 4th March 1876. (625—2)

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*

CALCUTTA, 6th March 1875. (627—3)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, at 1-30 P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividend in sterling in London.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (634—2)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Final Dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital has been declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, and will be payable at once at the office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, making a total dividend of 10 per cent. from the profits of the season 1875.

Transfer register of shares will be closed from this day to 20th March 1876.

Notice is also hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Monday, the 20th March, at 1 o'clock P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividends in sterling in London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (635—2)

Great Eastern Hotel Wine & General Purveying Company, "Limited."

PROCEEDINGS of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Great Eastern Hotel, Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on Wednesday, the 1st March 1876.

PRESENT:

Messrs. F. Jennings, J. B. Knight, R. B. Magor, W. Spink, G. A. Gregory, A. H. Wallis, C. T. Wallis, Jos. S. H. Isaac, A. Cumming, J. J. Bradley, R. Rust, G. A. Thompson, Mrs. Alexander, by her attorney Mr. J. B. Knight, Baboos Ramkissen, Kannye Lall Seal, Choone Lall Seal, Kartic Chunder Burral, and Brojonath Dutt, Messrs. L. St. Romaine, F. J. Fergusson, A. G. Roussac, Thos. Jones, J. Mackintosh, D. T. Nivison, J. A. Lisle, T. Martin, F. T. Reed, J. S. Livermore, S. R. Isaac, J. F. Watkins, M. Kempson, J. V. Falle, A. Percy, J. Ralph, W. St. Romaine, A. B. Large, G. H. Kiernander, T. E. Carter, Dr. A. Solomon, and Sir Stuart Hogg, by Proxy held by Mr. W. Spink, and Messrs. David Wilson, G. Williamson, and J. H. Williamson, by their attorney Mr. R. B. Magor.

Mr. F. Jennings having been voted in the chair, the Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The following resolution was then put and carried—

Proposed by Mr. W. Spink,
Seconded by Mr. Jos. S. H. Isaac—

That Mr. F. St. Aubyn King be elected Auditor of the Company.

Carried.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved. F. JENNINGS, *Chairman.*

CALCUTTA, 1st March 1876. (633—1)

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 603 of 1874, (wherein Woozeerunnessa Bibee, of No. 141, Musjeedbarry Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, sister and heiress of Koomeruddeen Mohamed, deceased, is plaintiff, and Azeemunnessa Bibee, also of No. 141, Musjeedbaree Street, Durjeeparah, in the Town of Calcutta, and Shazedunnessa Bibee of Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, widow and heiress of the said Koomooruddeen Mohamed, deceased, are defendants,) the creditors of Sudderuddeen Mohamed, Banoo Bibee, and Komurruddeen Mohamed respectively, late of Musjeedbarree Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, who died respectively in the years 1837, 1873, and 1874, are, on or before Saturday, the 15th of April 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the High Court (Original Jurisdiction) on Saturday, the 29th day of April 1876, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

POORNOO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, *Defendant's Attorney.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 22nd February 1876. (610—3)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 706 of 1873, (wherein Brojonauth Pyne, of No. 35, Chunam Gully, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Sremutty Kadumbinee Dossee and others are the defendants,) and dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Nittanund Mullick, late of Bhobany Churn Dutt's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or of his estate, are, on or before the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Justice Pontifex, in the Court House, on Saturday, the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the day and time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims. R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Carruthers, Attorney for the infant defendant, Boly Chand Mullick.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (611—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of WILLIAM ALEXANDER FERRIER, an Insolvent.

On Friday, the 25th day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Gray, Sen, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of CORNELIUS CHEEVER BANCROFT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 22nd day of February instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Berners & Co., *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 29th day of February 1876.

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, formerly carrying on business at Tarrachund Dutt's Street, in Calcutta, as a merchant: such business was carried on by Insolvent from 1864 till the month of April 1872; and afterwards carried on business in co-partnership with one Golam Arah as a tanner, from June 1872 to the month of August 1873; and since then was carrying on business as a broker for the purchase and sale of jewelry, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Thursday, the 2nd day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of JOHN CALVERT, of Canal Road, in Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and of No. 4, Commercial Buildings, in Calcutta, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Fellow of the Geological Society, and Fellow of the Society of Arts, lately a lessee of mines in the district of Kula, in the Punjaub, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, and by an order of the same date, the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of JOHN CALVERT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney*.

IN the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAM BOWEN, of No. 2, Emambaug Lane, in the town of Calcutta, a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, but at present out of employ, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, on Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAM BOWEN, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of EUDORA ANNE PORTUGAL, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Insolvent in person.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th day of March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizazapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
} (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery ... ... 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto ... ... at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master*.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon	7 P. M.	8th Mar.	*Indus.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ..	7 „	8th „	*Ava.*
Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo	7 „	12th „	*Avagyee.*
Rangoon, Moulmain, and Straits ...	7 „	12th „	*Maldah.*
France, Foreign Europe *viâ* France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China	7 „	13th „	*Tibre.*
Persian Gulf ..	7 „	14th „	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 10th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 9th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 7th March 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th March 1876.

Anderson, G.
Anthony, M.
Arten.
B. Chunder Ghose.
Baines, Cap. J. E.
Barnard, Miss.
Barrett, M.
Barton, Mrs.
Bensley, Dr. J.
Blair, Col. R.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bowie, W.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Cowell, Mrs. H.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
David, Jack.
Davis, A.
Degener-Boning, T. W.
Dennison, J. J.
Doig, Mrs.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Forbes, Major J. G.
Freeman, Monsieur.
Grant, E. K.
Green, R. E.
Green, G. E.
Gopaul Lall Mitter.
Hamer, Miss.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Johns, Miss.
Janne, Miss.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe
Madge, D. C.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKae, Mrs. Mary.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
O'Kane, Miss.
Ozzard, H. H.
Parkar, J.
Pearce, Mrs. L.
Pearce, G. S.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Reily, James.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Roberts, Rev. Ellis.
Russick Chunder Mookerjee.
Saroda Prasad Samonto.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Sladen, Capt. W. D.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Strange, W. S.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. and Co.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

A. B. C.
"Alpha."
Appleby, Geo.
Bailey, R.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Buckley, Herbert.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Finney, Miss.
Gador (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hambrough, Wde. B.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Henty, G. A.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leonard, C.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
Mackintosh, H.
McInnes, J. D.
McLauchlin, A.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Mourity, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
Strange, W. S.
The Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Thomas, H. P.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Bonassir (Cook).
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Welner, Capt.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Editor, Oriental Magazine.
Fowler, R. H.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

E. C. GEORGE, *Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 3rd March 1876.

Names of Rivers.		Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.			
Entrance below Chourasia	...	5	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles	...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles ..	...	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles*	...	2	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	...	2	6
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 48 miles* ...	...	2	1
MATABANGAH.			
Entrance from the Ganges ...	...	Closed	
Tatarparah ...	...	Closed	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia ...	...	Closed	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 ...	...	Closed	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree ...	...	Closed	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah ...	...	Closed	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge ...	...	Closed	
JELLINGHEE.			
Entrance†	...	Closed	
On the Entrance Bar	...	Closed	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river	...	Closed	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta	...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea ...	...	3	0

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 6th March 1876, above zero, 1 foot 2½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 6th March 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

Publications for Sale at the Bengal Secretariat Press.

NOW READY.

The Bengal Embankment Manual: containing an account of the action of the Government in dealing with Embankments and Water-courses since the Permanent Settlement; a discussion of the principles of the Act of 1873; a reprint of the Act itself, with notes and appendices describing the present condition of Embankments under State control in Bengal, and the chief controversies concerning them. By HENRY LELAND HARRISON, B.A., C.S., late Mathematical Junior Student of Christ Church, Oxford. *Price, Rs.* 2; *with map, Rs.* 3-4.

NOW READY.

The Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. *Price Rs.* 4-8; *postage* 14 *annas.*

Map of Bengal, 1874-75; *price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1873-74. *Price, Rs.* 4; *postage* 10 *annas.*

The Bengal Administration Report for 1872-73. *Price, Rs.* 7-8; *postage Re.* 1-4.

Map of Bengal, 1873; *price, if taken with the Report, Re.* 1; *separately, price, Rs.* 2; *postage* 2 *annas.*

Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872. By H. BEVERLEY, ESQ., C.S., Registrar-General of Bengal. *Price Rs.* 10; *postage Re.* 1-2.

Act VII (B.C.) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration), the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form. *Price* 8 *annas per copy, or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Ditto ditto in Bengali. *Price 8 annas per copy, or, including postage,* 10 *annas.*

Rules for the Sale of Waste Lands. *Price,* 4 *annas, or, including postage,* 5 *annas.*

Papers Regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. *Price, Rs.* 3; *postage,* 5 *annas.*

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Jute in Bengal, and on Indian Fibres available for the Manufacture of Paper; with Map. By HEM CHUNDER KERR, Deputy Magistrate, on special duty. *Price Rs.* 8; *postage* 11 *annas.*

A Report on the District of Jessore: its Antiquities, its History, and its Commerce. (Second Edition, Revised and Corrected). By J. WESTLAND, ESQ., C.S., late Magistrate and Collector of Jessore. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burmah, and on the Upper Brahmapooter. *Price Rs.* 5; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Selections from Divisional and District Annual Administration Reports, 1872-73, with the Government Resolutions on them. *Price Rs.* 5; *postage* 12 *annas.*

Selections from the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette,* 1871 *to* 1874. *Price Rs.* 2-8; *postage* 6 *annas.*

Report on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, &c., in India and Australian Snake-poisoning; and the Physiological, Chemical, and Microscopical Nature of Snake-poisons. By the Commission appointed to investigate the subject. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 7 *annas.*

Horsburgh's Indian Sailing Directory, for the guidance of Commanders of Steamers and Sailing Vessels.

Part I, containing the East Indies and interjacent Ports of Africa and South America. Revised, Extended, and Illustrated, with Charts of Winds, Currents, Passages, Variations, and Tides. By COMMANDER ALFRED DUNDAS TAYLOR, F.R.G.S., Late Indian Navy. *Price Rs.* 16; *postage* 15 *annas.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to the 1st January 1876. *Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 8 *annas.*

Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Opium Department. *Published by authority of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Price Rs.* 3; *postage* 4 *annas.*

Progressive Colloquial Exercises in the Lushai Dialect of the Dzo or Kuki Language. With Vocabularies and Popular Tales (notated). By Captain THOMAS HERBERT LEWIN, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong Hills. *Price Rs.* 6; *postage* 5 *annas.*

A few copies only

A Manual of Family Medicine for India. By W. J. Moore, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Fellow of the University of Bombay; Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment; Surgeon to the Rajpootana Political Agency; and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana. *Price:*

To Government Officers (except those mentioned below) and to the Public at large Rs. 4. To all officers employed in the Forest, Customs, Opium, Surveys, Public Works, and other Government Departments, who are in receipt of salaries under Rs. 500 per mensem; but in such cases a certificate to be furnished declaring that the book is required only for the personal use of the Officer, Rs. 3.

The Books named below having been declared a part of the obligatory equipment of emigrant vessels, are now obtainable at the Bengal Secretariat Press at the price noted opposite each:—

South America Pilot. Part I ...	4	4	0
West India Pilot. Vol. I ...	3	0	0

Apply to E. M. LEWIS, Bengal Secretariat Press 28, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	...	Rs.	15	0	0
Ditto with postage	...	„	20	0	0

Bengali Government Gazette

For one year, without postage	...	Rs.	10	0	0
Ditto, with postage	...	„	12	8	0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

For Sale.

AT the Meteorological Office, No. 22, Chowringhee Road, the following official publications:—

Meteorological Report of		1867	...	Rs.	0	12	per copy
Ditto	ditto	1868	...	„	1	8	„
Ditto	ditto	1869	...	„	2	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1870	...	„	2	6	„
Ditto	ditto	1871	...	„	2	8	„
Ditto	ditto	1872	...	„	3	0	„
Ditto	ditto	1873	...	„	3	0	„
Ditto	ditto	1874	...	„	3	0	„
Administration Report of		1870-71	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1871-72	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1872-73	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1873-74	...	„	0	4	„
Ditto	ditto	1874-75	...	„	0	4	„
A table of the average monthly and annual rainfall at 98 Stations in Northern India			...	„	0	4	„
Report of the Midnapore and Burdwan cyclone of the 15th and 16th October 1874			...	„	2	8	„

The above are also to be obtained at the same prices at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., No. 5, Government Place.

W. G. WILLSON, *Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

THE STATISTICAL REPORTER,

A Monthly Journal

DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC, AGRICULTURAL, AND STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

EDITED BY H. J. S. COTTON, ESQ., C.S.,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Contents of No. 1.

Contents of No. 2.

Contents of No. 3.

Contents of No. 4.

CALCUTTA: BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS, 28, CHOWRINGHEE.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools' Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Youthful offender."

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Inspector-General."

"Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such place as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing, and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training.

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Inspection of schools.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails; and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and *b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

"Magistrate" defined.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight, or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(c) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (a) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (b) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation, or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months, and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*);

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(a) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(b) examine the punishment-book,

(c) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(d) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (b), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the conduct of business of the Board,

(b) the management of the school,

(c) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(d) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(e) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders.

(f) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

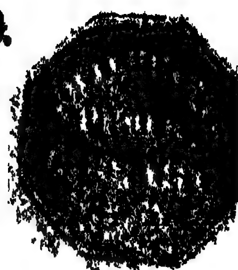
WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 11 of 1876.





The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 18[illegible]

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No 874C S.

GENERAL.—*The 8th March* 1876.—Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Khoorda division of the Pooree district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Section 6, Act VII (B C.) of 1868.

The 9th March 1876.—Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Anund Mohun Mozoomdar, or until further orders. Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Monmotho Coomer Bose is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on duty, of Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

The 10th March 1876 —In supersession of the orders of the 25th ultimo, Mr. Charles Arthur Kelly, M.A., Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, is allowed leave for six months under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days with effect from the 2nd instant.

The 11th March 1876.—Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuite Dalton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, of the Fourth Grade, during the absence, on leave, of Captain T. H. Lewin, or until further orders.

The 13th March 1876.—Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Serampore division of that district.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the district of Hooghly.

Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Hooghly district.

Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, having returned to duty on the 6th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in orders of the 30th December 1875 is cancelled.

Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. C. Muller, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Randall Marindin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhangah district, is transferred to the district of Mozufferpore.

Mr. Aratoon Catchick Mackertich, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna Division, is appointed to have charge of the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhangah district.

The orders of the 6th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, transferring Mr. J. Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, from Seetamarhee to Durbhangah, are cancelled.

The 14th March 1876.—Baboo Doorga Das Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bagirhat division of the Jessore district, is transferred to the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Bagirhat division of the Jessore district.

Mr. J. C. Price, Settlement Officer, Midnapore, is appointed to be also a Superintendent of Survey, under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1875, in that district.

The following officers are appointed, under Section 4 of Act V (B.C.) of 1875, to be also Assistant Superintendents of Survey in Midnapore:—

Baboo Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
,, Koilas Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Moonshee Wahedullah, Sub-Deputy Collector.
Baboo Ram Bromho Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.
Mr. J. M. Mendies, Sub-Deputy Collector.

POLICE.—*The 8th March* 1876.—Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the Mudhoobunnee division of the Durbhangah district.

The 9th March 1876.—Major Russell Morland Skinner, District Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 15th instant, to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at the Presidency, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. Alexander Vansittart Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police of that district.

The 14th March 1876.—Mr. William Parry Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date between the 10th and 31st instant.

Mr. Richard Augustus D'Oyly Bignell, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. P. Davis, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 11th March* 1876.—The Rev. Francis Marion Wheeler, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Calcutta, is authorized, under Clause 3, Section 5 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or Christians.

REGISTRATION.—*The 11th March* 1876.—Baboo Jadub Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Motiharee, *vice* Baboo Luchminarain, transferred, with effect from the 27th December last.

Mr. Henry Winkup Gordon, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of that district, *vice* Mr. C. M. W. Brett, transferred.

EDUCATION.—*The 11th March* 1876.—The orders of the 31st January last, appointing Baboo Brahma Mohun Mullick, Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School, to act as Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, or until further orders, will take effect from the date on which Mr. J. A. Hopkins avails himself of subsidiary leave, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 14th March 1876.—Mr. J. W. McCrindle, M.A., Principal of the Patna College, is promoted to the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service, *vice* Mr. S. Lobb, deceased.

Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A., Officiating Principal of the Kishnaghur College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. Alfred Ewbank, M.A., Officiating Principal of the Dacca College, is confirmed in that appointment.

Surgeon G. Price, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Pubna, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of that district.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Rungpore, viz.—

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.
Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy is appointed to be Secretary to the Committee, *vice* Mr. T. E. Coxhead, transferred.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Dinagepore, viz.—

Baboo Sreenath Bhudra.
„ Shoshee Bhushun Sen.

OPIUM, &c.—*The 14th March* 1876.—Mr. Neville Thorseby Ryves, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Allygunge, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent at Bettiah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. F. Wintle, or until further orders.

The orders of the 1st December 1875, appointing Mr. H. Thompson to be Superintendent of the Salt Golahs *vice* Mr. H. W. Toogood, deceased, will have effect from the 12th October last.

CUSTOMS.—*The 8th March* 1876.—Mr. G. M. Goodricke, Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

MEDICAL.—*The 14th March* 1876.—Surgeon John Lloyd, Regimental Medical Officer, Ranchee, is appointed to act, until further orders, in addition to his military duties as Civil Surgeon of that station, from the date of his relieving Dr. E. Hoskins.

PORT TRUST.—*The 13th March* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. G. F. Mewburn of his appointment as a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. William Craik is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, *vice* Mr. G. F. Mewburn, resigned.

ROAD CESS.—*The 8th March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Julpigoree:—

The officer in charge of the Buxa Sub-division } *Ex-officio.*
The Senior Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for the time being, whether an Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. } *Ex-officio.*

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.
Baboo Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, Moonsif.
„ Hurrish Chunder Das, B L., Pleader.
„ Chunder Kelli Moonshi, Tehsildar under Chaklajat Patgram.

The 13th March 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed under Section 49 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Monghyr:—

Mr. J. D. Savi, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.
„ W. S. Crowdy, Indigo-Planter.

The following gentlemen are appointed, under Sections 49 and 51 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Maldah:—

The District Superintendent of Police, *ex-officio.*
Mr. Frederick Rogers, of Goomatali.
„ J. Doyle, of Mothurapore.
Surfaraz Khan.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Whereas one Harhangi Lal, son of Imrit Lal, of Monghyr, was on the 1st June 1875 enrolled as a revenue agent, and was supplied with a certificate of that date, bearing a stamp of the value of Rs. 10, and authorising him to practise for one year as a revenue agent in the office of a Commissioner, or in any office subordinate thereto, and whereas upon the loss of this certificate a fresh certificate has been granted him, permitting him to practice as a revenue agent in the office of the Collector of Monghyr,

It is hereby notified that any person using the lost certificate will render himself liable to be criminally prosecuted.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Barisaul, in the district of Backergunge, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Barisaul shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notification of the 16th September 1874 for the purposes of Act VI of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Furreedpore, in the district of Furreedpore, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Furreedpore shall be—on the north Ramkunthpore, Satarakhoda, Alipore, and Shabharampore; on the south Harokomdi, Chur Komlapore, and Dhol Sumoodra; on the east Pudda; and on the west Bramonkanda and Bodarpore; *i e.* the same as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, No. 1, page 1117, for 1873, for the purpose of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 4th March 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1608.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money-orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

[Third Publication.]

No. 907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 16th February 1876.

Read the following:—

No. 631, dated 23rd December 1875.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 30th August last, No. 301, in which you recommend that mechanics and others engaged for service in India, who, after completion of their service under covenant, continue to serve under the ordinary conditions applicable to uncovenanted officers, might be allowed to continue the privilege of remitting a portion of their pay through this office for the support of their families.

2. Your recommendation is sanctioned, on the condition that each person applying for such a remittance shall satisfactorily show that it is required *bonâ fide* for the support of his family. It must also be a condition of the concession of this privilege that remittances shall be adjusted at the rate of exchange annually fixed between this office and Her Majesty's Treasury, and shall in no case exceed 12*l.* per mensem, as laid down in my Financial despatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 31st March 1874, No. 45, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my Financial despatch of the same date, No. 181.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th February 1876.—It is hereby notified that the declaration dated 13th April 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th idem, regarding the acquisition of a plot of land measuring, more or less, 15 beeghas and 15 cottahs, required by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, in the villages of Moosheehala and Narranpore in zillah Fureedpore, for making ballast bricks, is cancelled.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 28th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a line of embankment on the south side of Tully's Canal in the villages of Tetelberiah, Bauliah, Panopottah, Furtabad, Kamrabad, Kundurpopore, and Kanteepottah, in pergunnah Medunmullo, district 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a strip of land measuring 10,553 feet in length and 158 feet in breadth, comprising an area of 16,69,535 square feet, more or less, is required along the side of Tully's Canal from the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway on the west to the Government embankment on the east.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 29th February 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of the following rules and instructions, prepared by the Board of Revenue, for the appointment and guidance of Patwarees in Orissa:—

IN future settlements one or more putwaree shall be appointed, under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1817, in all estates or groups of contiguous estates the Government revenue of which exceeds Rs. 300, or in which it shall seem fit to the Board of Revenue to appoint them.

2. The putwaree shall, at the time of the settlement, be appointed by the Collector on the nomination of the zemindar or other person with whom the direct engagement for payment of revenue to Government rests.

3. If the zemindar or other such person fail to nominate a putwaree in such estate or village in which it is provided that one should be maintained, the Collector may of his own accord select and appoint a putwaree.

4. When a vacancy in the office of putwaree is to be filled up, the preference should in general be given to the members of the late putwaree's family, but only on condition that any of them be found duly qualified to fill the office.

5. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of putwaree, owing to the failure of competent heirs to succeed the late putwaree or otherwise, the persons engaging for the settlement shall be held responsible for the nomination of a person to fill the vacancy; and if the Collector approve of the nomination, he shall confer the appointment; if he consider the person nominated not qualified, he shall pass such orders as may appear to him just and necessary.

6. A putwaree may be removed from his office by the Collector, on sufficient cause shewn therefor to the satisfaction of the Collector, by the persons engaging for the settlement of the estate, or by the ryots, or under-tenants thereof.

7. A register of putwarees shall be kept in the Collector's office, in which the names of all persons appointed as putwarees, as well as all punishments inflicted on such putwarees, shall be entered. One of the ministerial officers, and in Orissa the sudder canoongo, shall have charge of the register, and shall be held responsible for its being correctly kept.

8. Persons engaging for the settlement, who may fail to nominate a putwaree on a vacancy occurring, or may remove a putwaree from office without the authority of the Collector, shall be liable to the penalties respectively prescribed in sections 11 and 13 of Regulation XII of 1817.

9. The duties of a putwaree are detailed in section 16 of the above Regulation. In accordance with that section, the Board of Revenue now declares that the papers of the villages in his circle to be required from a putwaree are the following:—

1st. The current account of collections of rent in each village.
2nd. The annual balance-sheet of ditto.
3rd. Register shewing the details of thanee ryots—*first part.*
4th. The same of chandna-holders—*second part.*
5th. The same of pahee ryots—*third part.*
6th. Register of lakhirajdars—*first part.*
7th. The same of jagirdars—*second part.*

The above papers shall be prepared in the forms herewith annexed.

10. These papers are to be drawn out by the putwaree and submitted to the district or sub-divisional collectorate office, as may be ordered, on the 1st of Cheyt each year, or on such dates as the Collector may consider most convenient with reference to the revenue arrangements, crops, &c., of the district.

11. Whenever summoned by the Collector or other authorized officer on any matter connected with the duties of his office, the putwaree shall attend at the time and place appointed, and shall produce all accounts relating to the lands, produce, rents, collections, and charges of the village which he may be called upon to produce.

12. Every attempt should be made to secure the consent of the ryots and the person to whom their rent is paid to an arrangement whereby the putwaree may be present at the annual or biennial auditing of the accounts, or at least to the attestation by him of receipts given on payment of rent; and it shall be the duty of the putwaree, before attesting any receipt, to see that it is full, clear, and correct, and to note the amount of the pay ment in his accounts.

13. It shall be the duty of the putwaree to carry out any orders issued to him by the Collector or other authorized officer with reference to the collection of statistical information in the village or villages to which he is appointed, or to the survey and measurement of lands by order of a competent court or officer, or to other duties connected with his office.

14. Failure on the part of a putwaree to obey any order issued to him in writing by an authorized officer of Government, which does not in the opinion of the Collector necessitate his immediate removal from office, or which requires severer punishment than mere removal, may be dealt with as laid down in the 23rd to 27th sections of Regulation XII of 1817, or under the Penal Code.

15. At the time of settlement provision should be made for the remuneration of the necessary number of putwarees to be maintained in the estate. The scale of remuneration should be as follows:—

For estates of which the Government revenue has been—

From Rs. 300 to 600	Rs.	2-8.
„ „ 600 to 1,000	„	3.
Above 1,000	„	3-4.

If the remuneration be made in the shape of grants of rent-free lands, the quantity and quality of the lands granted should be such as to yield to him equivalents to the sums above stated. An engagement shall be taken from the zemindar of every estate in which a putwaree has been appointed to deposit the putwaree's salary in the collectorate along with the Government revenue, so that the putwaree shall receive his salary from the Collector or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be.

16. In the settlement of all estates for which it may seem inexpedient to arrange for the appointment and maintenance of a putwaree, an engagement shall be taken from the zemindar or other person entering into direct engagement with the Government to submit to the Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer the several registers and papers mentioned in paragraph 9 of these rules, and such other accounts or statements as the Collector may direct, and such zemindar or other person shall be subject to the various rules framed for putwarees under Regulation XII of 1817, in accordance with the provisions of section 33 of that Regulation.

17. All orders passed by the Collector shall be appealable to the Commissioner, and the orders of the Commissioner shall be subject to the revision of the Board.

Instructions subsidiary to the foregoing rules issued by the Commissioner with the approval of the Board of Revenue.

1. IN all estates where putwarees exist they will be called on to conform strictly to the rules.

2. Where estates in which a putwaree was originally provided for at the settlement have been divided into two or more separate estates, the putwaree will perform his duty separately for all the shares into which the estate may have been divided.

3. Where no putwarees exist, all zemindars paying revenue to Government are liable to perform the putwarees' duties as defined in these rules and to keep and submit the necessary registers.

4. The register prescribed by rule 7 should be at once prepared, if not already existing. This register will contain the names of all putwarees duly appointed.

5. Where duly appointed putwarees are remunerated in land, Collector will register the amount of their land as extracted from the settlement papers, and Collector will ascertain that they are in full possession and enjoyment of their lands.

6. Where duly appointed putwarees are, under the settlement, paid in cash directly by the zemindar, who has received a set off for such payments, Collector will require the zemindar by formal notice to pay the putwaree's allowance into his office with his revenue kist, and Collector will see that the putwaree is duly and periodically paid.

7. Where no putwaree has been appointed, Collector will require the zemindar of the estate either to give in a formal agreement to undertake the duties prescribed by Regulation XII of 1817 himself, or, if he prefer it, to nominate a putwaree, paying his salary on the scale laid down in rule 15, together with the Government revenue, into Collector's office. Every new putwaree so appointed will be registered under rule 7. If a zemindar paying revenue of less than Rs. 300 per year desires to appoint a putwaree in lieu of doing the work himself, he will pay at the lowest scale laid down in rule 15.

8. Every zemindar of every estate paying revenue to Government in which a putwaree is not specially appointed will be required to submit the papers required by rule 9.

9. Surburakars of Khoordah, in Pooree, and Noanund, in Balasore, will be required to keep the necessary accounts and to file them, and to perform the duties of putwaree.

10. Similarly in peshkush, or permanently-settled estates, where no putwarees exist, or in which no provision was made at the settlement for putwarees, the zemindars must be required to execute the necessary agreement to perform putwarees' duties, or to nominate and pay a putwaree as directed in paragraph 7. If the estates are large and the zemindars undertake to perform the putwarees' duties themselves, they may be allowed to make their own arrangements therefor; but if they agree to nominate putwarees for the work, they must name as many as the Collector may deem necessary for each estate.

11. In the case of wards' estates provision should be made for putwarees. The putwarees' work should not be done through the wards' establishment, as it is an object to keep the collecting agency separate from the putwaree.

12. The rules and instructions apply to all estates paying revenue to Government; but will not apply to lakirajdars and proprietors of estates not paying Government revenue, who are exempt from the operation of the rules. Subordinate tenure-holders paying their revenue through their superior zemindars cannot be brought under the rules. In such cases Government look to the zemindar, who is amenable to the rules.

13. Revised forms of putwarees' registers, as per Board's latest instructions, are herewith forwarded. The revised rules, forms of account and instructions, will be published in the local gazette, and spare copies forwarded for issue to zemindars and putwarees.

14. Collectors should now proceed to complete their register of putwarees, and to see that the registers are properly kept and submitted both by zemindars and putwarees, and that the rules and instructions are strictly acted up to.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.

CURRENT ACCOUNT of Collections of rent in the circle of Putwarree________, for the year 12________, corresponding with the year 18____.

Name of Pergunnah and Mehal.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant or Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Date of Receipts.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
						Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

II.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET of estates in the circle of Putwaree for the year 12____, corresponding with 18____.

Name of Pergunnah.	Name of Mehal.	Name of Zemindar.	Name of Under-tenant, Mokuddum Surburakar, &c.	Name of Ryot.	Arrear balance due for previous years.	AMOUNT.					Realized.	Remitted.	Balance.	REMARKS.
						Kist. Assin.	Kist. Margseer.	Kist. Magh.	Kist. Choit.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

III.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*__________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____.

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF THANEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Thanee Ryot.	Amount of cultivated land and its Survey number.	Sort.	Rate.	Amount of rent.	Date of putta and name of person granting the putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

IV.

*REGISTER shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of*__________ *Putwaree for the year* 12____, *corresponding with the year* 18____

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF CHANDNA-HOLDERS AND RESUMED LAKHIRAJ-HOLDERS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—In this statement resumed Lakhiraj holdings are to be entered separately in order below Chandna-holders.

(Sd.) J. B.,
Collector.

(Sd.) A. B.,
Putwaree.

V.

***REGISTER** shewing the details of Ryots—Thanee, Chandna, and Pahee—in the Circle of__________ Putwaree, for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____.*

THIRD PART—DETAILS OF PAHEE RYOTS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Ryot.	Amount of land and number of Survey.	Jumma.	Date of putta and name of grantor of the putta, if there be one.	Period of occupation.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

VI.

***REGISTER** of confirmed Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under__________ Putwaree, for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____.*

FIRST PART—DETAILS OF LAKHIRAJDARS.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Lakhirajdar.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

VII.

***REGISTER** of Lakhirajdars and Jaghirdars under__________ Putwaree for the year 12_____, corresponding with the year 18_____.*

SECOND PART—DETAILS OF RENT-FREE HOLDERS, *i.e.*, JAGHIRDARS AND SERVICE TENURES RENT-FREE.

Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Mouzah.	Name of Rent-free Holder.	Quantity of land.	Note of mutation.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Sd.) J. B., *Collector.*

(Sd.) A. B., *Putwaree.*

No.

REVENUE AND

The following are the Receipts into, and Payments out of, the Treasuries

Nine Months, 1875-76 with 1874-75.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Increase.	Decrease.		Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	Total Treasury Receipts: To 31st December 1875.		Same time last year.	
			£	£	£	£	£
......	......	Balance on 1st April 1875...	......	......	2,751,478	......	2,356,734
50,675	......	I. Land Revenue ...	3,715,000	1,781,402		1,730,727	
705	......	III. Forest ...	19,900	10,371		9,666	
35,468	......	IV. Excise ...	595,000	456,620		421,152	
......	89	V. Assessed Taxes ...	......	16		105	
......	5,752	VI. Customs ...	1,058,200	792,452		798,204	
......	72,931	VII. Salt ...	2,655,000	1,969,859		2,042,790	
189,307	......	VIII. Opium ...	5,300,000	4,364,250		4,174,943	
27,894	......	IX. Stamps ...	900,000	680,603		652,709	
12,549	......	XI. Post Office ...	166,400	123,424		110,875	
......	3,767	XIII. Law and Justice ...	73,000	53,369		57,136	
......	15,073	XIV. Marine ...	126,000	74,156		89,229	
31,441	......	XV. Interest ...	78,800	63,759		32,318	
1,383	......	XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	3,400	4,008		2,625	
1,173	......	XVII. Gain by exchange in transactions with London ...	600	1,807		634	
......	20,046	XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	83,300	26,861		46,907	
350,595	117,658	Total Revenue ...	14,774,600	......	10,402,957	......	10,170,020

Increase on Receipts £ 232,937
Deduct Increase on Payments „ 30,437

Net Increase „ 202,500

Miscellaneous Loans	14,434		5,865	
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,382,112		1,391,118	
Political Stipend Fund	167,849		148,794	
Deposits	1,277,918		1,402,598	
Savings Bank	128,173		133,827	
Local Remittances	7,762,541		7,161,733	
Advances Recoverable	1,677,806		2,166,989	
Account Current with London ...	25,606		16,458	
„ „ India ...	3,720,499		7,107,063	
„ „ other Governments	852,944		1,333,292	
Electric Telegraph Remittances ...	71,257		83,419	
Public Works Department ...	607,707		1,427,416	
Military and Marine Department, Bengal	150,309		136,904	
Military Department, other Governments	123		7,066	
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments	25,453	17,864,731	65,424	22,588,866
Total ...	......	81,019,166	......	85,115,620

CALCUTTA, OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, BENGAL, the 13th March 1876.

2715C.

EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

in Bengal between 1*st April and* 31*st December* 1875.

EXPENDITURE.						Nine Months, 1875-76, with 1874-75.	
	Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	Total Treasury Payments				Increase.	Decrease.
		To 31st December 1875.		Same time last year.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c....	15,000	11,635		14,700		......	3,065
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	96,000	99,712		71,410		28,302	......
4. Land Revenue	280,000	209,686		202,676		7,010	......
5. Forest	13,300	7,872		5,505		2,367	......
6. Excise	29,000	22,505		21,602		903	......
8. Customs	67,400	51,198		47,891		3,307	......
9. Salt	24,100	8,148		3,017		5,131	......
10. Opium	2,297,000	1,927,215		2,065,747		......	138,532
11. Stamps	22,700	17,387		15,732		1,655	......
13. Post Office	227,500	184,863		62,984		121,879	......
15. Administration	162,800	122,499		124,769		......	2,270
16. Minor Departments ...	23,000	12,302		12,712		......	410
17. Law and Justice	653,000	492,997		490,839		2,158	......
18. Marine	200,200	159,923		149,903		10,020	......
19. Ecclesiastical	23,800	17,507		17,557		......	50
20. Medical	35,200	24,148		26,364		......	2,216
21. Political Agencies ...	1,500	4,489		1,976		2,513	......
22. Allowances	242,600	180,000		186,247		......	6,247
24. Superannuations	69,600	54,932		61,243		......	6,311
25. Loss by Exchange ...	......	13		4		9	......
26. Miscellaneous	6,000	4,759		4,564		195	......
27. Allotments for Provincial Services	1,104,100	831,957		827,868		4,089	......
Total Expenditure ...	5,593,800	......	4,445,747	......	4,415,310	189,538	159,101

Increase ... £ 30,437

Miscellaneous Loans	86,488		273,582		
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,385,884		1,972,433		
Political Stipend Fund	225,044		119,265		
Deposits	1,285,286		1,345,178		
Savings Bank	125,705		153,131		
Local Remittances	7,723,366		7,109,865		
Advances Recoverable...	1,684,728		2,211,303		
Account Current with London	131		156		
" " " India	10,453,114		12,428,806		
" " " other Governments ...	352,933		502,633		
Electric Telegraph Remittances	17,372		23,899		
Public Works Department	1,878,111		2,189,915		
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal ...	305,488		341,728		
Military Department, other Governments ...	11,877		19,180		
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments	12,051	25,047,578	32,493	28,723,567	
Balance on 31st December 1875 ...		1,525,841		1,976,743	
Total ...		31,019,166		35,115,620	

H. A. MANGLES, *Accountant-General, Bengal.*

No.

REVENUE AND

The following are the Receipts into, and Payments out of, the Treasuries

Nine Months, 1875-76 with 1874-75.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Increase.	Decrease.		Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	Total Treasury Receipts — To 31st December 1875.		Total Treasury Receipts — Same time last year.	
			£	£	£	£	£
......	......	Balance on 1st April 1875...	......	......	2,751,478	......	2,356,734
50,675	......	I. Land Revenue ...	3,715,000	1,781,402		1,730,727	
705	......	III. Forest ...	19,900	10,371		9,666	
35,468	......	IV. Excise ...	595,000	456,620		421,152	
......	89	V. Assessed Taxes ...	......	16		105	
......	5,752	VI. Customs ...	1,058,200	792,452		798,204	
... ..	72,931	VII. Salt ...	2,655,000	1,969,859		2,042,790	
189,307	......	VIII. Opium ...	5,300,000	4,364,250		4,174,943	
27,894	......	IX. Stamps ...	900,000	680,603		652,709	
12,549	... ..	XI. Post Office ...	166,400	123,424		110,875	
......	3,767	XIII. Law and Justice ...	73,000	53,369		57,136	
......	15,073	XIV. Marine ...	126,000	74,156		89,229	
31,441	......	XV. Interest ...	78,800	63,759		32,318	
1,383	......	XVI. Receipts in aid of Superannuations, &c.	3,400	4,008		2,625	
1,173	......	XVII. Gain by exchange in transactions with London ...	600	1,807		634	
......	20,046	XVIII. Miscellaneous ...	83,300	26,861		46,907	
350,595	117,658	Total Revenue ...	14,774,600	......	10,402,957	......	10,170,020

Increase on Receipts	£	232,937
Deduct Increase on Payments	,,	30,437
Net Increase	,,	202,500

Miscellaneous Loans	14,434		5,865	
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,382,112		1,391,118	
Political Stipend Fund	167,849		148,794	
Deposits	1,277,918		1,402,598	
Savings Bank	128,173		133,827	
Local Remittances	7,762,541		7,161,733	
Advances Recoverable	1,677,806		2,166,989	
Account Current with London ...	25,606		16,458	
,, ,, India ...	3,720,499		7,107,063	
,, ,, other Governments	852,944		1,333,292	
Electric Telegraph Remittances ...	71,257		83,419	
Public Works Department ...	607,707		1,427,416	
Military and Marine Department, Bengal	150,309		136,904	
Military Department, other Governments	123		7,066	
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments	25,453			
		17,864,731	65,424	22,588,866
Total ...	......	31,019,166	......	35,115,620

Calcutta, Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, the 13th March 1876.

2715C.

EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

in Bengal between 1st April and 31st December 1875.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate, 1875-76.	Total Treasury Payments: To 31st December 1875.		Total Treasury Payments: Same time last year.		Nine Months, 1875-76, with 1874-75: Increase.	Nine Months, 1875-76, with 1874-75: Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c....	15,000	11,635		14,700		......	3,065
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	96,000	99,712		71,410		28,302	......
4. Land Revenue	280,000	209,686		202,676		7,010	......
5. Forest	13,300	7,872		5,505		2,367	......
6. Excise	29,000	22,505		21,602		903	......
8. Customs	67,400	51,198		47,891		3,307	......
9. Salt	24,100	8,148		3,017		5,131	......
10. Opium	2,297,000	1,927,215		2,065,747		......	138,532
11. Stamps	22,700	17,387		15,732		1,655	......
13. Post Office	227,500	184,863		62,984		121,879	......
15. Administration	162,800	122,499		124,769		......	2,270
16. Minor Departments ...	23,000	12,302		12,712		......	410
17. Law and Justice	653,000	492,997		490,839		2,158	......
18. Marine	200,200	159,923		149,903		10,020	......
19. Ecclesiastical	23,800	17,507		17,557		......	50
20. Medical	35,200	24,148		26,364		......	2,216
21. Political Agencies ...	1,500	4,489		1,976		2,513	......
22. Allowances	242,600	180,000		186,247		......	6,247
24. Superannuations	69,600	54,932		61,243		......	6,311
25. Loss by Exchange ...	......	13		4		9	......
26. Miscellaneous	6,000	4,759		4,564		195	......
27. Allotments for Provincial Services	1,104,100	831,957		827,868		4,089	......
Total Expenditure ...	5,593,800	......	4,445,747	......	4,415,310	189,538	159,101

Increase ... £ 30,437

Miscellaneous Loans	86,488		273,582	
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Savings Bank	125,705		153,131	
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Advances Recoverable...	1,684,728		2,211,303	
Account Current with London	131		156	
" " " India	10,453,114		12,428,806	
" " " other Governments ...	352,938		502,633	
Electric Telegraph Remittances	17,372		23,899	
Public Works Department	1,378,111		2,189,915	
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal ...	305,488		341,728	
Military Department, other Governments ...	11,877		19,180	
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		25,047,578		28,723,567
Balance on 31st December 1875 ...		1,525,841		1,976,743
Total ...		31,019,166		35,115,620

H. A. MANGLES, *Accountant-General, Bengal.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 875C.S.

The 8th March 1876.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. H. Savage, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 9th March 1876.—Baboo Monmotho Coomer Bose, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 11th March 1876.—Baboo Shoshee Bhooshun Banerjee, Moonsif of Chooadangah, in the district of Nuddea, is also appointed temporarily to be Second Moonsif of Kooshtea in that district.

The 13th March 1876.—Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, is appointed to act as Third Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, or until further orders.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establish ment, from the 1st April 1876, of a public ferry on the Dhullessury river, between the Syedpore Chur on the one side, and the Sonakanda Chur on the other, in the district of Dacca,

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1876.—It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of that Act to the whole of the district of Noakholly. The Act will take effect from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Registration sub-district of Amirgaon, in the district of Noakholly, be henceforth called the Fenny sub-district. The change will have effect from the 15th March 187..

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 24th February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite the name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to transfer Baboo Tara Chand Mozumdar, Sub-Registrar of Egra, to the new office, and to appoint Baboo Peary Mohun Dass to be Sub-Registrar of Egra:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction..
Midnapore	Kajlagar	Kajlagar	Bhagabanpur and Khedgri.

These changes will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 6 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district:—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thanas included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Rajshahye ...	Putiya ...	Putiya ...	Putiya	Munshi Khyruddin.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for the improvement of the Addi Gunga Jheel at Kidderpore, zillah 24-Pergunnahs, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 beegha 14 cottahs, more or less, bounded on the north and west by the Addi Gunga Jheel; on the east by the tenanted land of estate No. 2367 and a footpath; and on the south by the same footpath and Hurry Mohun Banerjee's land, is required within the aforesaid village of Kidderpore.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 23rd February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality for the suburbs of Calcutta, for a public purpose, viz., for a Hackney Carriage Stand at Bhowanipore, Kansareepara, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring about 10 cottahs, more or less, situated in holdings Nos. 353 and 364, Sub-Division C, Division VI, of Punchannagram, and bounded on the north by a blind lane; on the east by the Russa Road; on the south by the remaining portion of holding No. 364, the property of Radha Nauth Bose and Shadhee Goledar; and on the west by the remaining portions of holdings Nos. 353 and 364, the property respectively of Rasmoni Dasi and of the persons named above, is required within the aforesaid village of Bhowanipore, Kansareepara.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 25th February 1876.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of constructing a road from the Rekabee Bazar Street to the Orheeang tank in the town of Kendraparah, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 1 rood 1 pole, more or less, bounded on the north by the Rekabee Bazar Street; on the south by the Orheeang tank; on the east by the houses of Guddye Behara, Rughoo Behara, Rughoo Sahoo, and Kundroo Naik; and on the west by that of Ram Sahoo, Ekadussee Behara, Judoonath Roy, Rughoo Behara, and Doytaree Behara, is required within the aforesaid town of Kendraparah.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 9th March 1876.

No. 78.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Mohendronath Banerjee, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Bhagulpore to the Third Calcutta Division.

No. 79.—*Notification.*—The services of Baboo Soorjee Coomar Pundit, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Nuddea Rivers Division, are, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, placed at the disposal of the District Road Cess Committee of Moorshedabad, with effect from the 1st January 1876, under the conditions prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapters I, IV, 5, 1, and Civil Pension Code, Chapters VI, 29, 3 and VII, 35.

LOCAL.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The 14th March 1876.

No. 80.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a footpath at Kanomgoeparah, in the village of Dhorulla, in pergunnah Islamabad, zillah Chittagong, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 beeghas 8 cottahs 15 dhoors of standard measurement, bounded on the north by cultivated lands of mouzah Dhorulla and Modoorum Canoongoe's tank, east by Oma Charan Moonshee's road, south by cultivated lands of mouzah Dhorulla, west by Dhulghat road, is required within the aforesaid village of Dhorulla.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 8th March 1876.

No. 103.—*Leave.*—In supersession of the orders marginally noted, Mr. E. Gibson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, is granted subsidiary leave for fifteen days, preparatory to proceeding on special leave, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th April 1876.

No. 95, dated 28th February 1876.

Dated 9th March 1876.

No. 104.—*Notifications.*—The services of Mr. W. Jones, Temporary Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, are dispensed with from the 1st March 1876.

Dated 13th March 1876.

No. 105.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st March 1876.

No. 38, dated 27th January 1876.

No. 106.—*Posting.*—Baboo Avinas Chunder Mookerjea, Probationary Sub-Overseer, First Grade, is posted to the Western Sone Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 29th February 1876.

No. 107.—*Leave.*—Mr. C. W. Odling, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, has been granted three months' leave by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in extension of the furlough granted him by this Government in the orders marginally noted.

No. 187, dated 25th May 1875.

No. 108.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Baboo Kedar Nath Banerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, left the Byturnee Division to join the South-Western Circle on the 29th February 1876.

No. 99, dated 28th February 1876.

No. 109.—*Promotion.*—Mr. T. M. L. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Hidgellee Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 28th February 1876.

No. 110.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, assumed charge of the Sone Circle on the forenoon of the 6th March 1876.

No. 57, dated 7th February 1876.

No. 111.—The following Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

"*No.* 114, *dated 9th March* 1876.—Mr. J. G. Midford, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, North-Western Provinces, Irrigation Branch, was transferred to Bengal Irrigation Branch, with effects from 30th November 1873."

No. 112.—*Leave.*—Mr. S. C. Roberts, Deputy Superintendent of Canal Revenue, Orissa, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

IRRIGATION.

No. 113.—*Declarations*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a bungalow in the village of Rampa, talooka Kharidgee, mouzah Buree, pergunnah Kalamatia, zillah Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 poles, more or less, bounded on the north by the road from Burrooa to Indpur; east and south respectively by the garden and cultivated lands belonging to Hossein Mahomed, lakhrajdar; and on the west by the Asthon of Sree Jugoolye Thakooranee, is required within the aforesaid village of Rampa.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 114.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Umrâ Distributary taking off on the left bank of the Patna Branch Canal at 23 miles, 4,785 feet, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 14½ miles in length, and averaging 100 feet in breadth, containing 175 acres, more or less, appertaining to the villages of Shamsher Nagar, Mahmud Pur, in pergunnah Ancha, and Pura, Belawan, Newadi, Meynpuree, Masaipur, Sadipur, Kursa, Koel Kumta, Bath Lanchmanpur, Parsampur, Pelasi, Khanjahanchak, Samra, Bahadur Pur, Rampur Waina, and Mura, in pergunnah Arwal, all in district Gya, is required.

The plan of the above distributary can be inspected in the office of the Deputy Collector, Patna and Gya districts, at Arwal, between office hours on any day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 115.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for Saidpur Branch Distributary taking off on the right bank of the Mowna Distributary at 3½ miles, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 8 miles and 800 feet in length, and averaging 82 feet in breadth, containing 93 acres, more or less, and appertaining to mouzas Newadi Kuller, Ojha Bigha, Durgapur Kutraun, Surwanpur Kursanath, Ismailpur, Koel, Jamnari Khusdehra, Niranjanpur, Tawukla, Masadubad Sikri Khoond, Murhatili, Makbulpur, Khandwâ, and Saidpur, all in pergunnah Urwal, district Gya, is required.

The plan of the above branch distributary can be inspected in the office of the Irrigation Deputy Collector, Patna and Gya Districts, at Urwal, between office hours on any day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Fourth Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.):—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(c.) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of the canal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the

boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Sheriff's Office, the 23rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the Twentieth day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৩শে ফেব্রুয়ারি।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২০শে মার্চ সোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের তৃতীয় ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বার প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Narail will sit again in that Court on the dates mentioned below:—

Monday, the 20th March 1876.
Tuesday, the 21st March 1876.

NARAIL SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 6th March 1876. JOHN WESTON, *Judge.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE REVEREND OSCAR DAN WATKINS, of Merton College, Oxford, M.A., Minister, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta Surrogate in this Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. CHAS SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO SHOSHI SHEKHUR DUTT, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore Treasury and stamps, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. B. PEACOCK, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, DACCA, the 8th March 1876.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO UMUR NATH BHATTACHARJEE has been placed in charge of the Pubna Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. R. COCKERELL, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN., the 9th March 1876.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NOBIN KRISHNA BANERJEE has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

F. R. COCKERELL, *Commissioner.*

COMMR.'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN., the 9th March 1876.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

In accordance with paragraph 8 of the minor and vernacular scholarship rules, the names of the candidates who have obtained scholarships at the last minor and vernacular scholarship examinations for the districts of the Chittagong division are hereby notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

List of Minor Scholarships awarded for 1875.

CHITTAGONG.

Grish Chandra Rai.
Khettra Mohan Chaudhuri.
Sarat Chandra Sarma.

NOAKHOLLY.

Ananda Chandra Nag.

List of Vernacular Scholarships awarded for 1875.

CHITTAGONG.

Kali Prasanna Desarkur.
Nisi Chandra Sen.
Ram Govinda De.
Sasi Kumar Datta.
Bhagirath Parna.
Nava Chandra De.

NOAKHOLLY.

Chandra Kumar Ghosh.
Karuna Chandra Das.
Sasi Bhusan Guho.

NABIN CHUNDER SEN, *Offg. Personal Asst., for Commissioner.*

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export on the 1st *February* 1876.

District.	Port.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam ...	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans ...	50,000	
Godavery ...	Coconada ...	......	
	Nursapur ...	50,000	
Kistna ...	Nizampatam ...	40,608	
Chingleput ...	Madras ...	......	
	Ennore ...	......	
	Covelong ...	2,69,290	
Tanjore ...	Negapatam ...	......	
	Katmavady ...	......	
	Tranquebar ...	......	
Tinnevelly ...	Tuticorin ...	......	
	Total ...	4,09,898	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, 17*th February* 1876.

J. B. SPEDDING,
Offg. Additional Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,
W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 11th March 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares „	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875,

and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th May	1876	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
	Total	...	17,860	13,460	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.

No. 268B.

OPIUM.
A. Money, Esq., C.B.

SEALED tenders are hereby invited for the supply of coal pitch and iron clumps, required for the opium chests of the Behar Agency of the season 1875-76.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, up to 21st instant.

All particulars as to time and place of delivery, as well as to quantity, description, and quality of the articles, can be obtained on personal application at the said office.

The party or parties whose tenders may be accepted will be required to enter into an engagement, and, as security for its fulfilment, to deposit with the Board such amount as the Member in charge may think proper to demand.

The Member reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 6th March 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 121.—*Fort William, the 4th March* 1876.—*Notifications.—Establishments.*—With the approval of the Governor General in Council, the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr J. C. Geddes, C.S., for a period not exceeding three months, to revise the forms and accounts submitted to the High Court and to codify the rules and circulars issued by the High Court.

Mr. Geddes assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo.

No. 125.—*The 7th March* 1876.—The Hon'ble W. Markby, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, reported his return on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No. 636, dated the 16th July last.

No. 131.—*The 8th March* 1876.—The undermentioned Officer has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave as below :—

Name.	Service.	Appointment.	Period and nature of extension.
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	Covenanted Civil Service.	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bengal.	6 Months—Medical Certificate.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1453.—*Fort William, the 9th March* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the words *except in the Postal Department* after the words " provided that" in Section 20 (*b*) of the Acting Allowance Code, and the addition of the following note to the " explanation " of that section :—*Note.—This explanation does not apply to appointments in the Postal Department.*

No. 1405.—*The* 10*th March* 1876.—*Separate Revenue.—Post Office.*—Notice is hereby given that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

On and after the 1*st April* 1876 parcels can be sent to places in Austria-Hungary under the same rates and conditions as apply to Germany.

The following detailed rules for the despatch of parcels from India to the United Kingdom and Foreign Europe will supersede those issued under the Notification by this Department, No. 2377, dated 12th November 1875 :—

Overland Parcel Post.

(1) Parcels are received at any Post Office in India under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, viz. :—

COUNTRY.	Rate of chage per lb. or fraction thereof. Prepayment compulsory.	Remarks respecting special conditions, &c., applicable to particular countries.
	Annas.	
United Kingdom ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realised from the addressee. The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post; all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. The British Post Office, however, has consented to exhibit in every Post Office of the United Kingdom a notice containing information on the subject of the Indian Parcel Post. Parcels must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P. & O. S. N. Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations. (NOTE.—The Company's present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance.)
Germany ... Austria-Hungary ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to destination. Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Denmark ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
Sweden ... Norway ... Switzerland ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.
France ... The Netherlands (Holland.) Belgium ...	8	The prepayment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier, as well as for custom duty, should any become due. *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs. and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and should, if possible, be written in the French language.* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss.

(2) Every parcel should be securely packed in a closed cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended.

N. B.—The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post. Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string: friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue. A covering of stout cloth or wax cloth sewn at the edges is recommended; but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used.

•(3) Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender. Below the signature the address of the sender should be given.

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom ... Germany ... ... Austria-Hungary ... ... Denmark	Only one declaration as above described is required.
Sweden ... ... Norway ... ... Switzerland...	A second or duplicate declaration is also required.

France ... ... The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lb and ozs. or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, *in the French language.* Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this.

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels :—

Specimen form of declaration.

Address of Parcel.

THOMAS B. SMITH,

114, *Piccadilly*,

LONDON.

CONTENTS—

		Value.		
		£	s.	d.
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth	... ...	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder	... ...	2	10	0
Total	...	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Sd.) A. R. ROBINSON,

Amritsar.

N. B.—Declarations for parcels intended for France, the Netherlands or Belgium should, in addition to the above, contain a statement of the weight (lb and ozs. or tolas) of the contents.

(4) The Parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover.* This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows :—

Overland Parcel Post.

To

The Post Master, Bombay.

(5) The parcel so made up must be *fully prepaid by means of postage stamps at the rate of* 8 *annas* per lb (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover.

(6) The parcel so made up must not exceed 50lb (25 seers) in weight, or 2 feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth. It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcels for which receipts are claimed.

(7) On arrival at Bombay, the Post Master will take off the outer covering and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address.

(8) It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging or offensive kind.

(9) In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted). Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupee for each lb weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1½ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary. Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 241.—*Fort William, the 6th March* 1876.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to New Zealand on medical certificate :—

Honorary Surgeon-Major Thomas Briscoe, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 248.—*The 7th March* 1876.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar,—for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 253.—*The 8th March* 1876.—The following extract from list No. 3, dated the 11th February 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

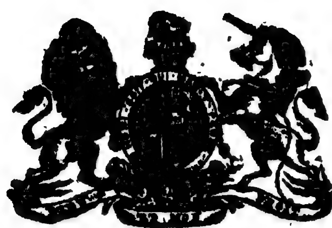
Permitted to return.

* * * * * *

Captain C. H. Garbett, s.c.

* * * * * *

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Nuddea, Goalundo extension line, will be put up to sale at Jugotee at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, corresponding with 24th Choitro 1282, B. S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nuddea ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Chincooa and Jugotee.	1	South ...	1 18 4	0 2 21	......	......	Commences on 4,680 feet of mile 108 of main line, and terminates on 840 feet of mile 1 of extension line, as per plan.	North—By class A land of railway. South—By zemindary land. East—By class A land of railway. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Jugotee.	1	North ...	3 15 10	1 1 0	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 3,050 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 4. West—By class A land of railway.
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	2 16 12	0 3 30	......	......	Commences on 2,185 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 5. West—By railway level crossing.
4	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas.	1	North ...	4 13 7	1 2 7	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 1, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 2.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	Plot adjoining railway bungalow and situate within station compound Occupied by roads ...	0 0 38 0 0 6 0 1 4	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 3.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	North ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 8. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas and Mohen Teghurea.	2	North ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 2, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 6.

9	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West —By eastern boundary of lot 7.
10	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Mohen Teghurea and Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ..	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 2, as per plan, and terminates on 1,850 feet of mile 3.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 12. Wes—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
11	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South —By zemindary land. East—Br western boundary of lot 13. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 3, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 10.
13	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
14	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzahs Kallishunkerpore and Rahanee.	4	North ...	20 0 11	6 2 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 3, as per plan, and terminates on 2,725 feet of mile 4.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	21 18 0	7 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
16	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzah Secreea.	4	North ...	21 12 5	7 0 23	Occupied by road ...	0 0 10	Commences on 3,170 feet of mile 4, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
17	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	19 0 0	6 1 5	......	0 0 10	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 4, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
18	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Braminpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Rahineeparrah and Jynaladee	5	North ...	17 5 2	5 2 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 4, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 5.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 20. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	ditto ...	...	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 21. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Jenaladee and Rohineeparrah.	5	North ...	38 15 0	12 3 10	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 18.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
21	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	23 8 0	7 2 38	Occupied by road	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 19.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Jynaladee and Rohineeparrah.	6	North ...	77 5 11	25 2 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 5, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 6.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Rohineeparah.	6	South ...	70 17 13	23 1 29	Railway bungalow land within this lot excluded from sale.	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
24	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Banssra.	6	North ...	6 8 14	2 0 21	......	......	Commences on 3,310 feet of mile 6, and terminates on 3,710 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By class A land of railway. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
25	ditto ...	ditto ...	6	South ...	14 1 0	4 2 23	Retained by Railway Co.	21 0 31	Commences on 3,535 feet of mile 6, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 6, as per plan. West—By class C land of railway.
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Brahimpore, Mouzahs Banssra and Chukrugoo.	7	South ...	31 10 2	10 1 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 6, as per plan, and terminates on 2,775 feet of mile 7.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 28. West—By end of mile 6, as per plan.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore, Mouzahs Chukrugoo and Pootheea.	7	North ...	20 19 5	6 3 29	......	......	Commences on 1,580 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By class A land of railway.
28	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	South ...	14 0 0	4 2 21	Retained by Railway Co.	4 0 25	Commences on 2,775 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Pootheea.	8	North ...	11 3 12	3 2 32	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 7, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 8.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 31. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 3 12	3 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 32. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Pootheea and Charaikole.	8	North ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 8, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 29.

32	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 30.
33	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzahs Charaikole and Alungee.	9	North ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 8, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 9.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 35. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
34	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 36. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzah Alungee.	9	North ...	8 11 13	2 3 14	Occupied by road ...	0 0 6	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 9, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 33.
36	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto ...	0 0 6 0 0 12	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 34.
37	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Alungee, Oodehbistopore and Khoerd Doorgapore.	10	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 9, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 10.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Baleea.	10	North ...	3 12 0	1 0 31	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 2,575 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway level crossing.
40	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Sherkandee.	10	South ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 3,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By road approach. West—By railway level crossing.
41	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sherkandee.	10	North ...	9 8 10	3 0 19	Occupied by road ...	0 0 18	Commences on 3,240 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 4,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By road under class D. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Sherkandee and Batkamara.	10	North ...	8 5 7	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—Partly by road under class D and partly by zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By Coomercolly station land.
43	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	10 16 0	3 2 11	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By road approach.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
44	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Batkamara.	11	North ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 10, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 11.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
45	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
46	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Duree, Batkamara, and Sooltanpore.	11	North ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 11, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 44.
47	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 45.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sooltanpore.	12	North ...	5 0 9	1 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 11, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 12.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
49	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	5 3 12	1 2 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	12	North ...	8 13 0	2 3 18	......	.....	Commences on 1,275 feet of mile 12, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
51	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	8 10 4	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	North ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 12, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.

54	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	13	North ...	12 10 14	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 12, as per plan, and terminates on 3,175 feet of mile 13.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
55	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	12 16 14	4 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Mysakola.	13	North ...	8 16 13	2 3 28	Occupied by nullah ...	0 1 11	Commences on 3,175 feet of mile 13, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 54.
57	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	8 10 13	2 3 12	ditto ...	0 1 11 0 2 22	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 55.
58	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Mysakola and Nischindabaree.	14	North ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 13, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 14.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 60. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
59	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 61. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Nischintapore and Samaspore.	14	North ...	13 3 2	4 1 16	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 14, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
61	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 13 12	3 2 5	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
62	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jangreabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Samaspore.	15	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 14, as per plan, and terminates on 635 feet of mile 15.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
64	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	North ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	APPROXIMATE AREA OF LOT IN BEEGHA AND IN ACRE.		LAND EXCLUDED FROM SALE FROM EACH LOT.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
65	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Sumaspore.	15	South ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	....	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.
66	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudobeel.	15	North ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 68. West—By nullah.
67	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 69. West—By nullah.
68	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudumjanee.	15	North ...	8 0 8	2 2 35	....	......	Commences on 3,350 feet of mile 15, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 66.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzahs Pudobeel and Pudumjanee.	15	South ...	8 0 8	2 2 25	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 21	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 67.
70	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzahs Pudumjanee and Dhosundu.	16	North ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 15, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 16.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
71	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	... .	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
72	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Dhosundu.	16	North ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 16, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
74	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	16	North ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	....	......	Commences on 3,630 feet of mile 16, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 34	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.

76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Islampore, Mouzah Samalees.	17	North ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 16, as per plan, and terminates on 1,650 feet of mile 17.	North—By zemindary land South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
77	ditto ..	ditto ...	17	South ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
		KALIGUNGA DIVERSION.								
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sakta.	......	......	18 14 2	6 0 30	....	......	....	North—By zemindary land. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	23 0 0	7 2 17	....	......	....	North—By new channel. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	12 4 0	4 0 5	Occupied by channel ...	20 2 4	....	North—By river Gorai. South—By zemindary land. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.

CALCUTTA, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 17th February 1876.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 7th Chait 1283 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

Serial number.	Towzi number.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Names of Proprietors.	Government revenue of entire estate.	Government revenue of the share which will be sold for arrears of revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. K. M. D.	Rs. A. P.
1	130	Manpur pateji, Pergunnah Ander	Azmat Ali, Hodaetullah and others	618 7 4	618 7 4 0 0 0	4 4 9¼
2	240	Eksar, Pergunnah Baul	Rampershad Narain, Harpershad Narain, and others.	812 11 0	355 5 5¾ 0 0 0	28 12 9¼
3	343	Pithowri, Pergunnah Baul ...	Bhopal Sahi, Ram Gholam Pandi, and others	532 8 6¾	221 3 6¼ 0 0 0	18 14 7¾
4	604	Lowa, Pergunnah Baul . .	Nandram Shukul and others	817 1 1¾	722 1 1¾ 0 0 0	4 0 2
5	638	Mirzapur, Pergunnah Baul ..	Ramkuer Welaet Hossein and others ...	1,142 7 5¾	524 3 8¾ 0 0 0	11 3 9
6	1342	Jimrawan Awasti, Pergunnah Barai.	Gungaram Nag, Narain, and others	695 4 3	695 4 3 0 0 0	7 6 4
7	1760	Rowza Moazzampur, Pergunnah Chirand.	Shekh Asadullah, Bibi Rahman, and others..	1,281 1 0¾	1,281 1 0¾ 0 0 0	6 9 11¼
8	1974	Chanderbhanpur, Pergunnah Kusmer.	Rajcoomar Sing, Sudisht Narain, and others	954 8 4	157 9 3 0 0 0	39 5 2
9	2074	Manopur, Pergunnah Kusmer ..	Ditto ditto ...	715 11 9	119 1 7¾ 0 0 0	13 14 4¼
10	2268	Ishrowli, Pergunnah Goah ..	Ditto ditto ...	1,669 6 9	752 4 9 5 0 0	2 11 7
11	2534	Jaitherbhatgain, Pergunnah Goah	Mossamut Jiacha Kuer, Hansrani Kuer, and others.	3,094 1 2¼	1,834 1 1 11 15 0	10 11 6¾
12	2411	Tarniya, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jugulkishore Lal, Lalgi, and others	1,441 1 0¾	217 11 5 10 0 0	8 13 5¼
13	2433	Chhapsudershan, Pergunnah Goah.	Retubaran Sing, Kunja Rai, and others ..	821 5 4	285 3 8 3 0 0	12 11 8¾
14	2459	Dharamraj, Pergunnah Goah ..	Meharban Sing, Ram Sahai Sing, and others	663 7 5	280 1 6 0 0 0	2 4 8¼
15	2403	Rampurjaiti, Pergunnah Goah ...	Jobraj Sing, Bempershad, and others ..	1,815 13 9¾	539 0 2 5 10 3	0 9 2
16	2613	Kerwakatsa, Pergunnah Goah .	Kuldip Narain	3,146 10 8	363 3 7 0 0 0	6 15 11
17	2613	Ditto ditto	Hariher Sing	3,146 10 8	20 0 0 0 0 0	5 0 0
18	2813	Amnourmander, Pergunnah Mokeir.	Jobraj Sing, Jamait Sing and others	12,185 1 3¾	1,918 12 7 2 19 8	68 7 11¾
19	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Salamut Ali, Basharat Ali, and others ...	7,301 11 0¾	601 3 3¾ 0 0 0	20 14 8
20	2816	Ditto ditto ...	Chetru Lal	7,301 11 0¾	2 11 8 0 0 0	0 4 0
21	2984	Yehyapur, Pergunnah Madhul ...	Shew Narain Rai, and Baiju Rai, and others	648 9 6	227 1 10¾ 0 0 0	27 2 2¾

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 28th January 1876. G. E. PORTER, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Dinagepore will be put up to public auction and reserved sale at the office of the Collector of that district on the 25th March 1876 for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of towjee.	Class.	Name of the Mehal and Pergunnah.	Name of Proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Balance due.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
173	First class permanently-settled estates.	Shojnapara and others, pergunnah Dehotta.	Rheeshee Kesh Boral ...	513 15 1¼	212 0 0	The entire estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

DINAGEPORE COLLECTORATE, the 25th February 1876. H. W. GORDON, *Cortd. Depy. Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 23rd March 1876, corresponding with 13th Chyte 1283 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Description of mehal.	Number on the rent roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
[illegible]	117	Gowburpur, Sindwari, &c., pergunnah Kabar.	Deanat Roy, Moonshi Syed Amir Ally, Mossamut Misran, Roop Chund Saho, Kally Dutt, Pran Singh, Sham Lall, self and guardian of Chotoo Singh (his cousin), Baijnath Sing, Ram Nath Singh, *alias* Sita Ram, Bishoon Sahoy Singh, and Isri Pershad Singh.	6,105 12 0	125 4 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 8,029-11, out of which Rs. 125-4 is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.
	1,022	Shera Mahapur, pergunnah Nurhut.	Bodo Naraen Singh, *alias* Beni Singh, Mossamut Anar Kuer, Mossamut Man Kuer, Kashi Pershad Singh, Nund Kishore Pershad Singh, Chutoori Singh, Jeetan Singh, Ramgoolam Singh, Deokeenundan Singh, Kanhya Singh, Kishoon Pershad Singh, and Sheo Pershad Singh.	1,600 0 0	0 5 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 1,063-6, out of which 5 annas is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 19th February 1876. H. G. SHARP, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 8th Chytro 1282 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876:—

Serial number.	Class.	Number of towji.	Names of mehals and pergunnahs.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue. Rs. A. P.	REMARKS.
1	1st Class ...	9	Kismut Pergunnah Kassipore, Pergunnah Kassipore.	Shama Charan Bhutto, Chunder Mooki Dossa, Esan Chunder Roy, Gunesh Lall Roy, Shama Soondry Dossa, Radha Charan Sen, Khetter Nath Banerjee, Nyto Kally Debya, Brojo Raj Banerjee, father and guardian of Shotish Chunder Banerjee, minor.	8,074 3 0	Only four annas nine gundas one kag and one teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 2,250-5-1, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
2	Ditto	100	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Unnoda Proshad Roy, Moha Ranee Surno Moye, Joynarain, Haradhonee Dassya, Shama Soondery Dassya, Shoshodhur Chowdhoory, Ashootosh Bose, Charoo Chunder Bose, Ranee Jamoona Koomaree, Ranee Shoobhuddra Koomaree, mother and guardian of Harindro Sing, minor Kumnee Soondery, guardian of Torunginee alias Loot Money Dassya, Poolin Beharee Sen, Gokool Money Chowdhoorany, Sharodaproshad alias Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdhoory, Shama Churun Bose, Khettro Nath Bundopaddhya, Jogendro Mohinee Debya, Shoshibhoosun Mookhopaddhya, Sorossotee Debya, and Gonesh Lall Roy.	3,551 7 5	Only eighteen gundas six kag one and half teel share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 203-15-8, will be sold, *i.e.*, separate share of Gonesh Lall Roy.
3	Ditto ...	107	Kismut Pergunnah Doyanuggur, Pergunnah Doyanuggur.	Bhoobonessuree Dassya, Sebait of Idol Radhagobind Thakoor, Chowdhoory Hetazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoola, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bibee Ommut Salima, and Bibee Ommuttun Futtehma.	9,590 12 8	Only twelve annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 7,193-1-6, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Chowdhoory Hetazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Hebazuttoolla, Chowdhoory Keramuttoolla, Bebee Ommut Salima, and Bebee Ommuttun Futtehma.
4	Ditto ...	374	Kismut Mouzah Mosoordanga, Pergunnah Woozirabad.	Poolin Beharee Sen, Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.	633 9 7	Eight annas share of mehal, sudder jumma Rs. 316-12-9, will be sold, *i.e.*, share of Rajendro Nath, Mohendro Nath, Ramkristo Roy, and Kaly Nath Roy, Rajendro Nath Roy, grandfather and paternal uncle respectively, and guardians of Jogodishur, Grish Chunder, and Sreesh Chunder Roy, minors.
5	Ditto ...	393	Hooda Rajdhurpore, Pergunnah Shahajadpore.	Bolaram Chunder Doss	2,983 14 1	Entire mehal will be sold.
6	Ditto ...	2779	Turruf Kanyepara, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Ram Lall Ghose	1,349 9 5	Ditto.
7	Ditto ...	2785	Turruf Hazeegunge, Pergunnah Asudnuggur.	Norendro Narain Roy	656 6 0	Ditto.

F. MCLAUGHLIN, *Cord. Dy. Collector, for Collector.*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 3rd February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 433.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7⅓ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11⅓ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1⅓ and police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1 0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1 0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mozufferpore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 20th March 1876, corresponding with 10th Chyte 1283 Fusly, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Serial No.	Number on rent-roll.	Name of estates and pergunnah.	Name of recorded proprietors.	Sudder jumma of entire estate.	Sudder jumma of the estate to be sold.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	155	Sandhadamur, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Saheb Sahee and others ..	1,567 9 3	17 12 4	2 7 4
2	...	Aswaree bunjurea, pergunnah Bissarah .	Ditto ...	1,567 9 3	25 1 0	2 13 3
3	821	Makoondpur Singhara, pergunnah Bissarah	Rampersad Singh, &c. ..	1,974 1 9	433 4 11	7 1 7
4	1106	Sewdaspur, pergunnah Gudh Chaond ...	Radhamohun Sahai and others	1,044 3 1	34 11 6	8 10 6
5	1106	Busuntdeo Morwa, pergunnah Gudh Chaond.	Sundur Sahai ...	1,044 3 1	28 1 6	7 0 4
6	1213	Chak Naraen, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Gunga Persad ...	511 4 7	05 1 6	23 12 0
7	1228	Shahpur Kowatpur, pergunnah Hajeepur	Kour Singh, &c. ...	500 10 8	500 10 8	29 10 3
8	1235	Kurmupur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Manori Singh, &c. ...	585 3 9	585 3 9	51 5 0
9	1242	Gobindpur, pergunnah Hajeepur ...	Ajeet Narain Singh and others	1,293 9 0	517 6 3	80 6 5
10	1660	Buchowlee, pergunna Kusmah ...	Mungunram Singh ...	845 4 8	24 6 3	10 11 5
11	1692	Talooqa Saree, pergunnah Kusmah	Ramnarain Singh ...	1,382 10 4	26 7 0	3 2 8
12	1824	Talooqa Narawan, pergunnah Merma Koord	Phoolwant Singh ...	1,729 9 6	88 0 4	8 6 4
13	1824	Ditto ditto ...	Shewdayal Singh, &c. ..	1,729 9 6	1,409 13 7	30 15 5
14	2101	Churoon, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Punchani Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	38 7 11	8 8 0
15	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Futuh Narain Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	42 3 3	3 8 0
16	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Mussamut Doo areo Koour, mother and guardian of Jungbahadur and Heeralall.	1,413 9 1	16 6 6	2 14 0
17	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Jago Koour ..	1,413 9 1	22 9 0	3 0 0
18	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Ganda Koour ..	1,413 9 1	30 13 0	4 15 0
19	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Bustee Sahee, &c. ...	1,413 9 1	45 3 8	6 3 0
20	2101	Ditto ditto ...	Gudar Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	41 12 8	5 7 0
21	2101	Misrowlia Jugdis, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Shew Sahai Sahee ...	1,413 9 1	28 2 3	7 1 0
22	2101	Talgurubua, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	23 11 9	5 3 0
23	2101	Chuk Mahmood, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Ditto ...	1,413 9 1	35 2 3	8 12 0
24	2126	Manikagazee, pergunnah Bissarah ...	Nukchaid Rai, &c. ..	829 14 9	24 2 9	2 1 0
25	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Lakho Koour, &c. ...	829 14 9	28 1 5	5 4 0
26	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Singh, &c. ...	829 24 9	24 3 3	1 9 0
27	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Narain Sahai ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	6 5 0
28	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Bahari Rai ...	829 14 9	12 1 7	1 0 0
29	2126	Ditto ditto ...	Munrukhun Singh ...	829 14 9	24 3 3	4 2 0
30	2126	Sumaha, pergunnah Bissarrah ...	Ramjeon Misor ...	829 14 9	54 12 9	2 6 0
31	2324	Burmhowl, pergunnah Nanpur ...	Nund Lall ...	921 2 10	190 15 11	23 14 0
32	2680	Chintamonpur, pergunnah Rattee ..	Doorgheja Singh ...	763 5 7	572 7 2	11 0 5
33	2952	Boaria appertaining to Bhagwanpur Keola, pergunnah Surressa.	Mussamut Soonowla Koour ...	1,306 12 6	27 8 0	1 12 0
34	3446	Talooqa Gowra, pergunnah Kirautt ...	Ram Monohur Lall ...	1,048 5 9	524 2 10	11 12 7
35	5670	Bungaon, pergunnah Nanpur ...	Apooch Singh ...	3,060 8 0	41 0 6	4 9 0

MOZUFFERPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. T. DALTON, *Contd. Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATES.
For arrears of revenue.

No. 6.—Pergunnah Magoora, &c., kismut Roynuger, &c.; recorded proprietors Seetaram Roy and others; sudder jumma Rs. 7,158-14-3¾.

No. 567.—Kismut pergunnah Anorpore, kismut Atghura, &c.; recorded proprietor Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry; sudder jumma of the entire estate, including police, is Rs. 2,106-14-0. The eight-anna share of Ram Chunder Paul Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,053-7-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 374-6-9. Separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 of the remaining 8 annas share have been opened.

No. 2013.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Chundeeguree; recorded proprietors Banee Kant Sing and others; sudder jumma Rs. 657-8-7.

No. 2049.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Katcheeara; recorded proprietor Roddropershad Mookerjee; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 4,340-10-0. Excluding the part of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Roddropershad Mookerjee, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 2,170-5-0, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 337-8-8½.

No. 2296.—Pergunnah Okhra, estate Dehee Daryapore; recorded proprietors Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, including police of the entire estate, is Rs. 6,541-11-7. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the 8 annas share of Sham Chunder Paul Chowdry, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 3,270-13-9½, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 680-2-6½.

No. 2369.—Pergunnah Dantia, kismut Dantia, &c.; recorded proprietors Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 47,322-5-6¼. Excluding the portion of which separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened, the share 7 annas 2 gundas 3 cowries (1-2-7-10) of Joy Gopal Pal Chowdry and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 21,141-8-6¾, will be sold for arrears of revenue, Rs. 211-10-8.

24-PERGUNNAHS COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. R. W. WILSON, *Officiating Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Rajshahye will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 17th March 1876, corresponding with 5th Chaitra 1282 B. E., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th January 1876.

No. of Towjee	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrear due.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
333	Kismat Chinasoe, pergunnah Chinasoe.	Ramchundra Acharjee, Hara Sundari Debya Choudhurani, Daksina Sundari Debya, Bisveswara Sanyal, Sambhoo Chundra Lahiri, Ishan Chundra Acharjee Choudhuri.	1,310 15 0	1 3 0	

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, the 18th February 1876. W. M. CLAY, *Contd. Deputy Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Bengali 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballai, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Gangaunarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	393	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Meeah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 6
965	544	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1468	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Missri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srinibas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Kousulliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Soonadei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 3 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Ranglata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 2 11
2623	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Bangshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patnaik, Soodarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myto, Srimatia Prasannomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakrista Bera and Santoseram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathoharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamala Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagaboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 3 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 3 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. H. L. HARRISON, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310—Fifteen cowries hissa of mouzah Chapitalla in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12-0, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 6-13-1. The recorded proprietor of the 15 cowries hissa is Gour Chandra Soot, and jumma of it is Rs. 19-13-7, Road fund Rs. 0-3-2.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for the 15 cowries hissa alluded to above, and also of the other shares of the mehal. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated in different shares; of this, 15 cowries hissa has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876.

NOTICE if hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongenee Dabee, and Tareenee Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagoro Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabee and Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 20th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 470.—Mehal Muhurja, pergunnah Behreah; sudder jumma Rs. 522-10-8; recorded proprietors Dewan Ramjeawan Sing and Baboo Ram Koomar Sing. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 194-3-2.

Class II.—Temporarily-settled Estate.

No. 723.—Mehal Bunarpore, pergunnah Chausa; sudder jumma Rs. 2,896-0-0; recorded proprietors Lala Thakoor Pershad, Behary Tewari, Busunt Tewari, and others. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 82-3-0.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 26th January 1876. C. H. VOWELL, *for Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11 ; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye ; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,641-2-8 ; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3 ; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye ; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya ; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhery, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Prannath Mitter, Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shita Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nundå Mookerjee, Nobo Kisari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876. A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, 24th March 1876, corresponding with 12th Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of toujee.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6	Dehi Jotepur, pergunnah Ishapshahye	Sri Nath Bhaduri, in ijmali with Govind Nath and Bykunto Nath Sanyal, himself and guardian of Mohima Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Sri Kanto, Gooroo Churn, and Dwarka Nath, himself and as guardian of Shosedhur, Dharani Dhur Sanyal, minor, and Mookund Nath Sanyal, Tripura Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Bhoobun Mohun, Brojo Laul, Behari Laul, and Omesh Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Shama Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Prossuno Kumar Sanyal, minor, and Denandra Nath Prossuno Kumar Sanyal.	2,720 4 10 Dák tax. 33 1 1 2,753 5 11	696 9 11	In this mehal a separate account for Rs. 510-1, and police tax, Rs. 6-3-2, has been opened under Act XI of 1859, section 10, on behalf of Denendranath Sanyal, and a separate account for Rs. 255-0-9, police tax, Rs. 3-1-7, on behalf of Prossunno Coomar Sanyal. The remaining ijmali shares of Sri Nath Bhaduri and others, paying revenue of Rs. 1,955-3-1, police tax, Rs. 23-12-4, will be first put up to sale for the arrears, amounting to Rs. 696-9-11.
1774	Kismut Upulshur, pergunnah Katarmul.	Ram Kishen, Doorga Das, Chunder Kant Sirma Chowdhuri, himself and as manager of the property left by Huro Kant Chowdhuri, deceased, Kalika Prosad Bhoumic, deceased, present possessor, Shib Prosad Bhoumic, Chundra Moni Devya, Rudra Kant Bhoumic, Kally Churn Bhoumic, minor, Shiva Sundari Devya, mother of Kally Kumar Moitro, Chunder Nath Bishi, Kally Nath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Brahmo Moyi Devya, Poorna Moyi Chowdhurani, Guro Churn, Dwarka Nath, Mothura Nath, and Janoki Nath Newgy, Haro Kant Bhoumic, deceased, present possessors, Bijya, Bhogobutty Kishen Moni, Surja Moni Devya, Grish Chunder, Joy Nath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devya, Kally Kishen, Anand Kally Bhoumic, Kassy Nath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Broma Moe, Shiva Sundari Devya.	534 7 0	2 6	In this mehal a separate account for 1 anna 1 gundah 1 kowri, with revenue of Rs. 35-8-0, has been opened on behalf of Ram Kishen, Durga Das, Hura Kant Sirma, himself and as manager of the property left by Haro Kant Sirma, deceased, under Act XI of 1859. A separate account for Rs. 104-14-0 was opened on behalf of Shir Prosaud Bhoumic, Chunder Moni Devi, Rudrakant Bhoumic, and Kallychurn Bhoumic, minor, Shiv Sundari Debya, mother of Kally Coomar Moitra, Chundernath Bishi, Kallynath Newgy, Koylash Chundor Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chundermoni and Brohma Moye Devya, present possessors of the shares of Kallika Prosaud Bhoumic, deceased. A separate account for 4 annas share, with a revenue of Rs. 133-10, has been opened on behalf of Poorna Moyi. A separate account for two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Bejoya Bhogobutti, Kishenmoni Sujatmoni Devi, present possessors, Haro Kanto Bhoumic, deceased's estate. A separate account of two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Gooroo Churn, Dwarkanath, Mothooranath and Janokeenath Newgi, and of five annas, out of 2 annas share, paying revenue of Rs. 45-15-0. A separate account was opened on behalf of Grish Chunder, Joynath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devi, Kally Kishen, Ananda Kally Bhoumic, Kallynath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Bromohmoyi Devi, and for 5 annas revenue, Rs. 20-14-0. A separate account on behalf of Shiva Sundari Devi. Two annas share of Hara Kant Bhoumic, present possessors, Bejoya Bhogobutty, Kishen Moni, Surja Moni, paying a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, will be first sold for Government dues, Rs. 2-8-6.
1783	Kismut Guakharrah and others, pergunnah Sonabazoo.	Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, Shumbhoo Nath Saha, Govind Nath Saha, himself and as guardian of Prosunno Nath Saha, Gunga Moyi, Radha Sundari Dasi, Lucki Kant, Bhobani Kant, Iswar Chunder Tulapatro, Indro Money Davi, Shumbhoo Nath, Bishwa Nath talookdar, Kishen Sundar, Jadub Chunder talookdar, Gouri Prosad talookdar, Ram Sundari Devi, wife of Govind Chundra Lahori, Ram Kisore talookdar, Doorga Das Chowdhuri, Nil Govind, Grish Chunder talookdar, Monmoyi Devi, mother of Saroda Prosad Lahori, Joggo Mohun Kunja Mohun talookdar.	1,871 3 0	32 5 8	In this mehal separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, for Rs. 213-7, on behalf of Kasi Chunder and Gopal Krishna Moitra; for Rs. 70-4 on behalf of Kasi Chunder; for Rs. 15 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 43-14 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha, for Rs. 79-0 on behalf of Govind Nath Saha, for self and as guardian of Prosunno Nath Saha; for Rs. 20-8 with Gunga Moye, Radha Sundari Dasis; for Rs. 14-6 with Kasi Chunder Moitro; for Rs. 10-14 with Lucki Kant, Bhowani Kant, and Iswar Chunder Tolapatro. The remaining ijmali share of Indro Money Devi and others, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,403-5, and shares of Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, paying a revenue of Rs. 213-7, will be sold for arrears of revenue of Rs. 19-7-2 and Rs. 12-14-6 respectively.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 26th February 1876. KASI KINKER SEN, *for Officiating Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 21st day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Permanently settled Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue.

No. 310.—Five pie hissa of mouzah Chapitallah in the 10 annas 13 gundas 1 cowrie 1 krant hissa of pergunnah Baradakhat, Government revenue Rs. 1,693-12, Road Fund Rs. 17, is to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 45-8-3. The recorded proprietor of the abovementioned 5 pie hissa which will be put up to sale is Koonja Mohun Potdar, and jumma of it is Rs. 132-5-2, and Road Fund Rs. 1-5-3.

It should be noted that in accordance with Section 10, Act XI of 1859, a separate account has been opened for a part of this estate, leaving a remainder, *i.e.*, 4 as. 16 gds. 1c. share; of this latter share 5 pie hissa has fallen in arrears. According to Act XIX of 1814, the entire mehal has been separated into different shares; of this, 5 pie has fallen in arrears. The proceedings of this partition were reported to the Commissioner, who has accorded his sanction to the partition. Purwanahs have been issued in order to give possession to the parties into their respective shares, but this work has not yet been completed.

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 12th February 1876. A. MANSON, *Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 9	296 Bars Angle Iron, B D S or no mark ...	Order ...	Ship Ardgowan.
,, 9	2 Cases, 610 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	S. S. Merkara.
,, 9	5 Cases, G C K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, H A C, with S below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	6 Packages, A. M. & Co. or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	3 Bars Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Bar Angle Iron, no mark	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 9	7 Packages, no mark, or State Railway... ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9	12 Cases, J in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	123 Packages, J. W. S. & Co....	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, J J C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Cask, 675 in a diamond, J O N outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, 675 in a diamond, J. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, L M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Cases, M in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Cases, 23 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Candle, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	5 Candles, 388 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	50 Candles, S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	8 Bales, S in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 9	23 Cases, Smyth & Co., Benares	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 9	2 Cases, S in a diamond, B below	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Sample Parcel, D B in a diamond or Duncan Bros. & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 9	1 Case, S in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 10	55 Cases, C. R. & Co. in a heart	Ditto ...	Ship Neva.
,, 10	2 Casks, 40 in a diamond, S D & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 10	2 Casks, no mark or G C M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Case, B B in a block	Ditto ...	S. S. Mira.
,, 11	3 Cases, 311 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	3 Cases, C S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	3 Cases, 311 in a diamond, C C C outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Case, J. Dundas	Care of G. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Case, D A	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 11	2 Cases, F R, with C below in a diamond, W C S K outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Cask, G C R in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	4 Cases, H. M. H. & Co. in a block	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	104 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	35 Bars Square Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	52 Bars Round Iron	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Case, J G G	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	6 Cases, J C with G below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	6 Casks, L. & Co. in a diamond, L H top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	2 Cases, M A C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Sample Parcel, Andrew Yule & Co.	Addressed ...	S. S. Mira.
,, 11	1 Sample Parcel, Benarasceedas Dyashunkur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Sample Parcel, Sungumlall Shugopal... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	1 Sample Parcel, Pooranchand Permasreedas ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 11	12 Plates, J C, with G below in a diamond ...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 6	20 Pieces Flat Iron, no mark...	Ditto ...	Queen Anne.
,, 6	1 Bundle Hoop Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	2 Casks, A R B, with N W below	Ditto ...	City of Carthage.
,, 7	2 B., A M in a diamond, M P W below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Case, G S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Case, H M G with C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	2 Case, H. M. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	2 Bundles Hoop Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Bundle Nailrod Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	2 Bars Round Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	2 Cases, Mrs. Lister	Addressed ...	Ditto.
,, 7	5 Cases, M C L N in a diamond, W C S K outside...	Order ...	Ditto.
,, 7	3 Casks, N H with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Case, R M G in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	7 Cases, S K C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	5 Bales, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
,, 7	1 Sample Parcel, Lyall Rennie & Co.	Addressed ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 7	1 Sample Parcel, Bell	Order ...	City of Carthage.
„ 7	1 Sample Parcel, Manickchand Luchmeenarain ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 6	105 Bars Flat Iron, no mark or J S	Order ...	City of Mecca.
„ 6	58 Fire Bars, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Pieces Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	3 Cases, H. M. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	151 Bars Flat Iron, no mark or J S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	26 Packages, A M with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	S. S. Teviot.
„ 6	2 Cases, A R C with C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	51 Cases, A. K. & Co. in a triangle, C & B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	4 Cases, 206 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	72 Packages, B C D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Case, B. & Co. or no mark...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Cases, J. Buckingham, Esq.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Cask, 274 in a diamond, C & Co. top	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 6	16 Cases, D in a diamond, S. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Cases, D A W...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	4 Casks, G W with 946 below in a diamond, B B & Co. below, Moulmein, British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	6 Packages, G C M in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	3 Packages, G D K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	3 Packages, G D K in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Case, G C K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Cask, G M, with C below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	3 Cases, H A with C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	22 Cases, H. J. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	37 Bars Square Iron, no mark, A. M. & Co. or mixed	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	42 Bars Round Iron, no mark, or A. M. & Co, or mixed	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto. Ditto.
„ 6	37 Bars Flat Iron, no mark or A. M. & Co., or mixed	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	15 Bundles Round Iron, no mark, or A. M. & Co., or mixed	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	7 Bundles Flat Iron, no mark or A. M. & Co., or mixed	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	4 Packages, J M S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Keg, J C M or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	95 Cases, K N with P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Casks, M M in a diamond, B T C L outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Cases, the Murree Club	Addressed ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Cask, no mark...	Order ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Case, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	A quantity of chairs and castings	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Bag, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	1 Cask, no mark or W. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	3 Packages, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	5 Casks, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	2 Bags, S M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	41 Cases, W. L. A. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	10 Cases, A M with & Co. below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 6	46 Bundles Iron Works, M G in a diamond or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	3 Plates Iron, S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	4 Plates Iron, no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	2 Cases, S in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	3 Packages, S in a diamond or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 7	1 Case, N. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 13th March 1876. (641—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic for the week ending 9th March 1876.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 9th March 1876	405 14 8	374 3 3	455 7 6	399 10 0	1,635 3 0	
For 9 weeks ending 2nd March 1876	3,799 15 9	3,448 3 6	4,349 3 9	3,667 8 9	15,264 15 9	
Total ..	4,205 14 0	3,822 6 9	4,804 11 3	4,067 2 9	16,900 2 9	

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1876. (640—1)

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	A.	P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		19,02,605	13	1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...Rs. 1,24,98,527 14 4	3,34,32,438	13	8
General Treasury Balance at Branches	... „ 2,09,33,910 15 4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...		2,14,71,783	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.		5,76,558	7	9
Sundries		5,93,705	5	11
Total ...		7,99,77,091	12	5

ASSETS.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities		1,66,64,672	1	0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches		66,97,103	14	4
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...		40,46,364	8	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		1,89,35,643	6	4
Dead Stock		10,59,986	12	6
Stamps		12,342	7	0
Balances with other banks		6,35,435	0	2
Sundries		1,58,281	6	0
Bullion		25,230	8	7
		4,82,35,150	0	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,15,54,088 8 3	3,17,41,941	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...	„ 2,01,87,853 8 11			
Total ...		7,99,77,091	12	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th March 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*
(636—1)

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
367	L 67—19899	50	Radhagobindo Roy.
368	L 62—04794	10	Govendra Chundra Ghose.
	L 42—13299	10	
	L 59—77333	10	
370	L 69—33433	100	Shosibhoosen Sircar.
371	L 65—98804	20	Wooma Churn Chatterjee.
372	L 60—25851	10	M. Wilcox.
373	L 61—00870	10	Sreeputty Sen.
374	L 77—79271	20	Behary Lal Audy.
	L 58—16447	10	
375	L 46—69819	20	The Chief Accountant Eastern Bengal Railway. Sealdah.
376	L 68—35164	100	Dindoyal Pramanick.
377	L 51—00670	100	Russick Lal Mullick.
378	L 70—11792	1,000	Hurro Mohun Dass and Kristo Lal Dass.
	L 69—63716	100	
	„ —63717	100	
	„ —63718	100	
	„ —63719	100	
	„ —63720	100	
	„ —27947	100	
	„ —33017	100	
	„ —54414	100	
379	L 66—97906	50	Mrs. Michael.
380	L 69—34287	100	Abdool Kurreem.
381	L 69—13370	100	Shaik Hyder Ali.
	„ —21388	100	
385	L 72—25455	10	Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	„ —25456	10	
386	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
387	A 98—44567	10	Prosono Kumar Koondo.
388	L 67—39882	50	Raj Kumar Poddar.
	„ —54257	50	
389	L 68—72608	100	Rojobally Mistry.
390	L 67—25434	50	Messrs. Ghose and Bose.
391	L 69—59440	100	Pittambor Nundee.
393	L 70—12287	1,000	Joggessur Poddar.
394	L 67—48203	50	Shaik Mehir Alli.
395	L 78—32176	20	Jonal Alli.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
498	A 96—79165	10	Ganga Nath Moulick.
499	L 63—73368	20	Koylas Chunder Mookerjee.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
500	L 64—54464	20	Dwarka Nath Ganguly.
	L 59—06606	10	
	L 20—45865	5	
501	L 11—43895	5	Rakhal Raj Roy.
	L 16—91165	5	
502	L 15—68076	5	Jogendra Nath Bose.
503	L 66—64645	50	Modoo Sooden Ghose.
504	A 73—45676	20	J. Wetherill.
505	L 69—21074	100	Kristo Lal Dass.
	„ —45867	100	
	„ —31517	100	
	L 68—19280	100	
506	L 60—54261	10	Lt. W. Thring, B. A.
	„ —54262	10	
507	L 46—98874	20	Kally Kishore Banerjee.
508	L 16—33111	5	Lt. E. H. Bingham.
	„ —33112	5	
	„ —33113	5	
	„ —33114	5	
	„ —33115	5	
	„ —33116	5	
509	L 14—07046	20	Jodu Nath Bose.
510	L 23—47973	5	Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Kissory Mohun Roy.
	„ —68588	20	
	„ —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	„ —02547	5	
	„ —02548	5	
	„ —02553	5	
	„ —02550	5	
	„ —02551	5	
	„ —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor.
514	L 68—97384	100	D. Steel.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lal Tateer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
518	L 22—84895	5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626	10	
519	L 23—04998	5	D. McGrath.
520	L 32—06149	10	Moti Lal Senha.
521	L 64—07444	20	Modhoo Sooden Dutt.
523	A 22—13330	10	Hurro Kant Chuckerbutty.
	L 5—46700	10	
524	L 11—32688	5	Sahib Mirza.
525	L 23—19899	5	Kader Nath Chatterjee.
	L 20—11518	5	
526	L 57—68855	10	Hossain Bukhsh.
527	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
528	L 35—85091	10	G. M. Currie., C.S.
	L 16—70775	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
529	L 69—12183	100	W. E. Glascott.
	,, —19076	100	
	,, —23964	100	
530	L 35—84984	10	Dwarka Nath Pundit.
	L 11—25803	5	
531	L 23—80612	5	Eshan Chunder Chatterjee.
532	L 69—30803	100	W. Bacon.
533	L 77—81129	20	Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
	,, —04021	20	
	L 62—43184	10	
534	L 47—11804	20	Kassee Nath Chund.
535	L 67—11152	50	Mohesh Chunder Bhowmack.
234	L 64—47792 ,, —47793	20	Nundo Lal Kur.
235	L 62—02287 ,, —02286	10	Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
236	L 22—75558 ,, —75559	5	Kallykissore Mookerjee.
237	L 23—17604 ,, —17640	5	Troylucko Nath Paul.
238	A 81—46910 ,, —46904	20	Pearybullub Burman.
239	L 57—36829 ;, —36826	10	Amir Ali.
240	L 40—89202 ,, —89206	10	Nundogopaul Ghose.
241	A 67—92526 A 68—52399	10	Koonjo Lal Pyne.
242	L 11—62789 ,, —62790	5	Beressur Dey.
243	L 21—42735 ,, —42736	5	Jogindro Chunder Tarufdar.
244	L 59—38902 ,, —38901	10	Haran Chunder Dutt.
	L 3—72429 L 5—34826	10	
245	L 77—54806 ,, —54805	20	T. Devoria.

R. E. HAMILTON, *Offg Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 14th March* 1876.

Notice.

THE Zemindary Dâk Tax of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the year 1876, is fixed at the rate of (0-7-1,) seven annas and one pie, per cent. Tax for the first half-year should be paid into the Treasury on or before the 1st June, and that for the second half-year on or before the 16th December 1876.

R. H. WILSON, *Offg. Magistrate.*

Notice

IS hereby given that the post of Canoongoe of this district has fallen vacant. The salary attached to the post is Rs. 25 per month. Preference will be given to the candidates who have passed the Native Civil Service examination. Applications, with copies of testimonials of past services, will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th April next.

L. B. B. KING, *Offg. Collector.*
MALDAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 24th February 1876.

WANTED by the Rungpore Road-Cess Committee a District Engineer. Salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next, and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Chairman, Rungpore Road-Cess Committee.
RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY, the 26th February 1876.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT Estimator for the Durbhunga Raj works in this office, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March 1876. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of any of the Engineering Colleges, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government. Applications, with certified copies of testimonials, to be sent to Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, at Dinapore.

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, N. W. Circle.

MR. HENRY TURING MACKENZIE is hereby authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

The 1st March 1876. (620—3) GRAHAM & Co.

THE interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of Messrs. Dykes and Company ceased as from the 31st of January 1876.

WILLIAM IRONSIDE.
The 11th March 1876. (637—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late Michel Kain, who was killed while riding in a steeple-chase at Barrackpore on the 1st instant, are in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same. Creditors of and debtors to the estate are requested to apply to this Court within one month.

A. T. MACLEAN, *District Judge.*
ZILLAH 24-PERGUNNAHS, JUDGE'S COURT,
The 22nd February 1876. (607—3)

The Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March, at noon, to consider the Managing Agents' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co., *Managing Agents.*
CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1876. (644—3)

Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., to confirm the resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th March 1876.

WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND Co., *Secretaries.*
The 4th March 1876. (625—2)

Tukvar Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Garstin's Place, on Saturday, the 25th March 1876, at 2 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of the Company are closed until the 25th March 1876.

By order of the Directors.
R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*
CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1876. (646—2)

Majagram Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that a Final Dividend of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital has been declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, and will be payable at once at the office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, making a total dividend of 10 per cent. from the profits of the season 1875.

Transfer register of shares will be closed from this day to 20th March 1876.

Notice is also hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on Monday, the 20th March, at 1 o'clock P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividends in sterling in London.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND Co., *Secretaries.*
CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (635—2)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

WE hereby beg to give notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, at 1-30 P.M., to consider the expediency of paying future dividend in sterling in London.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR AND CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 6th March 1876. (634—2)

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*

CALCUTTA, 6th March 1875. (627—3)

The Borsillah Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 30th March 1876, at noon, to consider the Managing Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO.,
Managing Directors and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (643—3)

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, at noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of March 1876.

The Share Transfer Book of the Company is closed from this date, until the 22nd instant.

By order of the Directors,
G. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 11th March 1876. (638—2)

Chandypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Saturday, the 25th day of March 1876, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

(639—3) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO., *Secretaries.*

Kalacherra Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of March 1876, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

(642—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO., *Secretaries.*

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Twenty-fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March current, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, declare a further Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 29th March to 12th April 1876.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (648—3)

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 15th current, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December last and declaring a final dividend.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(630—2) *Managing Agents.*

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE under-noted Government Promissory Notes, of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, 3 (marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843, for Rs. 2,000.
* No. 036844, „ „ 500.
* No. 042725, „ „ 500.
No. 031866, „ „ 1,000.
No. 031867, „ „ 1,000.

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta,
(623—3) *No. 1, Bankshall Street.*

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday, as usual.

ESTASES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per rupee.
Dunber, C. A. Mrs., late of Jullunder, in the Punjab, a widow	1st Dividend	At 11 as. 5¼ pie.
Doorgapersaud Mookerjee, late a Hindoo, inhabitant of No. 3, Manicktollah Street, in Ram Bagawn, in the Town of Calcutta	1st Dividend	At 2 annas 8¼ pie.
*Tucker, F. L. Quarter-Master, late of the 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	Claims ...	In full.

N.B.—The surplus of the estates marked * is carried over to the account for the persons interested, and no other claims against the estates can be admitted.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the Registry Certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

F. S. COLLIS,
Offg. Administrator-General.

HIGH COURT, CALCUTTA, the 14th Mar. 1876. (647—1)

Calcutta Municipality.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 22nd March 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the following purposes:—

1. The Chairman to report measures adopted by the Special Committee for taking a census.

2. The Chairman to report measures adopted by the Special Committee appointed to act on behalf of the Justices, for memorialising the Government of Bengal against certain provisions of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta.

3. The Chairman to submit report by Health Officer on outbreak of cholera in Goa Bagan.

4. The Chairman to submit letter from Agents, Baranagore Jute Factory, enquiring rate at which the Justices will sell one mile of Tramway rails.

5. The Chairman to submit application by Mr. Fenwick, Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Water Works, for seven months' privilege leave.

6. The Chairman to submit application by Mr. Wright, Inspector of Nuisances, for leave of absence for twelve months on Medical Certificate.

7. The Chairman to submit letter from Honorary Secretary, Outram Testimonial Fund, forwarding an extract from the Proceedings of the Committee, suggesting the widening of the south-west corner of Park Street by the Municipality.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
(645—1) *Secretary to the Justices.*

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 603 of 1874, (wherein Woozeerunnessa Bibee, of No. 141, Musjeedbarry Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, sister and heiress of Koomeruddeen Mohamed, deceased, is plaintiff, and Azeemunnessa Bibee, also of No. 141, Musjeedbaree Street, Durjeeparah, in the Town of Calcutta, and Shazedunnessa Bibee of Burdwan, in the district of Burdwan, widow and heiress of the said Koomooruddeen Mohamed, deceased, are defendants,) the creditors of Sudderuddeen Mohamed, Banoo Bibee, and Komurruddeen Mohamed respectively, late of Musjeedbarree Street, Durjeeparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, who died respectively in the years 1837, 1873, and 1874, are, on or before Saturday, the 15th of April 1876, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the High Court (Original Jurisdiction) on Saturday, the 29th day of April 1876, at eleven of the clock, in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

POORNOO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE, *Defendant's Attorney.*

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 22nd February 1876. (610—3)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 706 of 1873, (wherein Brojonauth Pyne, of No. 35, Chunam Gully, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Sremutty Kadumbinee Dossee and others are the defendants,) and dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Nittanund Mullick, late of Bhobany Churn Dutt's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or of his estate, are, on or before the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Justice Pontifex, in the Court House, on Saturday, the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the day and time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Carruthers, Attorney for the infant defendant, Boly Chand Mullick.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (611—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of SHAIK MAHOMED GOUSE, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JOHN CALVERT, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SAMUEL WILLIAM BOWEN, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of February last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 7th day of March 1876.

In the matter of DAVID HOY SOLOMON, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

In the matter of LEWIS CLARENCE RAMEY, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of KADERNATH PAL, RAJENDER CHUNDER PAL, and BHEEMCHUNDER PAL, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 9th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of EUDORA ANNE PORTUGAL, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court,

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of EUDORA ANNE PORTUGAL, widow of the late John Portugal, of No. 4, Dacre's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who carried on business as a boarding-house-keeper, and is at present doing nothing, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of TROYLUKHONAUTH ROY, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of December last, it was, on the application of Mr. Stokoe, ordered that the said Insolvent do stand committed to the custody of the Sheriff of the town of Calcutta and the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, for a period of four months, to be computed from the date of this order; and that the personal discharge of the said Insolvent do stand adjourned until the first Court day after the expiration of such imprisonment, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to obtain his personal discharge; and this Court doth hereby grant the said Insolvent protection from arrest to take effect from the date of his discharge from such imprisonment until the Court day lastly hereinbefore mentioned.

Vertannes and Doss, *Attorneys*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th day of March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th March 1876.

Anthony, M.
Arten.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blair, Col. R.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Boral and Co.
Bowie, W.
Brojonath Dey.
Brown, B. T.
Brown, F.
Brookes, H.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Corke, T. W.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
Dakin, Mrs.
David, Jack.
Dennison, J. J.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
"E. F. W.
Eastwick, E. B.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Forbes, Major J. G.
Gordon, F. A.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, R. E.
Hall, Mrs. H. De J.
Hanna, John.
Harcourt, J. H.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Hoff, Mrs. G. M.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hurro, Lall Doss.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Johns, Miss.
Jones, A. G.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Lawarie, Miss Alice.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mack-Mason, Cap. G. G.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Manick Lall Dey.
Martin, C. A.
McCulloch, Mr.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nolting, J. E.
Nujeeb. Khan Messrs. & Co.
O'Kane, Miss.
Ozzard, H. H.
Pambuttynath Chowdry.
Pappe, W.
Playfair, Captain.
Playfair, Captain.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Porter, Atroch.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Slack, G. W.
Sladen, Capt. W. D.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Turnage, G.
Wolsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Whitecombe, T. S.
White, E. O.
Wilkinson, James.
Young, Capt. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Bartlett, Miss A.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Buckley, Herbert.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Evans, Miss.
Figdar, Signund.
Gador, (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Hamilton, Vincent.
Henty, G. A.
Humes, Thomas.
Irvin, R.
Lange, Charles.
Leonard, C.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Merdon, W. J.
Mitchell, Daniell.
Mourity, J. J.
Peacock, Dr. H. G.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Presso, Monsieur Jules.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Savage, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Snow, J. T.
The Duke of Rutland.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Walfard, Arthur.
Warner, J. H. B.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl, MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ...	7 P.M.	15th Mar.	*Patna.*
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c., for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed) ...	7 "	18th "	From Bombay.
Straits and Hong-Kong ...	7 "	18th "	*Hindustan* and *Argyll.*
Rangoon and Moulmein ...	7 "	19th "	*Abyssinia.*
Akyab ...	7 "	19th "	*Busheer.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 "	21st "	From Bombay.
Port Blair and Camarta ...	7 "	21st "	*Scotia.*
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 "	22nd "	*Poonah.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 17th instant, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Reunion, can be forwarded.

2. Book-post and pattern-packets must be posted on the 16th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

W. ALPINE, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876.

Rules for Passenger Service from Siligori to Panchkita.

A CARRIAGE will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkita. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for Dâks should be made as usual to the Post-Master of Purnia.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up-journey viz. from Siligori to Panchkita. There will be no horse Dâk from Panchkita to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizazapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M. } (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery	8 A.M.
2nd ditto	12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto	4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery ... ... at	8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at	12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhauguruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 10th March 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	3	6
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	3	0
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	6
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles*	2	1
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	Closed	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	3	0

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 13th March 1876, above zero, 10½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 13th March 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE first Part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set.

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
" Madras Series ...	" 8	" 9
" Bombay Series...	" 8	" 9
" Allahabad Series	" 8	" 9
Complete set	45	" 50

The Price of each part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

	Rs.	A.
For a part of the Calcutta Series ...	3	8
" " Madras Series ...	1	0
" " Bombay Series ...	1	0
" " Allahabad Series ...	1	0
Complete set	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta;
„ Thacker, Vining and Co.,
„ Higginbotham and Co., Madras;
The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay;
The Government Book Depôt, Allahabad.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for Sale

AT THE

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	A.
Rig Veda Sanhita. 4 fasci.	2	8
Uttra Naishadha. 12 fasci.	7	8
Chitanyá Chandrodaya Nataka. 3 fasci. ...	1	14
Markandeya Purana. 7 fasci.	4	6
Kamandaki. 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta Sutra, Asvalayanna. 11 fasci. ...	6	14
——— Latyana. 9 fasci.	5	10
Sankara Vijaya. 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana. 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyaya Darsana. 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa. 3 fasci.	1	14
Narada Pancharatra. 4 fasci.	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmanopnishad. 2 fasci. ...	1	4
Kavyadarsa. 5 fasci.	3	2
Sankhyysara. 1 fasci.	0	10
Brihat Sanhita. 7 fasci.	4	6
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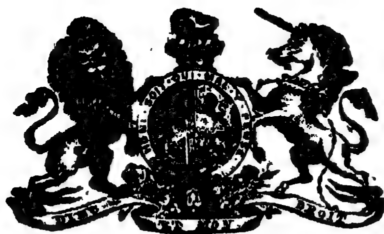
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following report of a Select Committee is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

We, the undersigned, members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to whom the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta was referred, with a view to reporting whether sections 21, 22, and 58 could be modified, have the honor to present the following report.

The British Indian Association.
The Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.
The Indian League.
The Calcutta Trades' Association.

We have had the advantage of hearing counsel and delegates on behalf of the bodies mentioned in the margin.

We recommend that section 58 be omitted, and that the three sections annexed to this report be substituted for sections 21 and 22.

G. C. Paul.
Stuart Hogg.
V. H. Schalch.
H. L. Dampier.
H. J. Reynolds.
H. Bell.
T. W. Brookes.
Kristodas Pal.

The 13th March 1876.

Duties of Commissioners.

21. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, and they are hereby required, to

(1) provide for the payment of the interest on the municipal debt in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and thirty-one;

(2) provide for the establishment of a reserve fund in the manner prescribed by the said section;

(3) provide such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII;

(4) complete and extend throughout the town the new underground drainage works now under construction, and for that purpose to expend annually a sum, being not less than one lakh and a half of rupees, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any sum less than the above amount, to be raised as provided by section three hundred and twenty-eight;

(5) maintain a water-supply in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VII;

(6) make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town, and to provide such funds as may be necessary for that purpose.

Local Government may appoint a Commission.

22. If it shall appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town to an extent likely to

be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint a Commission, consisting of three persons, of whom one shall be the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, or the Senior Medical Officer of the Presidency, the second shall be appointed by the Commissioners in meeting within thirty days of the date of the said notification, or in their default, by the Local Government, and the third by the Local Government; and the Local Government shall order the members of the said Commission to report within a certain time, to be fixed by the Local Government, whether they are of opinion that the cleaning and the conservancy of the town are defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, and, if they shall be of such opinion, to specify in their report what further provision should be made for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town up to the end of the year then current, or of the year next succeeding, as may be directed by the Local Government, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision.

In default of Commissioners, Local Government may carry out recommendation contained in report of the Commission.

22A. On receipt of the said report, the Local Government shall forward the same for the consideration of the Commissioners, and if the Commissioners shall decline to carry out the provisions recommended therein, the Local Government may order that such provisions, or any of them, or any portion of them respectively, be carried out; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and to provide the funds mentioned in the said estimate, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may fix; and the Chairman shall forthwith carry out such order, and shall defray the cost of carrying out the same from the Municipal Fund, notwithstanding any power conferred on the Commissioners by section forty-six, or anything to the contrary contained in any other provision of this Act.

Provided that, if there is a difference of opinion among the members of the said Commission, the opinion and report of the majority of the said members shall be held to be the opinion and report of the Commission.

FREDERICK CLARKE.

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

THE following Bill, as amended by the Select Committee up to March 11th, is published for general information:—

A Bill to provide for inquiry into Disputes regarding Rent, and to prevent Agrarian Disturbances.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of providing for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and of preventing agrarian disturbances: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the "Agrarian Disputes Act, 1876;"

It extends to all the territories for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General, and shall continue in force for three years from such date.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lieutenant-Governor."

"Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board."

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may vest (as he is hereby empowered to do) with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

"The Collector."

"The Collector" means the officer appointed to make the inquiry under this Act.

"Section."

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare provisions of Act to be in force in any tract of country.

3. If it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a serious dispute exists in any tract of country as to any question in respect of the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rents,

and if application shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor by any person interested in such dispute praying that the Lieutenant-Governor do take action under the powers vested in him by this Act,

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare the provisions of this Act to be in force in such tract, the boundaries of which shall be defined in the said order,

and may direct that inquiry be made for the determination of such dispute by the Collector of the district, or by such other officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

A copy of such order shall be published by being posted up at the court of every judge and munsif and at the office of every Collector and sub-divisional officer within whose jurisdiction, and at every police station within the jurisdiction of which, the said tract or any part of it is situated, and in such one or more conspicuous places on the said tract as the Collector may direct.

From the date of the publication of the copy of such order in the office of the Collector of the district, this Act shall be deemed to be in force in such tract, until the Lieutenant-Governor shall by notification declare that it is no longer there in force.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with powers of a Deputy Collector.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may specially vest any officer with the powers of a Deputy Collector under this Act; and any officer so vested may exercise any of the powers, and discharge any of the functions of the Collector under this Act (except in respect of appeals) which he may be required to exercise or to discharge by a general or special order of the Collector.

5. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall have made an order under section three, the Lieutenant-Governor shall also issue instructions specifying any matters of fact into which the Collector shall inquire, in accordance with the provisions of the said section; and on receipt of such instructions the Collector shall proceed to make the inquiry in accordance therewith.

Lieutenant-Governor to specify matters for inquiry.

6. Before proceeding to make such inquiry, the Collector shall publish a notification in the manner provided by clause five of section three, stating the nature of the inquiry to be made, and calling upon all parties who may deem themselves interested therein to appear before him, either in person or by agent, for the purpose of making such representations and advancing such objections as to them may seem fit; and such representations and objections (if any) shall be duly heard and considered by the Collector.

Collector may allow parties to come before him and make objections.

7. For the purpose of such inquiry, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of parties and witnesses, to examine such parties and witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

8. After making the necessary inquiry, the Collector shall draw up a report stating the result of the inquiry, and his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and shall publish a notice in his office stating that any person may take a copy of the said report for the purpose of advancing before the Commissioner any objections thereto which he may think fit, and that such objections must be filed in the office of the Commissioner, or in the office of the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within fifteen days of the publication of the said notice.

Collector to draw up report, and to allow persons to take copies of the same.

9. The Collector shall forward such report and copies of any objections which may be filed in his office under the last preceding section to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner, after considering such objections, and causing any further inquiry to be made which he may think fit, shall submit the report of the Collector, with copies of the objections made thereto, and with his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, to the Board.

Collector and Commissioner to report result of inquiry to Board.

10. After considering the reports and objections submitted by the Commissioner under the last preceding section, the Board shall issue such instructions as to it shall seem fit, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect to the determination of each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and the Collector shall make an order determining each of the said matters in accordance with such instructions of the Board

Board to issue instructions to Collector.

11. On receipt of such instructions the Collector shall publish a notice of such receipt at his office, and from the date of the publication of such notice, and as long as this Act is in force in the tract mentioned in section three, all suits of the nature of those specified in section 23 of Act X of 1859, relating to such tract, shall be instituted before, and, except as hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, be cognizable by, the Collector and by no other tribunal.

Suits to be transferred to Collector.

12. As soon as possible after publication of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, the Collector shall send a copy thereof to every Court which had jurisdiction to entertain such suits immediately before the publication of the said notice.

Collector to send copy of notice to Courts.

13. In the disposal of such suits the Collector shall, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in Act X of 1859, and all powers exercised by a Collector under the said Act may be exercised by the Collector under this Act, provided that all such suits shall be decided by a reference to, and in accordance with, any order of the Collector determining a matter under section ten, in so far as such order may be applicable.

Procedure in suits.

14. The Collector may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any such suit to arbitration, and the provisions of sections 313 to 325 (both inclusive) of the aforesaid Act VIII of 1859 shall, as far as may be practicable, apply to such references.

Power to refer to arbitration.

15. In every suit under this Act of the nature of those specified in the first, second, third, and fourth clauses of section 23 of Act X of 1859, any number of ryots or other tenants may be sued, or may sue collectively, and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such ryots or other tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such ryots or tenants hold land in the same estate;

Suit may be brought by or against any number of ryots collectively.

but no order shall be passed in such case unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them;

and if at any time it shall appear to the Collector that the question between any two of the parties of whom one is so joined with others cannot conveniently be so jointly tried, the Collector may order a separate trial to be held.

16. Every order passed in any such case as is mentioned in the first clause of the last preceding section, shall specify the extent to which each of the ryots or other tenantry named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Order to specify how far it applies to each ryot

17. Every decree of a Collector under this Act in any suit of the nature of those specified in the first clause of section 23 of Act X of 1859 shall have effect, and the rates of rent determined by such decree shall be payable from the beginning of

Rate of rent once fixed under Act, to be fixed for five years.

the year in which such suit was instituted (such year being computed according to the era in force in the aforesaid tract), or from such later date as the Collector may fix; and the rates of rent so determined shall not be liable to abatement or enhancement for five years from the first day of such year, or in case any part of the tract is comprised within a temporarily-settled estate, until the conclusion of the period of the settlement with Government under which such estate is held, if such period expires before the lapse of five years as aforesaid.

Provided that, during the currency of the term for which the rent has been fixed as aforesaid, any person may bring a suit to enhance the rent of any ryot or tenant whose rent has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the ryot's or tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground.

And any ryot or tenant may, during the said period, bring a suit for abatement of his rent which has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground.

Collector may refer suit to Civil Court.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if it shall appear to the Collector that any suit which is pending before him involves any question relating to the title of land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or any other question which can more properly be decided by a civil court, or, in districts in which Act X of 1859 is in force, by a revenue court under that Act, the Collector may transfer such suit to a civil court or revenue court (according to whether such civil court or such revenue court would have had jurisdiction in the matter if this Act had not been passed); and such court shall thereupon proceed to deal with the suit as if this Act had not been passed, and as if the suit had originally been instituted before such court.

Collector may decide question before transferring suit to civil court.

19. If such suit involves a question of rent or any other question which may properly be settled by the Collector under this Act, as well as a question which may more properly be decided by such civil court or revenue court, the Collector may decide the former question under this Act before transferring the suit to such other court; and such decision shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of appeals, and the civil court or revenue court shall be bound to give the final decision in the suit in accordance with the decision of the Collector or of the appellate authority under this Act on such question, so far as such decision is applicable.

Enforcement of decisions.

20. Every order and decree of a Collector under this Act may be enforced by the same means and in the same manner as if such decision were an order or decree to the same effect made under Act X of 1859.

Powers of Collector after withdrawal of Act.

21. Notwithstanding that the Lieutenant-Governor may have issued a notification as provided in section three declaring this Act to be no longer in force in any tract, the Collector shall proceed to decide all suits pending before him on the date of issue of such notification as if no such notification had been issued; and in respect of all such suits and of all other matters and suits which may be pending before the Board, the Commissioner, or the Collector on the date of the issue of such notification, the said Board, Commissioner, and Collector shall, until such matters or suits are finally decided or disposed of, exercise the same powers with respect thereto as if such notification had not been issued.

Suit to contest order or decree under this.

22. No suit to contest any order or judgment of any officer under the provisions of this Act shall be instituted before any court or tribunal otherwise than as provided in this Act.

Control and supervision of Commissioner and Board.

23. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Deputy Collectors shall be subject to the general control and direction of the Collector, the Collector to the general control and direction of the Commissioner, and all officers to the general control and direction of the Board.

Appeal to and from Collector.

24. An appeal shall lie to the Collector against every order and judgment of a Deputy Collector under this Act, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; but no appeal shall lie against any order or judgment of the Collector under this Act except as hereinafter expressly provided.

No appeal from any decree of Collector for money below Rs. 100, unless the decision involve some question of right to enhance rents or some question relating to a title to land.

25. In suits of the nature of those specified in clauses two, four, and seven of section twenty-three of Act X of 1859, when such suits have been tried and decided by the Collector, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment of the Collector shall be final and not open to revision or appeal, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a ryot or tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment, in which case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section twenty-seven.

The provisions of section 154 of Act X of 1859 shall apply to all suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final.

No appeal to lie against judgment declaring arrears due unless arrears have been paid.

26. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, no appeal shall lie against any order declaring arrears of rent to be due and directing that such arrears be paid, unless such appeal shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector that the amount of such arrears has been paid to the Collector; and on payment of such amount, the Collector, if required so to do by the person making such payment, shall be bound to grant such certificate, and to hold the amount in deposit until the appeal against his order shall have been disposed of, or until the period for making such appeal shall have expired.

Appeal against judgment of Deputy Collector.

27. When any such suit as is mentioned in section twenty-five in which, if tried and decided by the Collector, the judgment of the Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Deputy Collector shall lie to the Collector, and the provisions of sections 156 to 159 (both inclusive) of the said Act X of 1859 shall apply to such appeals.

In what suits appeal to lie to Commissioner and to Board.

28. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector, the judgment of the Collector is final as aforesaid, or when tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal is allowed to the Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector or Deputy Collector shall lie to the Commissioner, and the decision of the Commissioner shall be final, unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case an appeal from the Commissioner's decision shall lie to the Board.

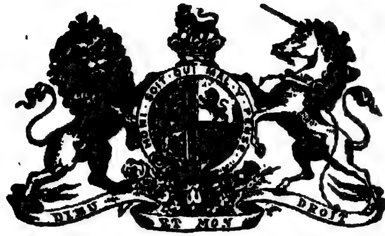
Time for presenting appeals from orders.

29. Every appeal against the order of a Deputy Collector shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days, and every appeal against the order of a Collector shall be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Every appeal against the order of a Commissioner shall be presented to the Board, or to the Commissioner for transmission to the Board, within sixty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Orders passed in appeal by a Commissioner or a Collector shall not be open to any further appeal, except as hereinbefore provided: but the Board or the Commissioner may at any time call for any case, and pass such orders thereon as they may think proper.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

PART V.

Act of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools' Act, 1876:"

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Commencement.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Youthful offender."

"Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails

"Inspector-General."

II.—Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may—

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such place as it thinks fit,

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

Requisites of schools.

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing, and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails; and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Inspection of schools.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to-time prescribe.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) the Court of Session, (*c*) a Magistrate of the first class, and (*d*) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (*a*) under the age of sixteen years and (*b*) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

Power of Magistrate to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

"Magistrate" defined.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight, or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation, or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months, and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*);

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(*b*) examine the punishment-book,

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board,

(*b*) the management of the school,

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(*d*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(*e*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(*f*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

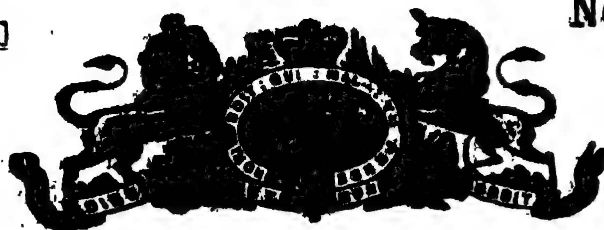
24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 11 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Thursday, the 2nd March 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Council proceeded with the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities, in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that, having looked more carefully into the Bill with reference to the amendments which had been made, he found it necessary to move the following amendments in some of the clauses which had already been passed.

In section 49, which provided for the appointment of a Secretary and other officers, he moved the insertion of the words "Engineer or Health Officer" after the word "Secretary" in the third line. It had been brought to his notice that there were water-works in some of the more advanced municipalities which might render necessary the appointment of an Engineer in such places, and that in Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta the appointment of a Health Officer might be necessary.

The motion was put and agreed to.

In section 50, which provided for security to be taken from collectors of taxes or tolls, the words "and from every other officer whose duty it is to receive or expend money on behalf of the Commissioners" were inserted after the word "tolls" in the third line.

In section 62 verbal corrections were made in the amendments, which were agreed to at the last meeting.

Section 76 was agreed to.

Section 77 specified the additional taxes which might be levied in any municipality, and amongst these was the following: "(c) tolls on ferries and roads."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "and roads." There was another part in another chapter of the Bill which was devoted to this subject; but he thought the principle of the tax might be discussed in connection with the clause now before them, and he therefore thought it proper to propose the amendment which he now moved. When this Bill was introduced, he took the opportunity to state that the levy of tolls on roads was open to great objection, and several hon'ble members, he believed, were of the same opinion. It was a most inconvenient and oppressive mode of taxation, led to great abuses, and was a source of constant irritation. He did not know what was the financial yield of this impost in the several municipalities which had recourse to it, but he believed it could not be large. At any rate, the hon'ble mover of the Bill was probably in a position to enlighten us on that point; but he might observe that wherever tolls were levied on roads great complaints were made by the people. They did not object to pay tolls on ferries; but road tolls were a fertile source of annoyance, harassment, and irritation. He might remind the Council that not many years ago, when the question of a road cess was under discussion, Mr. Leonard, the then Public Works Secretary, who, it might be presumed, represented the views of the Government of the day, wrote a very exhaustive note on the subject, and pointed out the objections which existed to the system of levying tolls on roads. One of the grounds put forward in support of the road cess was, that tolls on roads could then be done away with. So, for the sake of consistency, he submitted that road tolls in municipalities ought to be abolished, even if they were productive financially. On these grounds he proposed the amendment which he had moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said that the first toll on roads seemed to have been introduced in 1837-38. Subsequently a law was passed—Act VIII of 1851—which authorized the levy of rates of toll not exceeding the rates mentioned in the schedule, to be levied upon any road or bridge made or repaired at the expense of the Government: so that the object of the Act appeared to be that when roads or bridges were made or repaired at the expense of the Government, then only should there be a levy of a toll. Then an Act was passed in 1864—Act XV of that year—by which the Schedule of Act VIII of 1851 was repealed and another schedule substituted. The original intention of Government seemed to be the levy of the tolls on roads and bridges made or repaired by the Government only. Now, it appeared that the Municipal Act imposed a tax on horses, carriages, and carts in Howrah and the Suburbs and other places for keeping roads in good order, and for the construction of new roads. So that the very object for which the law of 1851 was passed was effected by the subsequent enactment of the municipal laws. Besides,

we had a license tax to be paid by owners of carts and bullocks, and also a tax by householders for keeping the roads in municipalities in good order. To levy a further tax on roads, would be to impose a double tax on cart-owners and householders, who already paid a separate tax under the Municipal Acts. He therefore thought that, on principle, a double tax ought not to be levied, and he agreed with the hon'ble member in the amendment which he had proposed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask the Council to postpone the consideration of the amendment until he had time to learn what the practical effect of giving up tolls on roads would be. He had already said, when introducing this Bill, that this tax was admitted to be harassing and vexatious; still it was unfortunately necessary to do many things which were more or less harassing to obtain money when it was required.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he had only one observation to make with reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and that was that if it was impossible to do away with tolls on roads which already existed in municipalities, it might be provided that no such tolls should be levied hereafter. That would have the effect of merely sanctioning existing tolls. He believed that no tolls were now levied on Government roads, and that the principle of having these toll-bars was generally condemned.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said tolls on roads were now existing, and he thought the Government ought not to give up existing imposts without further inquiry as to what the effect would be; so, if the Council would agree, he should be glad to postpone the consideration of the amendment until the hon'ble mover of the Bill had an opportunity of considering its effect.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 78 was agreed to.

Section 79 provided that the duration of assessments and valuations under the Act should be "three years."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "six years" for the words "three years." He said he had been led to make this proposal with a view to make this part of the mofussil municipal law uniform with the Calcutta municipal law. In the Calcutta Bill the duration of the assessment was fixed at six years; and if it had been thought reasonable to limit the period of assessment to six years in Calcutta, it appeared to him that it would be much more reasonable to fix that limit in the mofussil.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG hardly thought that the circumstances of Calcutta and the mofussil were analogous. The value of property in Calcutta was well known, and was not likely to alter very much; but the circumstances in mofussil towns were quite different, and he must therefore oppose the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was also inclined to think that the circumstances of mofussil municipalities would be liable to more variation; some might flourish much, others might fall into decadence. Three years was the period fixed in the existing law, and he did not see any reason for altering it.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that as often as a new assessment was made the people were liable to great excitement and harassment, and therefore he thought the popular mind would be set at rest by the prolongation of the term for which an assessment would continue in force; the value of property in the mofussil did not rise so rapidly as to necessitate frequent changes in the assessments.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT did not think there was sufficient occasion to alter the existing law. He thought they ought to be careful, in a Bill which was merely to consolidate and amend the law, not to make alterations unless some necessity was shown. It was not as if they were framing a new law, but they were merely consolidating the existing law. He was quite willing to make a change wherever good reason for the change was shown.

The motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

The second clause of section 80 provided as follows:—

"Provided that no rate shall be assessed or levied on any building which is used exclusively as a place of worship, as a hospital, or police station, or for any purposes of the Municipality."

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the words "on any arable land or" were inserted after the word "levied," arable land not being subject to assessment under the existing law.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the insertion of the words "an educational institution" after the word "hospital." He thought that schools and places of public instruction ought not to be assessed. Places of worship might be very necessary for religious training, and hospitals might be necessary for the cure of bodily diseases; so also places of instruction were very necessary for moral and intellectual training; and he would therefore declare that such institutions should be exempted from assessment.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI observed that many schools were opened with a view to gain, and he did not think that such places should be exempted from taxation; he would, however, exempt schools which were open for purposes of charity.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER did not think the principle of the amendment was good. Of course, if it was desirable from large-heartedness to encourage education by relieving it from the pressure of taxation, it might be done; but on principle he thought educational buildings should pay their own share of municipal taxation.

After some further conversation the motion was put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the omission of the words "or for any purposes of the municipality." He had lately received a communication from the Dacca Municipality, and one from the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. They represented that municipalities often hired the buildings they used, and when they did so, there was no reason why the tax payable by the proprietor of those buildings should not be levied.

The motion was agreed to; and on the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the words "or police station" were also omitted in this section, and in line 5 of section 88.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the following section after section 80:—

80A. "Whenever any tax shall have been assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of two or more holdings, and the aggregate of the amount so assessed upon him shall exceed eighty-four rupees per annum, such person may, within fifteen days of the publication of the notice of the preparation of the assessment list as provided by section 101, apply to the Commissioners to cancel such assessment, and to substitute for the total amount of tax so assessed upon him in respect of the said holdings a rate to be calculated at seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings; and the Commissioners shall thereupon substitute such rate, and, for the purpose of calculating the amount of such rate, shall determine the annual value of the said holdings in the manner provided by section 90.

Every rate imposed under this section shall be payable by the occupier of the holdings so rated."

He said that this section was intended to meet the difficulty which had arisen with reference to the tax on persons, with special reference to the use of the term "holding." The hon'ble and learned Advocate-General had pointed out that where the tax levied was an assessment on the person according to his property and circumstances, it was very important to define what a holding should be, because the maximum of that tax was Rs. 84 a year, or Rs. 7 a month on each holding. The case of a millionaire having a large area of land covered with several buildings had been taken for illustration; and it had been contended that if you left it to the discretion of the Commissioners, and did not define what a separate holding should be, they might split up the property into several holdings, and tax the owner up to the maximum for each of the holdings into which they chose to divide the property. After considering the question, the conclusion arrived at by the Advocate-General, the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bell) and the speaker, was that the definition of the word "holding" would not be of much importance if such a clause as the one he had just read were put into the Bill; the effect of which would be this, that in any place in which an assessment on the person was in force, if any person had been assessed at more than Rs. 7 per month, and in respect of more than one holding, the person so assessed might say—"Instead

of this assessment I elect to have a rate of 7½ per cent. imposed on the value of each holding;" whereupon the Commissioners would be obliged to tax the holdings accordingly, the tax of course being paid by the occupier and not by the owner.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he was in favor of the amendment as far as it went. Whether it obviated all the difficulties that had been raised, he was not sure; but as far as it went, it appeared to him to be good, inasmuch as it imposed a check on the undue multiplication of holdings for the purpose of assessment. He understood the abuse lay in this, that at the time of assessment a particular number of holdings might be arbitrarily made for the purpose of assessment. He quite agreed that it was very desirable to impose a check on such a multiplication of holdings, and in so far as the amendment imposed this check he was in favor of the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 81 empowered "the Commissioners" to exempt from assessment any person whom they might deem too poor to pay the tax.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "at a meeting" after the word "Commissioners" in the first line. He thought that exemptions ought not to be made without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE observed that practically the inquiry into claims to exemption on the ground of poverty would take up a good deal of the time of the Commissioners. He would leave the Chairman to determine these cases, and if any person was dissatisfied with the decision of the Chairman he could appeal to the Commissioners, and then the general powers given to the Commissioners at a meeting might be exercised by them by way of appeal.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG would not allow every petty order of the Chairman to be made subject to an appeal to the Commissioners. These matters would be very much better decided by the Chairman than by the Commissioners at a meeting.

After some further conversation the motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 82 was agreed to.

Section 83 empowered the Commissioners to alter assessments under certain circumstances.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "to be inadequate and" in line 8. He said that this section provided that the Commissioners might, at any time after the publication of the assessment list, assess any person who was without authority omitted therefrom, or whose liability to assessment had accrued thereafter; and might enhance any assessment which appeared to them to be inadequate, and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud. He wished to be informed whether this enhancement might be made during the currency of the assessment, that was to say, within the three years for which the assessment was to remain undisturbed. [The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that it was so.] Then this section would override the other sections as to assessment. The ground of inadequacy was after all a very slender ground, and would be open to misconstruction. He submitted that where there had been mistake or fraud which could be proved, the assessment ought to be revised, but no assessment ought to be enhanced merely because it appeared to be inadequate; for if you allowed the assessments which were made for three years to be disturbed on so slight a ground, it would open a wide loophole for enhancement.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that the essence of the provision was that the assessment was made by mistake or fraud; according to the wording it must be inadequate, *and* have been so made by mistake or fraud.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL accepted the explanation which had been made and withdrew his amendment.

The section was then agreed to, and so also were Sections 84 to 96.

Section 97 gave power to revise the valuation and assessment on holdings.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following words at the end of paragraph 1:—

"A notice shall be served upon the owner or occupier of every holding which may be so assessed, or the assessment of which might be fixed at a higher sum than what was prevailing for the time being."

He thought that in every case where an assessment was increased or newly made, notice should be served on the owner or occupier. That was not clear from this or any subsequent section, and he therefore proposed the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he thought the hon'ble member would withdraw his amendment if he looked at Sections 102 and 104. Anybody who had an assessment imposed upon him for the first time, or whose assessment was enhanced in any manner whatever, might appeal according to the procedure laid down for the review of assessments. Now, when was this appeal to be made? Section 104 said within one of two periods, whichever should last expire; either within one month from the publication of the assessment list (which would not apply to a single assessment made within the year), or "within fifteen days from the date of service of the first notice of demand for payment at the rate in respect of which the application is made;" so that practically there were fifteen days given to apply for a review whenever an assessment was altered.

After some further conversation the motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was then agreed to.

Sections 98 and 99 were agreed to.

Section 100 provided a penalty for failure to give notice within ten days of the re-occupation of a house, for which a remission or refund of the rate had been made.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "ten days" in line six, and of the word "twice" for "three times" in line seven. He considered that ten days was too short a time to allow for giving the notice required, and that the penalty of three times the amount of rate was too severe for the offence. The failure might be caused by oversight or illness, and he thought there could be no harm in allowing one month.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the penalty in the Calcutta Act was the same, namely, three times the amount of the rate; he must oppose the amendment, on the ground that the Select Committee had considered and decided the point.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was quite clear that the person who owned a house must know that it had been re-occupied, and if he failed to give notice of re-occupation, he ought to be made to pay the penalty prescribed. The temptation not to give notice was immense.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that the head of the family might be absent, and the inmates of the family might be incapable of giving the notice required; he thought therefore that some further time be allowed.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that when these matters had been decided by the Select Committee, the Council ought not to reverse the decision without some good grounds. He thought the period of ten days was quite sufficient time to allow for the giving of this notice: if a man had a month's grace, he would take his time about it and probably forget it altogether; but if you limited him to ten days, as soon as his house was re-occupied he would give information. If, as the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had suggested, the owner or proprietor were absent, still his agent, the person who admitted the new tenant into the house, would be competent to give notice that the house was re-occupied, and was again subject to taxation. MR. BELL did not see that any sufficient reason had been given to alter the time fixed by the section or to reduce the penalty.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 101 related to the publication of assessment lists.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that, in reference to this very important section, he had received a suggestion from the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. The effect of this section and of Section 348, taken together, came to this, that the assessment list and the valuation and rating lists were to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners—kept posted up at the door of

the Commissioners' building—and an extract of so much of them as related to the jurisdiction of any police station was also to be posted up at such police station. Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Suburban Commissioners, stated that his rating list occupied 24 folio volumes, and it was absurd to expect these books to be hung up, as *ishtahars* were hung up, at the several police stations. Besides, there would be great expense on account of recopying; and moreover, the assessment boundaries did not coincide with the boundaries of police stations. Therefore it was necessary to give up the idea of hanging up the assessment and rating lists at the police stations and the door of the Commissioners' office; and instead of the assessment and rating lists, it was proposed that a notice in the form given in the first schedule annexed to the Act should be posted up and published by proclamation at the police stations and in the most public manner, informing the people that the lists were ready, and inviting them to go to the office of the Commissioners to inspect them. He thought such a procedure would be quite sufficient, and he therefore moved that in Section 101 the following be substituted:—

"When the assessment list of the tax upon persons mentioned in Section 78, or the valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings mentioned in Section 92, shall have been prepared and signed by the Chairman, the Commissioners shall cause the notice in form A, or the notice in form B of the first schedule (as the case may be), to be published in the manner required by Section 348."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought it would be absurd to expect these lists to be copied and hung up at the police stations, but it appeared to him that something further ought to be done. When a new assessment was made for the first time, special notice should be given. That was the law now, as laid down by Act III of 1864, the thirtieth section of which provided that in all cases in which any property was for the first time assessed, or the assessment was increased, special notice thereof should be given to the owners or occupiers of such property. He thought that if a provision to that effect were inserted, it would meet all the requirements of the case.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he had already stated that the special notice referred to was contained in the notice of demand which was to be presented with the Bill; if any change was made in the rate of tax, it would be specially pointed out in the notice of demand that the assessee was at liberty to apply for review of the assessment instead of paying the amount demanded. Hon'ble members would observe that there was a note to that effect in the form of the notice of demand given in the second schedule.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL expressed himself satisfied, and thought that that would meet all his objections.

The motion was then carried.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, amendments which were rendered necessary by the adoption of the previous motion, were made in Sections 79, 92, 96, 97, 104, 348, and Forms A and B of the first schedule.

Section 102 was agreed to.

Section 103 provided that applications for review of assessment should be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, who should be appointed by the Chairman.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman" after the words "three Commissioners" in line 4, and the substitution of the words "Commissioners at a meeting" for the word "Chairman" in line 6. The object of his amendments was to make this provision of the Mofussil Bill correspond with a similar provision in the Calcutta Bill. That Bill provided that the executive officers of the Municipality should not sit on the Bench of Justices to hear appeals. Similarly, he proposed that in the mofussil the Appellate Board should be constituted of Commissioners other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, who were executive officers.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said mofussil municipalities were very differently constituted from that of Calcutta with regard to its members. It was a matter of very great difficulty in a mofussil municipality to get the attendance of members to hear these assessment cases. As Chairman of one of these municipalities, he had been compelled to sit because he could get no

other members to do so. He therefore doubted very much whether it was expedient to pass this amendment, especially as in these assessment matters it was of very great importance to have either the Chairman or Vice-Chairman on the Bench, as it was of the greatest consequence that these assessment appeals should be properly decided. The great majority of gentlemen who sat on Municipal Boards in the mofussil were not very well conversant with judicial duties, and the revision of assessments was in fact a sort of judicial inquiry. He thought it would be very unfortunate if the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were to be excluded from these Appellate Benches.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he would adhere to the recommendation of the Committee on both these points; and after what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken, his opinion was stronger than it was before. The first amendment would be absolutely unworkable.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was then agreed to.

Sections 104 to 109 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "and a fee of two annas as costs of service" after the words "due" in line 6 of Section 110. It appeared to him that as this section was worded, the cost of the service of a bill was to be levied whether the bill was paid instantly or not. Now, municipal taxes were levied not only for general municipal purposes, but also for the collection of the taxes themselves, and he did not understand why a separate fee should be levied for the collection of the tax. This fee, he believed, was not leviable under the existing law, and it was one of those innovations which were open to serious objection.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that the words did appear to be out of place. Under the old law a charge was made when a notice of demand was served; but in the Bill as it stood it was provided that the notice of demand should be served simultaneously with the bill; and if the person paid the bill in fifteen days, no process would be necessary, and no fee would have to be paid.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 111 was agreed to.

Section 112 provided the mode of executing distress warrants.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "under an order signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman" after the word "except" in line 15. He thought it was very necessary that some check should be placed on the executive officers of the municipality in carrying out duties of this description. They were too apt to oppress the people, and by way of check, he proposed that they should not be authorized to break open doors unless they held an order signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. In the mofussil the people were not always able to protect themselves, and great abuses and oppressions were practised upon them by persons who were dressed in brief authority.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL explained that the order signed by the Chairman authorized the warrant officer to enter a house; but he was not to enter or break open any room appropriated for the zonana, or residence of women, except after three hours' notice, and opportunity given for the retirement of the women. He thought that if the officer had the authority of the Chairman to enter a house, surely that was quite sufficient, and he did not see that any further security was required.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the insertion of the following section after Section 113:—

113A. "All officers and servants of the Commissioners, and all chowkidars, constables and other officers of the police are prohibited from purchasing any such property at any such sale as aforesaid."

It was a mere reproduction of the existing law; and as it was a very wholesome provision against abuse by municipal and police servants, he hoped the Council would take care to secure the protection provided by this section.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 124 provided a penalty of three times the amount for keeping a carriage or horse without a license.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the word "twice" for "three times" in line 5. He thought a penalty of three times the amount of license fee was very heavy, and that twice the amount would be sufficient.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he supposed this amendment was open to the same objection that had been taken to a previous one of a similar nature, namely that the Select Committee had decided the matter, and that the penalty was the same in the Calcutta Bill.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was then agreed to.

Section 125 was agreed to.

Section 126 empowered the Commissioners to compound with livery stable-keepers and others.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the words "or with any other person" after the word "hire" in line 6. The object of the amendment was to enable the Commissioners to compound with private individuals. The Dacca Municipal Commissioners had strongly recommended the amendment; they considered that persons would rather pay a little more to save the trouble and annoyance of constantly applying for licenses.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG thought the amendment altogether unnecessary. In his experience people generally compounded for a less payment than what they would otherwise have to make, and not for more.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Section 127 prescribed a penalty of three times the amount upon persons who, having compounded, refused to pay the sum on demand.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the omission of this section. He saw no reason why default in paying the tax under this section should be treated in a different way to a default in the payment of any other tax.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 128 to 130 were agreed to.

Section 131 related to the registration and numbering of carts, and specified certain exemptions.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following additional exemption was inserted :—

"(c) Which are kept in Howrah or within the suburbs of Calcutta."

Sections 132 to 141 were agreed to.

In Section 142 the penalty for refusing to leave a ferry boat was, on the motion of the HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASGHAR ALI, reduced from "rupees twenty-five" to "rupees ten."

Section 143 prescribed a penalty for keeping an unauthorized ferry.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition of the following proviso :—

"Provided this section shall not apply to any private ferry which may be in existence at the time this Act comes into force."

This section, he said, gave a discretion to the Commissioners as to ferries already in existence, and under another section power was given to the Commissioners to take over a ferry by paying compensation, and if a new ferry was established, a license was to be granted. He did not think it would be fair or equitable that the Commissioners should have power to interfere with existing ferries which they might not require for their own purposes. Vested rights, he submitted, ought not to be unnecessarily interfered with.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was then agreed to.

Section 144 prescribed a penalty of fifty rupees for keeping an unauthorized ferry, and a further fine of ten rupees a day during the continuance of the offence.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASGHAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "twenty-five" for "fifty" in line 4, and of "five" for "ten" in line 5.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he could not consent to the amendment, as the penalty here prescribed was for a deliberate offence, committed for the sake of pecuniary gain.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

The consideration of Sections 145 to 150 was postponed.

Section 151 was as follows:—

"The Commissioners may grant a lease of any municipal ferry or toll-bar for any period not exceeding three years."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the insertion of the following words at the end of the section:—

"and may at any time cancel such lease. Whenever such lease is cancelled otherwise than under Section 141, the Commissioners shall make adequate compensation to the lessee of the ferry. In case the lessee of the ferry refuses to accept the compensation offered by the Commissioners, the amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by the Commissioner of the division."

He did not know whether there was any great necessity for this amendment, because it might be provided for under the terms of the lease; but his object in granting the Commissioners power to cancel a lease within three years was this. It happened often that circumstances occurred which made the Commissioners desirous of raising or reducing the tolls throughout the municipality, but if a lease existed no alteration in the rates could be made. Or the Commissioners might wish to introduce improved boats; but no lessee would put an improved ferry-boat during the continuance of his lease. In the interest, therefore, of the public, he thought it desirable to give the Commissioners power to cancel leases on making suitable compensation.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was sorry he could not concur in the amendment. The Commissioners might exercise their discretion in the granting of leases. The section did not bind them to grant a lease for three years, but when a lease was executed, it would not be fair or just that it should be left to the discretion of the Commissioners to cancel the lease: when once an agreement was made, it ought certainly to hold good for the term for which it was granted.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER did not see the force of the hon'ble member's objection. If, with this clause staring him in the face, a contractor came in and took a lease, knowing at the time that the Commissioners might, if they wished, at any time cancel it on public grounds, and that he was to receive compensation for such cancellation, MR. DAMPIER could not see any hardship in the matter, as the contractor would not be taken by surprise, and would receive in one shape what he failed to receive in another.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to; so also was Section 152.

Section 153 prescribed a penalty of fifty rupees for neglecting to hang up a table of tolls, and a further fine of ten rupees per day during the continuance of the offence.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the word "twenty-five" for "fifty" in line 5, and of "five" for "ten" in line 6. He did not think that so heavy a penalty should be imposed for a simple omission to hang up a table of tolls.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the failure to hang up the table of tolls might proceed from the wish of the toll collector to keep passengers in ignorance of the tolls he was authorized to charge, and that would be a very serious offence. He did not think any Magistrate would impose the maximum penalty if the failure were caused by circumstances which were beyond control.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 154 to 158 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the insertion of the following after Section 158:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may in his discretion, by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, suspend the levy of tolls on roads and navigable channels, as provided for in this Act, within the limits of any municipality during seasons of general scarcity and distress."

After some conversation the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 159 to 165 were agreed to.

Section 166 provided as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor shall consider the police estimate so transmitted to him, and may approve, reject, or modify, and approve as modified the same or any part thereof.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall also determine whether the whole or some, and what part of the expense of the police provided for in such estimate, shall be borne by the Municipality to which the same refers.

Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on persons is in force shall not exceed, for a first-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and eight annas in the year, and for a second-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and four annas in the year for each holding in respect of the occupation of which the tax is imposed.

Provided also that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on the value of holdings is in force shall not exceed five per centum on the total annual value of such holdings."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the following for the last two paragraphs of the section:—

"Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality shall not exceed one-fourth the annual income of such municipality."

He believed that the Council was well aware that the police charges absorbed the greater portion of the income of mofussil municipalities; particularly of second-class municipalities. He held in his hand a statement which showed that in 1873-74 there were 25 first-class municipalities in Bengal, yielding a total annual income of Rs. 10,84,620. He found that the municipalities of the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah yielded Rs. 4,66,249, and the remaining twenty-three first-class municipalities Rs. 6,18,371. Then it appeared that the police charges of these twenty-three municipalities came to Rs. 1,73,718, and the average income left for other purposes of these municipalities was Rs. 19,332 per annum, or Rs. 1,611 per month. Thus, as regards first-class municipalities, the contribution on account of police charges came to nearly one-fourth of the aggregate income.

Then, with regard to second-class municipalities, he found that in 1873-74 there were 92; and the average income left to them after payment of police was Rs. 3,071 per annum, or about Rs. 250 per month. The total annual income of these second-class municipalities was Rs. 4,90,554; the police charges amounted to Rs. 2,07,920; and the balance, after paying for police, was Rs. 2,82,534. Divide this balance between 92 municipalities, and you would find that the average income was, as he had stated, Rs. 3,071 per annum, or Rs. 250 monthly. Now, with those stubborn facts before the Council, he asked whether mofussil municipalities were in a position to carry out the works and purposes which were being prescribed to them, and whether it was not incumbent on the Government to consider as to how far the police charges could be reduced or supplemented from other funds, and how a sufficient balance could be left of the municipal fund to meet the ordinary requirements of these towns. He need hardly remind the Council that the general revenues ought to be appropriated, to a certain extent, towards the support of the police in mofussil towns. The object of the abkaree revenue was primarily the maintenance of the police. One of the objects of the stamp revenue was also the same. And as in the capital towns the Government contributed one-fourth of the police charges, he did not think it was fair that the cost of the municipal police in the mofussil should be met entirely out of the municipal taxes. If these municipalities were rich, or sufficiently well-to-do, and could afford to contribute towards the entire maintenance of the police without neglecting the legitimate requirements of the tax-payers, he would not object. But it appeared from the figures which he had read, and which were compiled from official records, that after paying police charges, second-class municipalities had not much left to provide for the ordinary requirements of the towns. In fact, out of Rs. 250, which was the balance left, a considerable sum went towards the maintenance of municipal establishments; and the vexatious machinery of municipal taxation seemed to be intended to raise money chiefly for the police and the establishments. When such was the case, it was worthy the consideration of the Council whether a limit should not be put to the liability of second-class towns for the maintenance of the police.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said this Bill was introduced on the principle of not increasing municipal taxation, and he thought it must also be considered that it was not introduced with the intention of making any radical difference in the application of the municipal funds. At any rate, the amendment which was now proposed was a very large one, and was certainly not one upon which he could venture to speak except under instructions from the Government. Under the existing law, the amount to be applied for police purposes was not to exceed a certain maximum of taxation. An amendment was now proposed to alter it, which would have the effect of throwing on the Government a very increased expenditure on account of police. The question was a new one, and he could not accept the amendment without consultation with the head of the Government.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said there appeared to him to be some slight misapprehension with regard to the existing law. Present municipalities fell under two classes; those which were constituted under Act III of 1864, the District Municipal Improvement Act, and those which came under Act VI of 1868, the District Towns Act. The far greater number of municipalities to which the hon'ble member referred came under Act VI of 1868. Now, that Act was introduced into those towns in which Act XX of 1856 was previously in force. Act XX of 1856 was generally called the Chowkeedaree Act. It was introduced into those towns, not for municipal purposes, but to provide funds for the employment of police: that was the first and primary object of Act XX of 1856. It was true that the residue of the funds raised under that Act, after providing for the police, was devoted to conservancy purposes; but that was quite a secondary object of the Act. But the hon'ble member, by his amendment, proposed to reverse the whole preceding legislation on the subject. The primary object of Act XX of 1856 was for police; and if any funds were raised over and above the cost of the police, it might, after the police requirements were satisfied, be devoted to municipal purposes. Such being the case, he thought the hon'ble member had not shown any good grounds for the amendment which he proposed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the statement from which he had given the figures helped him to an answer to the observations which the hon'ble member had just made. He found that the places now under Act XX of 1856 numbered 69, and those under Act VI of 1868 numbered 92. It might be that some of the towns under the operation of Act VI of 1868 were formerly under the operation of Act XX of 1856; but they might have developed since, and have therefore been advanced in the scale of municipal organization. But there existed that distinction which the hon'ble member had pointed out. Where Act XX of 1856 prevailed, there the taxes raised were applied to the maintenance of the police. As regards Act VI of 1868, the number of towns under it, as already mentioned, was 92; and the object of the introduction of that Act into those towns was not simply to provide for the maintenance of the police, but to enable the inhabitants to enjoy those advantages which it was the object of municipal arrangements to confer upon them. With an average income of only Rs. 250 per month, after paying for police, it was idle to expect that second class municipalities could be able to do much.

He entirely concurred with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that this was a very important question, and that action could not be taken by the Council without the concurrence of the Government; and as the hon'ble member proposed to postpone the consideration of the question, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL readily accepted the suggestion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he must explain to the Council that there would be the greatest difficulty in the Government accepting an amendment of this kind, for this reason, amongst others, that if the police in these towns was to be maintained at all, it must be from municipal funds; for there were absolutely no other funds. It was all very well to speak of a charge being thrown on the general revenues; but as regards the police the general revenues were hardly applicable. There were certain allotments made from the general treasury to the local Governments, and the question arose whether they could bear the cost for the town police. He might state that they had the greatest difficulty in providing funds for the regular police force for the rest of the

country, and therefore it was financially impossible that the Government could undertake further burdens on account of the municipal police. Having lately had occasion to carefully scrutinize the police budget in conjunction with others—one or two of whom there present could bear him out—although he quite admitted the desirability of leaving a margin for conservancy purposes, nevertheless from what he saw he must say frankly that the police charges in mofussil towns must be paid as they were now; and if the margin for conservancy improvements was small, we must be content with small improvements. He could not hold out any hope of the Government being able to accede to the amendment of the hon'ble member, much as HIS HONOR might desire to do so if possible. The hon'ble member spoke of stubborn facts; but HIS HONOR ventured to say that there were no facts so stubborn as financial facts. And as to a reduction of the cost of these police, it was a question of the security of life and property, of which the executive authorities were the best judges.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, with reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Bell), that it was admitted that the first municipalities, the first aggregation of men whose urban character was recognized, were brought under taxation expressly to meet the cost of police, whatever was over being made use of for conservancy. The maximum then imposed as leviable under the Chowkidari Act, of which the object was to provide for police, was an average assessment of Rs. 1-8 per house. That was the maximum to be devoted for police purposes in the very lowest form of municipal vitality. Subsequently, it was found desirable, in one of the later laws, to sanction more formally the raising of funds for conservancy purposes, and thereafter the Magistrate was allowed to raise funds for police and conservancy, provided he did not exceed the original average of Rs. 1-8 per house in any place. Now we came to the maximum in the present Bill, where the system of assessment on persons was in force. The proviso in the section under discussion was as follows:—

"Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on persons is in force shall not exceed, for a first-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and eight annas in the year, and for a second-class municipality the average rate of one rupee and four annas in the year for each holding in respect of the occupation of which the tax is imposed."

It would be seen, therefore, that in the case of second-class municipalities the Bill did actually reduce the maximum which had so long existed by four annas a head.

The motion was then put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 167 to 173 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following words after paragraph 2 of Section 174:—

"Any person required to execute a work as aforesaid may show cause to the Commissioners at a meeting why he should not be called upon to execute the said work, and the Commissioners at a meeting shall, after due inquiry, pass such orders upon his application as they may think fit."

And also of the following words at the end of paragraph 3:—

"Provided that such owners or occupiers may submit objections to the items or rates charged as aforesaid to the Commissioners at a meeting."

He said the works which were enjoined under this section were very comprehensive, and he thought that, in common justice to the persons concerned, an opportunity should be given to them to state their objections if they had any. Sometimes the Commissioners—or rather the Chairman, as the term "Commissioners" meant here—might require a person to execute a work which was beyond his means, or which might cause great loss to him; and if the orders of the Chairman in this matter were made final, then there would be no means of redress in cases in which the order might not be quite consistent with justice. It would therefore be fair that the Commissioners at a meeting should allow a hearing to a person who was called upon to execute any work under this section.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that if the Chairman was required to carry out sanitary reforms, the objection should be made to him

and not to the Commissioners at a meeting. The Chairman, he thought, would be the best judge of such matters. With all due deference to his colleagues, the Magistrate of the district would probably be right and the Native Commissioners wrong in a matter like this.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL observed that the Magistrate of the district was not always the Chairman of a Municipality; the Chairman very often happened to be the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division. He thought it a very reasonable proposition that a man, before he was called upon to execute an extensive work, should have an opportunity given to him of stating his objections to the order passed upon him. And he thought that these objections should be made before the Commissioners at a meeting. The Commissioners were generally few in number, and if the work to be executed was of an essential nature, the Chairman would be sure to carry the Commissioners along with him; but if it was not necessary, it was desirable that the opinion of the Commissioners should prevail. The first object ought to be to secure the contentment and prosperity of the people.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that if this amendment were carried, every single order of the Chairman would be appealed. The hon'ble member, who had just spoken, had before expressed the opinion that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get the Commissioners to meet together to hear appeals; and that as the hearing of appeals required somewhat of a judicial training, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman was more fitted to hear them than the other Commissioners. The probabilities were that in most municipalities there were two or three Native Commissioners, and if this amendment were carried, there was hardly an order of a sanitary nature which would be carried out.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL explained that his former observations referred to the sittings of Commissioners for the hearing of appeals from assessments, a work which required a considerable degree of care, attention, and labor at such meetings, and it was very difficult to get members to attend. But at the general meetings there was no difficulty in getting members to attend. His experience was different from that of the hon'ble member. He admitted that it would be impossible, in a large body like the Calcutta Justices, to refer all these questions to their decision. It was generally the case in mofussil municipalities that all questions of conservancy improvement were first debated by the Commissioners at a meeting, and he was quite sure that if this amendment was accepted, these questions would be fairly and justly determined.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, if the object of the law was to induce the rate-payers of towns in the mofussil to interest themselves in municipal affairs, he thought the best way to accomplish the object would be to give them a voice in the determination of matters of this kind, as proposed by the hon'ble member who had last spoken. It was well known that in the mofussil the will of the Magistrate was supreme in a manner which was not quite known in the capital; and therefore, if the Magistrate decided that a certain work was to be done, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not believe that his native colleagues would dare go against him. But if in a friendly way discussion was held and opinions were ventilated, he thought it would do a great practical good.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the principle of the Bill was that the more important works and business was to be done by the Commissioners at a meeting, and all other matters by "the Commissioners," that was to say, the Chairman exercising authority on their behalf. He was not quite sure whether the distinction had been sufficiently observed throughout the conservancy clauses of the Bill; but perhaps the object of the amendment might be met by taking care that the orders regarding really important and extensive works were reserved for the determination of the Commissioners at a meeting. In this way the appeal from the order of the Chairman to the Commissioners at a meeting would be avoided.

After some further conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 175 to 180 were agreed to.

Section 181 was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Section 182 was agreed to.

Section 183 was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Section 184 prescribed the hours and mode of removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the following words from the end of the section—

"And may remove the same at the expense of the occupier from any house if the occupier thereof fails to do so in accordance with this Act."

He thought the cost of removal of rubbish should not be thrown on the occupier who paid the tax. In Calcutta the conservancy carts employed by the Justices removed the refuse deposited from the houses.

After some conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 185 to 187 were agreed to.

Section 188 empowered the Commissioners to require the removal of noxious vegetation and the improvement of bad drainage within eight days.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI moved the substitution of "fifteen days" for "eight days." He thought the time should be fixed according to the proportion of work to be done, and that the Commissioners ought to have power to extend the period of time on cause shown; and as there was a heavy penalty attached to the failure to carry out the order of the Commissioners, he hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI then moved that in Section 189 the fine for failure to comply with the order of the Commissioners under the preceding section be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50, and from a daily fine of Rs. 20 for a continuing offence to Rs. 5.

After some conversation the motion was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Section 190 provided that all "rubbish" and offensive matter collected from roads, "houses," &c., should be the property of the Commissioners.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE the word "houses" was omitted, as it was not intended that broken bricks and mortar (included in the definition of "rubbish") which were collected in houses should be appropriated by the Commissioners.

Sections 191 to 194 were agreed to.

Section 195 empowered the Commissioners to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained within "eight days."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "eight days." He could say from his own experience that eight days was too short a period to allow for the purpose, and he doubted whether even one month would be sufficient in all cases.

After some conversation the motion was put and negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Section 196 was agreed to.

Section 197 gave power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools, &c., which were likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the insertion of the words "being the property of the Commissioners" after the word "excavation" in line 5. He thought that the Commissioners ought not to take any action in respect to private property without giving due notice.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved by way of amendment the omission of the whole section, which might be dispensed with.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Sections 198 and 199 were agreed to.

Section 200 empowered the Commissioners to order the removal within eight days of any future obstruction or encroachment in any road, &c.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "eight days."

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 201 to 209 were agreed to.

Section 210 prescribed a penalty of Rs. 100 for failure to comply with an order to secure or protect wells, tanks, &c., and a daily fine of Rs. 20 during the continuance of the offence.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali moved the substitution of the words "Rs. 20" for "Rs. 100," and of "Rs. 10" for "Rs. 20."

The motion was put and negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 211 and 212 were agreed to.

Section 213 provided as follows:—

"If the Commissioners shall have caused any repairs to be made to any house or other structure under the provisions of Section 211, and if such house or other structure be unoccupied, the Commissioners may enter upon possession of the same, and may retain possession thereof until the sum expended by them on the repairs be paid to them."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of this section, which he said would practically authorize the Commissioners to confiscate the property of individuals if they did not pay for the cost of repairs. Other parts of the Bill provided for the recovery from private individuals of expenses incurred by the Commissioners on behalf of such persons, and he did not see why an exceptional course should be taken for the recovery of the cost of repairs done by the Commissioners. If other expenses could be recovered by following the procedure laid down in the Bill, he thought the cost of repairs under this section might likewise be recovered under the same process. This section as it stood gave absolute power to the Commissioners to take possession of a house if they found it unoccupied, unless the money expended by them in its repairs were immediately paid. That was a new provision. It had no place in the existing laws; and he opposed it not only on that ground, but as being opposed to the generally received notions as to rights of property.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said it appeared to him that this section must have got into the Bill by mistake. He did not think there was any clause authorizing the Commissioners to repair dilapidated houses. Section 211 required owners or occupiers to effect such repairs, and authorized the Commissioners, until such repairs were effected, to put up a proper hoard or fence for the protection of passengers; and therefore it seemed to him that Section 213 was unnecessary and ought to be omitted. The proper way to enforce the provisions of Section 211 would be to fine the owner or occupier, who was required to place the house in a state of repair so that the passers-by should not be endangered.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said there was a general section which provided that whenever the Commissioners were authorized to require any person to do anything within a certain time, if the person did not do it, the Commissioners might do it themselves. Under that section the Commissioners would be authorized either to repair or to demolish a dilapidated house, if the proprietors failed to repair or pull it down on requisition under Section 211. Had the hon'ble mover of the amendment thought out its probable effect? If you did not give the Commissioners large powers for the recovery of the expenses of repairs, they would not repair, but pull the houses down.

His Honor the President said there were many houses in mofussil towns which were simply tumbling down on account of disputes amongst the owners. In fact, there was hardly a town in which one or more such houses were not to be met. As the Bill stood, the Commissioners must pull such houses down because they were dangerous to the passers-by, whereas, according to the intention of the hon'ble mover, these houses might be repaired and taken possession of by the Commissioners. In neither case did the shareholders get them. But was it better that the houses should be repaired and taken possession of by the Commissioners until the repayment of the expenses incurred, or that the houses should be pulled down?

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal admitted that it was desirable that such houses should be repaired, but he objected to the mode of recovery of the expenses.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 214 related to the sale of the materials of houses which had been pulled down, and provided that the proceeds, if unclaimed for the space of one year, should be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the period of "one year" was extended to "three years."

Section 215 was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the following section was introduced after Section 215:—

"215A. The Commissioners at a meeting may offer rewards for the destruction of wild animals within the limits of a Municipality."

Section 216 was agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant.

RETURN OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

No. 906, dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1876.

From—H. Beverley, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

1. Return of companies registered in 1875.
2. Return of companies which increased their capital in 1875.
3. Return of companies wound up in 1875.
4. Return of companies borne on the register at the close of 1875.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, and for publication in the Gazette, the returns noted in the margin, submitted by the Registrar of Calcutta Joint Stock Companies, for the year 1875.

2. Return *I* will show that nineteen new companies were registered during the year, with an aggregate capital amounting to Rs. 57,16,500, of which the tea companies alone represent Rs. 23,26,000.

3. It will be seen from Return *II* that four companies increased their capital by Rs. 2,52,500, of which Rs. 1,80,000 is represented by Tea Companies.

4. Return *III* shows the number of Joint Stock Companies wound up in 1875. The nine companies so wound up represent an aggregate capital of Rs. 25,05,000, of which the sum of Rs. 85,000 relates to Tea Companies. In addition to these, three companies, viz. the Western Coffee Company, Limited, registered in 1865; the Burdwan Stone Company, Limited, registered in 186[illegible]; and the National Theatre Company, registered in 1873, have been written off as defunct. The first company has not filed any papers since 1867, the second since 1872, and the last from the date of its registration. The Bangalore Bank, Limited, which has been registered afresh in Mysore, has also been excluded from the list of existing companies.

5. From Return *IV* it will be seen that 132 Joint Stock Companies were borne on the register on 31st December 1875, representing an aggregate capital of Rs. 7,22,35,000. Of these, six companies have been in existence for fifteen years and upwards; twenty-six for ten years and less than fifteen; thirteen for five and less than ten; and eighty-seven for less than five years.

The following abstract of the companies classified under the headings of Manufactures, Commerce, and Trade, may not be uninteresting:—

Manufactures.		Commerce.		Trade	
Tea	73	Banking	7	Hotel	3
Jute	7	Navigation	6	Printing Presses ...	2
Jute Screws ..	8	Docking	2	Druggists ...	2
Coal	5	Labor Transport ...	1	Theatres	2
Cotton	3			General dealers ...	7
Indigo	1	Total ...	16		
Iron	1			Total ...	16
Agricultural ...	2				
				Grand Total ...	132
Total ...	100				

6. The receipts of the Registrar's office during the year amounted to Rs. 4,706, against Rs. 8,216 in the previous year.

7. There were four prosecutions instituted under the Indian Companies' Act during the year under report. In three cases the defendants were warned and discharged; in the fourth the prosecution was withdrawn.

8. One charitable society, viz. the Mayo Native Hospital, was registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860; but as this institution has only taken the place of the old Calcutta Native Hospital, the latter has been struck off the list as defunct. There are now twelve literary, scientific, and charitable societies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

I.

Statement showing Joint Stock Companies registered during 1875.

No.	Names of Companies.	Date of registration.	Amount of capital in rupees.
1.	Medla Tea Company, Limited	11th Jan. 1875	1,50,000
2.	Suddea Tea Company, Limited	19th " "	1,25,000
3.	Cossipore Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited ..	3rd Feb. "	4,00,000
4.	Second Mutual Tea Company, Limited	26th " "	2,35,500
5.	Mim Tea Company, Limited	6th Mar. "	1,44,000
6.	Gielle Tea Company, Limited	20th " "	5,00,000
7.	Hoolmaree Tea Company, Limited	25th " "	1,20,000
8.	River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, Limited	5th April "	2,50,000
9.	Sapakuti Tea Company, Limited	1st May "	88,000
10.	Rajabaree Tea Company, Limited	5th " "	2,00,000
11.	Carew and Company	11th June "	16,00,000
12.	Burrukar Coal Company, Limited	19th " "	1,50,000
13.	Grob Tea Company, Limited	21st " "	6,00,000
14.	Sylhet Cultivating Company, Limited	29th " "	20,000
15.	Mahunuddy Tea Company, Limited	12th July "	1,00,000
16.	Dooar's Tea Company, Limited	4th Aug. "	64,000
17.	Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited	13th " "	8,00,000
18.	Nasirabad Loan Office, Limited	24th Sept. "	20,000
19.	Bengal Freemason's Hall Building Association, Limited	28th " "	1,50,000
		Total Rs. ..	57,16,500

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA REGISTRY OFFICE, the 15th February 1876.

II.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies which increased their Capital in 1875.

No.	Date of original Registration and Nominal Capital. Date.	Amount.	Names of Companies.	Amount of increase of capital.
		Rs.		Rs.
1	13th Feb. 1873...	5,000	Assensole East India Railway Co-operative Society, Limited,—5th February 1875...	2,500
2	30th May 1871...	2,30,000	Cutleecherra Tea Company, Limited,—24th March 1875	40,000
3	15th July 1863.. and 28th Oct. 1872...	3,50,000 2,10,000	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited,—1st July 1875	1,40,000
4	4th Dec. 1874...	30,000	Indian Statesman Company, Limited,—27th September 1875	70,000
			Total ...	2,52,500

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

III.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up during 1875.

No.	Date of original registration.	Names of Companies.	Date on which wound up.	Nominal capital.
				Rs.
1	14th May 1872	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited ..	26th Jan. 1875	25,000
2	4th April 1873	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited ..	3rd Mar. „	75,000
3	8th Mar. 1865	Cavery Coffee Company, Limited ..	29th April „	1,05,000
4	3rd Dec. 1873	Cossipore Press Company, Limited ..	10th May „	4,40,000
5	1st Sept. 1866	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited ..	26th May „	60,000
6	19th Jan. 1865	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited..	27th July „	1,00,000
7	14th June 1873	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited ..	20th Aug. „	5,00,000
8	1st May 1874	Howrah Hydraulic Press Company, Limited.	25th Nov. „	3,00,000
9	5th Oct. 1863	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited ..	1st April 1873	9,00,000
		Total ..	......	25,05,000

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE,
The 15th February 1876. *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.*

IV.

Statement showing Joint Stock Companies existing on the 31st December 1875.

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
1.	Arcuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2.	Asiatic Jute Company, Limited	4,00,000
3.	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
4.	Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited	50,000
5.	Assensole East Indian Railway Co-operative Society, Limited ..	7,500
6.	Amicable Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
7.	Agricultural and Phosphate Company, Limited	1,00,000
8.	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
9.	Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited	8,00,000
10.	Behar Commercial Association, Limited	2,00,000
11.	Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited	6,00,000
12.	Buree Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
13.	Bogra Loan Office, Limited	20,000
14.	Burkhola Tea Company, Limited	2,70,000
15.	Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
16.	Balasum Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
17.	Bengal Uncovenanted Medical Hall Association, Limited.. ..	50,000
18.	Bishnath Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
19.	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
20.	Borsillah Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
21.	Boureah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
22.	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
23.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	4,000
24.	Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	20,000
25.	Burrakar Coal Company, Limited..	1,50,000
26.	Bengal Freemason's Hall Building Association, Limited	1,50,000
27.	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
28.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
29.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	2,20,000
30.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
31.	Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
32.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
33.	Cutleecherra Tea Company, Limited	2,70,000
34.	Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
35.	Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	75,000
	Carried over ...	1,57,39,500

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	1,57,39,500
36.	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited ..	2,00,000
37.	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ..	1,70,000
38.	Chitpore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ..	4,00,000
39.	Corinthian Theatre Company, Limited	1,00,000
40.	Chota Nagpore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
41.	Cossipore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited ..	4,00,000
42.	Carew and Company, Limited ..	16,00,000
43.	Dunbar Cotton Mill Company, Limited	10,00,000
44.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
45.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited ..	5,00,000
46.	Durrabhar Company, Limited ..	60,000
47.	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
48.	Dehing Company, Limited ..	20,00,000
49.	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited ..	1,80,000
50.	Dedurkosh Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
51.	Dooar's Tea Company, Limited ..	64,000
52.	East India Tea Company, Limited..	10,00,000
53.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	7,00,000
54.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited..	8,00,000
55.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
56.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited ..	15,000
57.	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	14,00,000
58.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
59.	Gourypore Company, Limited ..	12,00,000
60.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9,20,000
61.	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited ..	4,00,000
62.	Gielle Tea Company, Limited ..	5,00,000
63.	Grob Tea Company, Limited ..	6,00,000
64.	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
65.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8,00,000
66.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, capital (5,000,000) five millions dollars .. =	1,12,50,000
67.	Holta Tea Company, Limited ..	3,50,000
68.	Hoolmaree Tea Company ..	1,20,000
69.	Howrah Mills Company, Limited ..	14,00,000
70.	Indian Statesman Company, Limited	1,00,000
71.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	29,00,000
72.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
73.	Jellalpore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
74.	Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	2,30,000
75.	Jheerieghaut Tea Company, Limited	2,20,000
76.	Joouktollee Tea Company, Limited	80,000
77.	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
78.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
79.	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited ..	1,00,000
80.	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited ..	1,00,000
81.	Kalacherra Tea Compay, Limited ..	2,75,000
82.	Labor Transport Company, Limited	1,00,000
83.	Lackatoorah Tea Company, Limited	2,25,000
84.	Merchants' Steam Tug Company, Limited	2,20,000
85.	Muttuck Tea Company, Limited ..	4,00,000
86.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
87.	Majagram Tea Company, Limited..	2,00,000
88.	Moran Tea Company, Limited ..	6,00,000
89.	Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	20,000
90.	Medla Tea Company, Limited ..	1,50,000
91.	Mim Tea Company, Limited ..	1,44,000
92.	Mohanuddy Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
93.	Nasmyth Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
94.	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
95.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
96.	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	7,20,000
97.	Nauthpore Indigo Company, Limited	1,50,000
98.	New Fallodhi Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
99.	Nasirabad Loan Office, Limited ..	20,000
	Carried over ..	5,90,02,500

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
	Brought forward ..	5,90,02,500
100.	Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	19,00,000
101.	Phœnix Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
102.	Pankabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
103.	Pattareah Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
104.	Ramgurh Company, Limited	10,00,000
105.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	6,00,000
106.	Ramkristopore Press Company, Limited	1,30,000
107.	Riverside Press (Watson's Patent) Company, Limited	3,00,000
108.	River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, Limited	2,50,000
109.	Rajabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
110.	Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited	8,00,000
111.	Springside Tea Company, Limited	1,68,000
112.	Sungo River Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
113.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
114.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
115.	Scott Thompson and Company, Limited	5,00,000
116.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
117.	Suddod Tea Company, Limited	1,25,000
118.	Second Mutual Tea Company, Limited	2,35,500
119.	Sapakate Tea Company, Limited	88,000
120.	Sylhet Cultivating Company, Limited	20,000
121.	Singbolli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
122.	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	15,00,000
123.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	1,00,000
124.	Tukvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
125.	The Planter's Store Company, Limited	1,00,000
126.	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
127.	The Mothola Company, Limited	1,50,000
128.	The Strand Bank Press (Watson's Patent) Company, Limited ..	2,50,000
129.	Teendareah Company, Limited	1,35,000
130.	Tingling Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
131.	United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited	6,000
132.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
	Total ..	7,22,35,000

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSH,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA REGISTRY OFFICE, the 15th February 1876.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 76.

The 8th March 1876.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1874-75, is published for general information:—

No. 1000.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 25*th February* 1876.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 76D., of 15th February 1876, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th September 1875.

Resolution.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1874-75, as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette.*

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

	Names of Districts.	Balance on 30th June 1875.	RECE… Revenue under Road Cess Act of 1871. Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.	Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	Receipts from Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	Burdwan ...	Cr. 19,427 15 6	300 6 11	... ..	...	13 10 6	404 1 5	0 1 3	4,016 3 0	8,773 7 9
	Bankoora ...	Cr. 58,264 9 6	4,049 8 10	397 0 0	...	......	4,446 8 10	46 3 8	1,269 0 0	......
	Beerbhoom ...	Cr. 77,093 11 5	34,849 10 11	84 12 3	..	......	34,934 7 2	0 6 0	1,968 5 0 *	262 8 0
	Midnapore ...	7,792 7 9	......	......	...	1,547 2 6	1,547 2 6	28 2 8	1,067 2 0	535 4 0
	Hooghly ...	Cr. 3,429 12 8	......	......	...	......	......	61 14 6	3,071 4 0	1,296 5 0
	24-Pergunnahs ...	64,377 7 8	29,603 2 7	4,328 6 6	..	800 7 9	34,732 0 10	1 1 4	2,475 11 6	3,131 10 10
	Nuddea ...	Cr. 44,061 4 3	20,038 1 0	4,671 9 0	...	... .	24,709 10 0	15 13 9	462 0 0	3,364 3 6
	Jessore ...	59,160 7 7	28,853 5 2	2,719 0 0	...	67 8 0	31,639 13 2	7 15 5	......	1,708 10 2
	Moorshedabad ...	6,626 5 1	18,851 15 11	2,089 11 3	...	2 0 0	20,943 11 2	122 9 9	......	1,535 8 0
	Dinagepore ...	Cr. 1,36,108 2 10	......	......	...	282 8 0	282 8 0	. ...	......	2,186 0 0
	Maldah ...	13,483 3 11	......	......	...	354 0 0	354 0 0	68 8 0	......	2,201 5 3
	Rajshahye ...	1,32,958 4 5	12,018 5 1	1,061 14 0	...	......	13,080 3 10	18 3 0	......	2,572 8 0
	Rungpore ...	Cr. 1,43,798 8 2	......	.. ...	...	923 2 0	923 2 0	90 12 0	......	3,882 5 0
	Bogra ...	Cr. 1,62,208 10 4	......	......	...	576 7 6	576 7 6	192 9 10	......	1,412 4 7
	Pubna ...	1,268 15 0	......	......	...	935 10 5	935 10 5	55 3 2	......	216 8 0
	Julpigoree ...	Cr. 3,307 5 5	. ...	......	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	......	400 0 0
	Dacca ...	46,814 12 5	14,563 6 7	3,411 15 3	...	......	17,975 5 10	120 1 4	.....	3,295 4 0
	Fureedpore ...	27,120 11 2	8,793 8 10	502 4 6	...	309 8 8	9,605 6 0	35 3 7	......	124 0 0
	Backergunge ...	2,578 1 1	......	......	...	750 7 3	750 7 3	222 5 2	... ..	386 8 0
	Chittagong ...	16,842 4 2	......	......	...	145 2 0	145 2 0	74 8 7	......	2,476 9 9
	Noakholly ...	7,916 10 5	......	....	...	......	... .	432 14 1	40 6 0	1,379 8 0
	Tipperah ...	41,287 3 4	21,438 15 8	502 12 0	...	......	21,941 11 8	1,996 5 2	......	538 0 0
	Patna ...	15,704 15 6	......	......	...	41 5 0	41 5 0	210 1 6	909 9 6	10,083 5 4
	Gya ...	15,929 1 0	......	......	...	......	......	65 14 0	1,369 14 10	82 14 0
	Shahabad ...	Cr. 41,119 7 11	... ..	......	...	650 6 9	650 6 9	2,614 8 1	......	2,317 0 3
	Mozufferpore ...	Cr. 12,87,929 13 3	......	......	...	......	......	33 2 3	......	35,269 13 7
	Durbhunga ...	...	......	......	...	2,083 2 0	2,083 2 0	271 12 11	......	11,979 1 0
	Sarun ...	Cr. 16,11,872 1 5	. ...	......	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	16 10 3	......	13,409 12 10
	Chumparun ...	1,99,474 10 9	......	......	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	......	......	10,909 4 8
	Monghyr ...	26,917 15 5	10,858 14 2	1,066 10 0	...	......	11,925 8 2	......	409 14 2	2,045 13 3
	Bhagulpore ...	Cr. 31,627 2 11	13,267 4 11	42 4 0	...	......	13,309 8 11	21 12 0	......	542 0 0
	Purneah ...	Cr. 10,004 12 2	14,558 0 0	1,047 8 0	...	112 6 0	15,717 14 0	4 6 0	......	276 5 6
	Cuttack ...	20,488 2 1	3,242 0 10	219 4 0	...	......	3,461 10 10	......	......	993 13 0
	Pooree ...	11,682 1 4	1,790 10 0	25 0 0	...	......	1,815 10 0	......	......	......
	Balasore ...	2,290 7 6	1,625 7 5	110 0 0	...	......	1,735 7 5	......	......	98 13 3
	Hazareebagh ...	Cr. 21,791 14 2	9,163 1 7	151 9 0	0 2 0	37 11 0	9,352 7 7	......	.....	......
	Lohardugga ...	9,171 15 11	......	......	...	837 11 3	837 11 3	37 13 2	... ..	...
	Manbhoom ...	Cr. 37,669 0 5	600 10 9	784 2 6	...	. ...	1,384 13 3	......	......	672 4 0
	Total ...	Cr. 29,60,717 11 10	2,48,556 15 2	23,216 11 0	0 2 0	10,957 4 7	2,82,730 0 9	6,866 9 5	17,089 6 0	1,30,748 9 6
Non-cess Districts.	Darjeeling ...	1,323 12 0	......	.. ...	...	......	......	......	......	278 0 0
	Mymensingh ...	Cr. 42,835 2 5	......	... .	...	......	.. ...	71 6 0	......	2,363 4 7
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10,210 14 0	......	......	...	......	...	......	......	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	54,789 2 10	......	......	...	......	......	......	. ...	200 0 0
	Singbhoom ...	1,216 1 3	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......
	Total ...	24,704 11 8	......	......	...	......	.....	71 6 0	.. ...	2,841 4 7
	Grand Total ...	Cr. 29,36,013 0 2	2,48,556 15 2	23,215 11 0	0 2 0	10,957 4 7	2,82,730 0 9	6,937 15 5	17,080 6 0	1,33,589 14 1

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 13,07,669, the portion

* Includes Rs. 321 8 and Rs. 6,848-13 receipts during the quarters

ROAD FUND.

District (Road) Committees for the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75, *September* 1875.

IPTS.

Tolls. River or Canal Tolls.	Tolls. Total.	Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th September 1875.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.. ..	12,819 10 0	12,500 0 0	138 14 6	10 0 0	169 15 6	26,042 11 5	6,614 11 11	1,17,419 1 2	Cr. 1,10,804 5 3
......	1,260 0 0	......	1 2 0	......	......	5,762 14 6	—52,501 11 0	11,976 0 3	Cr. 64,477 11 3
......	2,230 13 0	7,500 0 0	439 7 0	4 9 6	15 8 0	45,125 2 8	—32,868 8 9	14,389 2 11	Cr. 47,257 11 8
. ...	1,602 6 0	15,000 0 0	5 9 9	190 14 9	1,045 5 9	19,419 9 5	27,212 1 2	20,058 0 8	7,154 0 6
2,800 0 0	7,167 9 0	.. ...	57 0 0	30 0 0	... ..	7,316 7 6	3,886 10 10	33,246 4 11	Cr. 20,359 10 1
.. ...	5,607 6 4	. ...	39 2 0	......	... ..	40,379 10 6	1,04,757 2 2	92,505 10 10	12,251 7 4
......	3,826 3 6	......	......	13 11 0	52 0 0	28,617 6 3	—15,433 11 0	71,123 14 10	Cr. 86,557 12 10
......	1,708 10 2	.. ...	. ....	......	359 10 6	33,716 1 3	92,876 8 10	11,801 12 7	81,014 12 3
......	1,535 8 0	.....	338 9 0	5 15 3	26 0 0	22,972 5 2	20,598 10 3	15,173 13 4	14,424 12 11
......	2,188 0 0	12,500 0 0	......	......	76 13 0	15,045 5 0	—1,21,063 13 10	1,56,389 10 10	Cr. 2,77,452 8 8
......	2,291 5 3	2,500 0 0	0 4 0	......	15 0 0	5,229 1 3	18,712 5 2	18,620 12 9	91 8 5
......	2,572 8 0	. . ..	....	......	670 14 8	16,341 13 6	1,49,300 1 11	39,349 13 11	1,09,950 4 0
......	3,882 5 0	5,000 0 0	3 14 0	... ..		9,900 1 0	—1,33,808 2 2	73,161 14 7	Cr. 2,07,060 0 9
. ....	1,412 4 7	5,000 0 0	.. ...	95 0 0	525 0 0	7,801 5 11	—1,54,407 4 5	39,666 6 7	Cr. 1,94,073 11 0
......	216 8 0	7,500 0 0	2 0 0	......	6 4 0	8,715 9 7	9,984 8 7	16,707 5 9	Cr. 6,722 13 2
......	400 0 0	5,000 0 0	.. . .	88 9 0	115 8 0	5,614 1 0	2,306 11 7	4,538 8 8	Cr. 2,231 13 1
......	3,295 4 0	... ..	......	. ..	98 6 6	21,489 1 8	68,303 14 1	18,839 2 11	49,464 11 2
......	124 0 0	.. ...	18 4 3	190 15 6	247 13 8	10,281 11 0	37,402 6 2	Cr. 1,821 15 6	39,224 5 8
......	386 8 0	12,500 0 0	......	1,398 13 6	. ...	15,256 1 11	17,834 3 0	12,580 5 4	5,253 13 8
1,774 4 7	4,250 14 4	7,500 0 0	.. ...	758 10 2	5 0 0	12,732 3 1	29,574 7 3	23,982 2 5	5,592 4 10
......	1,119 14 0	5,000 0 0	3 6 0	......	79 4 0	6,935 6 1	14,852 0 6	8,031 7 10	6,820 8 8
......	538 0 0	......	......	......	222 11 2	21,608 12 0	65,985 15 4	27,980 5 4	38,005 10 0
......	10,902 14 10	......	512 4 3	13 11 0	369 4 0	12,130 8 7	27,844 8 1	11,012 13 1	15,931 11 0
......	1,452 12 10	......	6 0 6	......	......	1,524 11 4	17,453 12 4	2,823 2 4	14,630 10 0
......	2,317 0 3	... ..	......	146 0 0	60 8 0	5,788 2 1	—35,331 5 10	3,780 11 3	Cr. 39,112 1 1
......	35,269 13 7	......	197 11 0	706 2 10	239 6 0	36,416 3 8	—12,51,483 9 7	18,501 7 4	Cr. 12,69,985 0 11
......	11,979 1 0	......	......	...	1,519 3 5	*15,853 3 4	15,853 3 4	8,767 12 7	7,085 6 9
.. ...	13,109 12 10	......	......	.. ...	171 14 0	13,325 5 1	—15,98,546 12 4	35,221 11 5	Cr. 16,33,768 7 9
......	10,909 4 8	......	.....	......	78 14 9	11,378 3 5	2,10,852 14 2	25,296 15 2	1,85,555 15 0
......	3,055 11 5	......	17 0 0	4 0 0	—45 0 0	14,957 3 7	41,875 3 0	33,064 6 10	8,810 12 2
......	542 0 0	......	......	......	178 7 0	14,051 11 11	—17,575 7 0	20,484 12 3	Cr. 38,060 3 3
......	276 5 6	.. ...	103 0 0	42 11 8	...	16,144 4 9	6,139 8 7	2,76,164 9 7	Cr. 2,70,025 1 0
......	993 12 0	2,500 0 0	59 9 1	502 12 10	34 1 0	7,551 13 9	28,039 15 10	19,199 9 5	8,840 6 5
......	......	... ..	......	20 8 4	.....	1,836 2 4	13,518 3 8	2,000 0 2	11,518 3 6
......	98 13 3	2,500 0 0	414 4 0	23 0 0	......	4,771 8 8	7,062 0 2	6,373 10 4	688 5 10
......	......	2,500 0 0	.. ...	......	......	11,862 7 7	—9,939 6 7	9,923 5 8	Cr. 19,862 12 3
......	......	10,000 0 0	1 12 0	......	......	10,877 4 5	20,049 4 4	13,251 7 2	6,797 13 2
.... .	672 4 0	7,500 0 0	5 2 0	......	193 8 0	9,755 11 3	—27,013 5 2	—21,164 7 4	Cr. 49,077 12 6
4,674 4 7	1,52,412 4 1	1,22,500 0 0	2,364 3 4	4,242 0 11	6,531 4 11	5,77,646 7 5	—23,83,071 4 5	13,33,710 12 10	Cr. 37,16,782 1 3
......	278 0 0	7,500 0 0	......	25 2 0	10,483 12 7	18,286 14 7	19,610 10 7	18,243 7 1	1,367 3 6
......	2,363 4 7	......	......	163 11 0	......	2,598 5 7	—40,230 12 10	8,006 3 5	Cr. 48,213 0 8
......	... .	5,000 0 0	.. ...	. ....	......	5,000 0 0	15,210 14 0	1,887 11 3	13,323 2 9
......	200 0 0	10,000 0 0	... .	......	231 12 0	10,431 12 0	65,220 15 7	1,24,958 5 9	Cr. 59,737 6 2
......	......	5,000 0 0	......	100 6 3	......	5,100 6 3	6,316 7 0	4,397 11 0	1,918 12 6
......	2,841 4 7	27,500 0 0	......	289 3 3	10,715 9 4	41,417 7 2	61,122 2 10	1,57,493 6 6	Cr. 91,371 3 8
4,674 4 7	1,55,253 8 8	1,50,000 0 0	2,364 3 4	4,531 4 2	17,246 14 3	6,19,063 14 7	—23,16,949 1 7	14,91,204 3 4	Cr. 38,08,153 4 11

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,10,004-9-9.
ending 31st March and 30th June 1875 respectively.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

EXPEN

	Names of Districts.	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control.			Original Works.				Repairs.	
		Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.	Burdwan ...	1,385 13 6	229 3 6	1,615 1 0	19,045 10 8	...	...	19,045 10 8	96,714 3 0	...
	Bankoora ...	380 14 0	34 6 0	415 4 0	9,830 3 0	...	...	9,830 3 0	1,084 0 3	...
	Beerbhoom ...	1,297 3 7	32 7 0	1,329 10 7	11,852 7 10	...	...	11,852 7 10	411 10 3	...
	Midnapore ...	1,591 1 0	304 10 0	1,895 11 0	9,910 15 3	...	...	9,910 15 3	6,822 14 5	...
	Hooghly ...	683 3 10	224 2 0	907 5 10	3,214 11 9	...	...	3,214 11 9	20,124 3 4	...
	24-Pergunnahs	2,968 4 0	295 10 6	3,263 14 6	34,268 13 10	...	...	34,268 13 10	39,839 0 1	...
	Nuddea ...	3,162 4 8	476 10 4	3,638 15 0	36,334 3 2	...	...	36,334 3 2	29,381 4 4	...
	Jessore ...	1,673 4 0	173 1 3	1,846 5 3	...	...	...	...	8,459 1 7	...
	Moorshedabad	1,092 12 10	52 1 2	1,144 14 0	4,567 15 6	...		4,567 15 6	8,681 2 1	...
	Dinagepore ...	2,882 6 1	57 2 3	2,939 8 4	1,18,535 2 0	...	...	1,48,535 2 0	3,981 0 8	...
	Maldah ...	1,160 2 11	51 8 9	1,211 11 8	3 2 0	...	...	3 2 0	17,391 15 1	...
	Rajshahye ...	1,386 12 8	91 12 3	1,478 8 11	3,272 6 9	33 11 9	.	3,306 2 6	8,515 4 3	...
	Rungpore ...	1,559 10 8	34 14 4	1,594 9 0	68,960 3 10	...	...	68,960 3 10	1,862 5 3	...
	Bogra ...	2,484 0 4	51 1 0	2,535 1 4	36,590 4 8	...	...	36,590 4 8	148 0 0	...
	Pubna ...	1,236 12 9	436 5 3	1,673 2 0	13,985 12 6	...	...	13,985 12 6	707 3 3	...
	Julpigoree ...	1,291 5 2	974 14 3	2,266 3 5	43 5 0	...	...	43 5 0	1,183 4 2	...
	Dacca ...	900 10 0	404 6 0	1,305 0 0	1,887 3 3	498 3 6	...	2,385 6 9	9,196 6 8	...
	Fureedpore ...	827 9 6	521 0 3	1,348 9 9	Cr. 6,331 5 6	202 9 3	...	Cr. 6,128 12 3	977 3 6	...
	Backergunge...	3,703 2 1	1,538 9 9	5,241 11 10	883 11 11	79 10 0	...	963 5 11	5,852 5 5	...
	Chittagong ...	1,290 0 0	149 5 10	1,439 5 10	11,373 1 8	...	...	11,373 1 8	6,164 8 6	849 4 6
	Noakholly ...	90 0 0	6 1 0	96 1 0	2,305 10 4	72 4 0	...	2,377 14 4	4,855 0 6	...
	Tipperah ...	2,158 3 2	473 5 9	2,631 8 11	12,570 7 2	1,024 0 9	...	13,594 7 11	2,091 11 0	...
	Patna ...	347 0 0	349 1 7	696 1 7	73 10 4	...	...	73 10 4	5,079 8 2	...
	Gya ...	128 2 10	...	128 2 10	897 6 1	...	...	897 6 1	1,323 8 7	...
	Shahabad ...	180 0 0	69 13 0	249 13 0	636 0 0	...	...	636 0 0	2,482 1 3	...
	Mozufferpore...	1,921 13 9	157 4 0	2,079 1 9	7,102 8 1	...	...	7,102 8 1	1,934 12 0	...
	Durbhunga ...	1,964 3 6	429 1 5	2,393 4 11	1,107 12 9	...	...	1,107 12 9	2,631 4 0	...
	Sarun ..	225 0 0	79 14 0	304 14 0	9,758 4 6	...	...	9,758 4 6	22,048 15 10	...
	Chumparun ...	838 0 6	115 2 6	953 3 0	26,473 12 0	...	...	26,473 12 0	Cr. 4,917 3 11	...
	Monghyr ...	1,106 0 9	230 4 0	1,336 4 9	15,258 5 9	...	...	15,258 5 9	9,773 1 9	...
	Bhagulpore ..	955 12 11	75 15 0	1,031 11 11	6,498 13 1	...	...	6,198 13 1	12,614 14 0	...
	Purneah ...	599 10 0	31 10 3	631 4 3	2,68,035 9 7	...	...	2,68,035 9 7	6,677 0 0	...
	Cuttack ...	766 5 4	310 8 3	1,076 13 7	8,787 5 5	84 8 0	...	8,871 13 5	6,877 3 6	...
	Pooree ...	369 0 0	96 7 9	465 7 9	125 12 0	...	...	125 12 0	1,395 3 8	...
	Balasore ...	387 2 0	57 10 6	444 12 6	...	...	...	...	3,172 9 0	...
	Hazareebagh...	543 0 0	64 1 6	607 1 6	3,411 15 0	...	...	3,411 15 0	1,331 2 2	...
	Lohardugga ...	1,905 9 9	142 4 0	2,047 13 9	1,408 7 9	...	...	1,408 7 9	3,047 4 0	...
	Manbhoom ...	226 0 0	41 6 0	267 6 0	19,294 4 7	...	...	19,294 4 7	6 7 6	...
	Total ...	47,668 6 1	8,863 2 2	56,531 8 3	7,91,974 1 6	1,994 15 3	.	7,93,969 0 9	3,60,741 9 1	849 4 6
Non-cess Districts.	Darjeeling ...	198 0 0	4 0 0	202 0 0	9,653 13 7	...	...	9,653 13 7	5,535 2 7	...
	Mymensingh ..	2,179 9 4	673 5 6	2,852 14 10	3,019 7 4	100 0 0	...	3,119 7 4	1,808 12 3	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	14 14 0	14 14 0	1,171 7 0	...	...	1,171 7 0	350 0 0	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	106 11 0	52 6 0	159 1 0	48,682 13 8	40,431 5 4	...	89,114 3 0	19,128 5 4	15,776 5 4
	Singbhoom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,371 10 0	...
	Total ...	2,484 4 4	744 9 6	3,228 13 10	62,527 0 7	40,531 5 4	...	1,03,058 14 11	28,193 14 2	15,776 5 4
	Grand Total ...	50,152 10 5	9,607 11 8	59,760 6 1	8,54,501 11 1	42,526 4 7	...	8,97,027 15 8	3,88,935 7 3	16,625 9 10

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 13,07,669, the portion

Fort William,
The 15th February 1876.

ROAD FUND.—(*Continued.*)

District (Road) Committees for the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75, *September* 1875.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establishment. Public Works charges.	Establishment. Other charges.	Establishment. Total.	Tools and Plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	96,714 3 6	1,15,759 14 2	.....	......	......	......	44 2 0	1,17,419 1 2	
...	1,684 0 3	11,514 3 3	... ..	......	......	46 9 0	... ..	11,976 0 3	
..	111 10 3	12,261 2 1	2 14 3	146 8 0	149 6 3	640 0 0	6 0 0	14,389 2 11	
1,428 8 0	8,251 6 5	18,162 5 8	... ..	... ...	... ..	......	. ...	20,058 0 8	
...	29,124 3 4	32,338 15 1	. ...	. ....	......	......	... ..	33,246 4 11	
...	39,839 0 1	74,107 13 11	9,150 9 9	5,981 5 3	15,131 15 0	......	1 15 5	92,505 10 10	
...	29,381 4 4	65,715 7 6	......	1,104 1 0	1,104 1 0	... ..	665 7 4	71,128 14 10	
...	8,459 1 7	8,459 1 7	.. ..	1,149 1 9	1,149 1 9	407 4 0	. ..	11,861 12 7	
11 0 6	8,692 2 7	13,260 2 1	750 0 0	......	750 0 0	......	18 13 3	15,173 13 4	
...	3,981 0 8	1,52,516 2 8	497 11 11	368 11 11	866 7 10	......	67 8 0	1,56,389 10 10	
...	17,381 15 1	17,385 1 1	.. ..	24 0 0	24 0 0	......	......	18,620 12 9	
...	8,545 4 3	11,861 6 9	810 5 3	......	810 5 3	34 11 9	*25,174 13 3	39,340 13 11	
...	1,862 5 3	70,822 9 1	744 12 6	.. ..	744 12 6	... ..	... ..	73,161 14 7	
...	148 0 0	36,738 4 8	......	391 0 7	391 0 7	2 0 0	......	39,666 6 7	
...	707 3 3	14,692 15 9	......	341 4 0	341 4 0	......	......	16,707 5 9	
618 12 1	1,802 0 3	1,815 5 3	......	427 0 0	427 0 0	... ..	.....	4,538 8 8	
2 3 0	9,108 9 8	11,584 0 5	4,582 12 5	... ..	4,582 12 5	1,180 12 0	186 10 1	18,839 2 11	
...	977 3 6	Cr. 5,151 8 9	1,868 8 6	111 7 0	1,979 15 6	......	1 0 0	Cr. 1,821 15 6	
...	5,852 5 5	6,815 11 4	... ..	465 0 0	465 0 0	. ..	57 14 2	12,580 5 4	
351 7 0	7,365 4 0	18,738 5 8	1,771 0 0	1,271 13 7	3,042 13 7	687 6 4	74 3 0	23,982 2 5	
...	4,855 0 6	7,232 14 10	... .	350 0 0	350 0 0	352 8 0	......	8,031 7 10	
...	2,091 11 0	15,686 2 11	4,744 12 0	4,395 6 3	9,140 2 3	... ..	522 7 3	27,080 5 4	
...	5,079 8 2	5,753 2 6	5,456 2 0	... ..	5,456 2 0	7 7 0	......	11,912 13 1	
...	1,323 8 7	2,220 14 8	436 8 0	36 14 10	473 6 10	0 10 0	......	2,823 2 4	
18 0 0	2,500 1 3	3,136 1 3	......	315 0 0	315 0 0	37 13 0	42 0 0	3,780 11 3	
336 6 9	2,271 3 3	9,373 11 4	4,000 0 0	......	4,000 0 0	198 10 3	2,850 0 0	18,5 1 7 4	
915 1 0	3,548 5 6	4,654 2 3	......	1,628 6 2	1,628 6 2	91 15 3	......	(a) 8,767 12 7	(a) Includes Rs. 1,529-12-2 and Rs. 4,001-7-6 expenditure incurred during the quarters ending 31st March and 30th June 1875 respectively not previously brought into account.
...	22,048 15 10	31,807 4 4	3,085 5 1	......	3,085 5 1	24 4 0	......	35,221 11 5	
...	Cr. 4,917 3 11	21,556 8 1	1,815 0 7	928 9 6	2,744 3 1	43 1 0	......	25,296 15 2	
11 4 0	9,784 5 9	25,042 11 6	1,611 0 10	......	1,611 0 10	65 6 9	†5,008 15 0	33,064 6 10	
..	12,614 14 0	19,113 11 1	......	338 3 3	338 3 3	1 2 0	... .	20,484 13 3	
7 11 9	6,684 11 9	2,74,720 5 4	......	722 4 0	722 4 0	90 12 0	... .	2,76,164 9 7	
533 2 0	7,410 5 6	16,282 2 11	......	1,696 14 5	1,696 14 5	143 10 0	......	19,109 9 5	
13 8 9	1,108 12 5	1,534 8 5	......	... .	.....	......	...	2,000 0 2	
461 14 1	3,624 7 1	3,624 7 1	......	645 0 0	645 0 0	32 15 6	‡1,626 7 3	6,373 10 4	
...	1,331 2 2	4,743 1 2	4,103 8 0	445 0 0	4,548 8 0	16 1 0	8 10 0	9,923 5 8	
...	3,?47 4 6	5,055 12 3	5,316 11 1	789 2 1	6,105 13 2	... ..	42 0 0	13,251 7 2	
...	6 7 6	19,300 12 1	262 0 0	1,334 5 3	1,596 5 3	... .	... ..	21,164 7 4	
4,698 14 11	3,66,289 12 6	11,60,258 13 3	51,010 3 2	25,406 6 10	76,416 10 0	4,104 15 4	36,398 14 0	13,33,710 12 10	
281 0 0	5,816 2 7	15,470 0 2	......	. ...	......	... ..	§2,571 6 11	18,243 7 1	
100 0 0	1,908 12 3	5,028 3 7	... ..	106 2 6	106 2 6	... ..	18 14 6	8,006 3 5	
...	350 0 0	1,521 7 0	......	330 0 0	330 0 0	21 6 3	.....	1,887 11 3	
...	34,904 10 8	1,24,018 13 8	......	621 8 1	621 8 1	158 15 0	......	1,24,958 5 9	
...	1,371 10 0	1,371 10 0	2,760 0 0	266 1 0	3,026 1 0	... ..	... ..	4,397 11 0	
381 0 0	44,351 3 6	1,47,410 2 5	2,760 0 0	1,323 11 7	4,083 11 7	180 5 3	2,598 5 5	1,57,493 6 6	
5,079 14 11	4,10,641 0 0	13,07,668 15 8	53,770 3 2	26,730 2 5	80,500 5 7	4,285 4 7	38,989 3 5	14,91,204 3 4	

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,10,004-9-9.

* Includes Rs. 25,000 refund of grant-in-aid withdrawn by Government.
† " Rs. 5,000 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ " Rs. 800 ditto ditto ditto.
§ " Rs. 2,571-6-11 ditto ditto ditto.

F. R. BOYCE,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11*th March* 1876.

Division	No.	District, and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
Burdwan Divn.	1	Burdwan, Mar. 13,* '76	·54	Weather—Rainfall at Sudder ·54, Culna ·52 inches. At Bood-Bood, Jehanabad and Raneegunge nil. Wheat, barley, and sugarcane are being cut. Potatoes, selling at 60 seers the rupee in Culna. Cholera increasing in the west of the district.
	2	Bankoora, " 11, "	0·79	Weather—Slight rain on the 10th. Some heavy showers, with hail, on the 11th. Nothing of importance to note regarding the crops. The rain will allow of preliminary ploughings. Cholera cases are still reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
	4	Midnapore, " 11, "	0 7	Weather is getting very warm and is cloudy. Rain has been of much service to what crops there are.
	5	Hooghly, " 11, "	·09	Weather is getting warm and is cloudy at intervals. Sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out. *Aous, teel*, and indigo lands are being prepared for sowing. Cucumbers, &c., much benefited by rain. Potato, *rubbee*, and sugarcane harvest almost over. The yield of the first two is very good, and that of the third is fair.
		Howrah, " 11, "	A few drops.	Weather—There were a few drops of rain, but the fall was inappreciable. There is no change in the prospects of the crops.
		Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 13,† '76	1·43	Weather—Variable. There was a shower on the 7th March 1876. Reaping of winter crops is over. Health is generally good.
	7	Nuddea, " 11, "	0·10	Weather—Cooler, in consequence of the rain. The rain has done much good in enabling the cultivators to plough. The harvest is far advanced, and is turning out, as was expected, rather poor.
	8	Jessore, " 11. "	·36	Weather—Tolerably cool, with seasonable showers. Spring rice seedlings are doing well. The rain has been favorable, and ploughing for and sowing of the early rice is in rapid progress.
	9	Moorshedabad " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Mornings windy and cloudy. Temperature close and warm. *Boro dhan* is doing well. Cold weather crops are being reaped. Cholera increasing at Rampore Haut, and many deaths reported.
Rajshahye Divn.	10	Dinagepore, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and getting warm. *Rubbee* crops on the whole are good. Tobacco is a 16-anna crop, sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.
	11	Maldah, " 8, "	Nil.	Weather—Days hot, mornings and evenings still cool. High wind on Friday. *Rubbee* crops being reaped; the outturn has been reduced by the continued drought. The Bara dhan looks well, and promises to yield a good crop. Indigo is being sown in thana Gorgoriba. Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox have occurred during the week. Four attacks of cholera are reported as having occurred during the same period.
	12	Rajshahye, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—There was rain at Bilmariah and Shingrah on the 2nd and 3rd March. The rain of the 2nd and 3rd has done some good where it fell, but it was not sufficient. A few isolated cases of cholera are reported; also a few cases of small-pox.
	13	Rungpore, " 10, "	Nil.	Weather—Rain threatening. *Rubbee* crops fair, but the crops will not be first-rate for want of rain. Sowing of *bitri* paddy deferred for want of rain. Tobacco doing well. Pulses and wheat are partially damaged by present drought.
	14	Bogra, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and threatening, but with the exception of one day warm. Almost all the crops have been harvested. A little rain is required to allow the lands to be broken up.
	15	Pubna, " 11, "	Nil.	Weather ·20 inches of rain fell at Serajgunge. Weather warm and cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops have been improved by the late rain, which has also facilitated ploughing for the next rice crops.

* Telegram of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.— (*Continued.*)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, Mar. 10, '76	0·37	Weather is still continuing cold. There has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain, during the week. The sowings in the plains, and the young crops of wheat and barley in the hills, are progressing favorably. The recent rain will do much good.
	17	Julpigoree, „ 11, „	·4	Weather—A little rainfall on Thursday night. but not enough to have any appreciable effect. The weather is getting warmer and clouds hang about so it is to be hoped more rain is coming soon. Nothing new to report as to crops.
		Cooch Behar, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather—The cold weather has disappeared. During the greater portion of the week an east wind blew. There was no rain. The *bitri* (*aous*) dhan has been sown in many places; for this crop, as also for *cheena* and *kaon* (millet), rain is very much wanted. The mustard crop has been nearly reaped; the outturn is satisfactory. Tobacco will be cut within a few days.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN.	18	Dacca, Mar 13,* '76	·83	Weather—Cool for the season. Much fog. State and prospects of the crops are favorable Ploughing is going on actively.
	19	Fureedpore, „ 11, „	0·98	Weather—Showery. The state and prospects of the crops are good. They are benefited bythe rain. Three men killed by lightning. General health is good.
	20	Backergunge, „ 9, „	1·44	Rain has fallen, which has greatly improved matters. The condition of crops and cattle is good. The health of the people is said to be indifferent in the following thanas, viz. Backergunge, Mendigunge, Bawfol, Golachipa, and Boramuddin.
	21	Mymensingh, „ 10, „	0·15	Weather—Decidedly warmer. Stormy on the 10th. Crops.—Scarcely anything on the ground. The fields are being prepared for the *aous* rice.
	22	Tipperah, „ 10, „	1·42	Weather—Fine, with occasional storms. The prospects of the spring rice are good; there are no other crops of importance in the field
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, „ 9, „	·30	Weather—Cold in the evenings and mornings, but hot in the daytime. Crops much benefited by the rain, which has also enabled the people to begin ploughing the land.
	24	Noakholly, „ 9, „	4·04	Weather—Generally cloudy; slight rain on the 2nd and 5th, and a thunder-storm, with a heavy shower of rain, early on the 7th. Wind is variable. For the last two days wind was from the south. Pulses, chillies, linseed, and sessamum are progressing favorably. Ploughing has began for the early rice crop. Stray cases of cholera still reported from Hattya and Bamni·
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 7, „	1·4	Weather—A thunder-storm on the 7th instant. Joom cutting still continues. A heavy shower of rain has done much good to the tobacco and chillies.
		Hill Tipperah, „ 8, „	1·18	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since the last report.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVN.	26	Patna, Mar. 13,* '76	·01	Weather—Seasonable. Small fall of rain on the morning of 10th instant, not enough to do harm or good. Crops fast being harvested, and produce generally reported well of. A good deal of small-pox generally throughout the district but not of a bad type.
	27	Gya, „ 11, „	Imperceptible.	Weather—Generally fair, with intervals of cloudiness and appearance of rain. One very slight shower. Wind less than last week—mostly westerly, occasionally easterly. Thermometer reached 93° 2′; but on the whole the warmth has been very moderate. State and prospects of the crops are, as before, very fair, but short of good. Public health is good, save some sporadic small-pox.
	28	Shahabad, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Easterly wind on Friday morning prevailing. Cloudy, attended with a slight fall of rain and hail. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested. Prospects of crops good if no further rain falls. Poppy is being tapped. Mangoe promises to yield an excellent outturn. There are many cases of small-pox in the head-quarters division.
	29	Durbhunga, „ 11, „	·10	Weather—Cloudy, with east wind. The week's rainfall was heavier to the east than at the Sudder station. The state of the crops is reported the same as during the previous week
	30	Mozufferpore, „ 11, „	·15	Weather—Cloudy and rather cold. On the morning of 10th instant there was a fall of ·15 rain at Mozufferpore. There is no alteration in prospects of crops. Importations of Indian-corn are decreasing. Rice is being imported into the district from south and west. Prices remain easy.

* Telegrams of the 13th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)				
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	31	Sarun, Mar. 11, '76		Weather—Cool, clear, and dry, with fleeting clouds, on Wednesday and Thursday West wind prevailing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The *rubbee* or winter crops are being harvested, and are expected to yield fairly. Cotton and *rohur* are doing well. Indigo is being sown. The early sowings have germinated. Opium is being collected. There was a slight fall of rain on Thursday night, hardly sufficient to lay the dust. Prices favorable. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, „ 11, „	0·14	Weather—Hot at noon and cool at night. There is nothing new to report regarding the state of the *rubbee* crops. There was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 10th instant.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	33	Monghyr, „ 11, „	A few drops.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospect of the crops since last report. The harvest has fairly commenced, and prices continue easy.
	34	Bhagulpore, „ 13,* „	Few drops.	Three smart showers, north of Soopool, on the night of 9th. A few drops at head-quarters on the night of 11th. No rain is reported elsewhere. No rain is wanted now till after the *rubbee* harvest. Rain would do more harm than good. Wheat harvest ripening fast, and reaping commenced in several places. The Collector, who is still in Soopool sub-division, reports *rubbee* crop to be fair, and condition of the people generally very good. The very poor naturally badly off. No tendency to a rise in prices.
	35	Purneah, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cloudy. There were a few drops of rain here; ·06 reported from Kishengunge. The state and prospects of the crops are the same as last week There is no change.
	36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 12, „	A few drops.	Weather—A few drops on Saturday night, with thunder. Rain threatening, but not coming down. Mangoe and mohow crops promise well. Nothing else on the ground.
ORISSA.				
ORISSA DIVN.	37	Cuttack, Mar. 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Uncertain; foggy mornings and hot days, with high winds. Crops doing well, but rain is wanted.
	38	Pooree, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot. The *dalua* paddy crop is good, but in some places will fail for want of rain. The state of the other crops is generally good. No tillage for next year's crop commenced for want of rain.
	39	Balasore, „ 10, „	·56	Weather—Occasional showers are beginning to fall, but more rain is required to soften the ground for the plough. Cholera and small-pox continue very fatal.
CHOTA NAGPORE.		*South-Western Frontier Agency.*		
	40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 10, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No alteration in the state of the crops. Wheat and barley being cut; outturn reported very poor. Rain wanted to enable the ploughing to commence. General health of the district is good.
	41	Lohardugga, „ 11, „	·08	Weather—Seasonable. Two thunder-storms on the 10th instant; little or no rain. Some of the *rubbee* crops are now being cut. The harvest will be a short one, owing to the long drought. General health is good. Small-pox is still reported from Palamow.
	42	Singbhoom, „ 10, „	0 14	Weather—Seasonable. No crops to report about. The district is healthy.
	43	Manbhoom, „ 11, „	0·06	Weather—Rain has fallen during the last days of the week, which will be generally welcomed, though possibly the mohwah crops may be affected injuriously. Nothing fresh to report about the state and prospects of the crops.

* Telegram of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14*th March* 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 27th to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches		1876.	
	WESTERN DISTRICTS.						
BURDWAN	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·14	2·00	2·14	4th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·76	0 76	ditto	
		Culna	0·09	0 59	0 68	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	0·83	0 83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·95	0 95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	2 98	2·98	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·10	0 10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·02	0 02	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0·11	0·11	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	1·40	1·40	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·94	0·94	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·04	0·04	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·20	0·02	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	0 64	0 64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	26th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	1·74	1·74	4th Mar.	
		Serampore	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	3·10	4·47	4th Mar.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	1·26	1·26	ditto	
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
PRESIDENCY.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	2·38	5·31	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	2·77	5·17	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	2·71	5·64	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	3 19	3 19	ditto ...	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Baraset	Nil	2·56	3 16	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·23	1·18	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	1·46	1·46	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	4·48	4 67	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	2·47	2·47	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	2 53	3 10	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	0·09	0·92	0·82	ditto	
		Bongong	0·04	0·60	0·64	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	3·48	3·48	ditto	
		Choondanga	Nil	1·07	1 07	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	2·04	2·04	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	2·03	2 03	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·35	0·89	1 27	ditto	
		Nurrail	0·32	1 64	1 96	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·22	1·49	2·60	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	2·14	2·17	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·08	0·56	0·64	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·02	1·80	1·82	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	1·60	1·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	1·37	1 37	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·29	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	1·23	1·23	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	0·12	0·12	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
RAJSHAHYE.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0 03	0·03	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·07	0 07	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·14	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·01	1·38	1·39	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Not rec.	2·30	2·30	ditto ..	Not rec. 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	0 85	26th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	0·10	0·77	4th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·08	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·10	0·32	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·61	Not rec.	0·65	26th Feb.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	0·82	1·38	2·31	4th Mar.	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1·22	1·25	3·17	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·30	1·31	1·61	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	0·59	0·99	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·09	1·84	2·03	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·44	2·59	4·03	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·05	1·58	3·37	ditto	
		Perozepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Patooakhally	Nil	3·00	3·00	4th Mar.	
		Dowlutkhan	0·43	1·41	1·84	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	Nil	0·70	0·70	ditto	
		Jamalpore	ditto	1·50	1·50	ditto	
		Atia	0·45	1·40	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·01	1·17	1·21	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	1·30	0·20	1·50	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	1·66	0·06	1·72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·28	0·28	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	1·16	0·85	2·29	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	0·73	1·17	1·90	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·45	2·06	2·51	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ..	0·97	0·12	1·09	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·27	1·43	2·33	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·24	0·24	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	26th Feb.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·72	ditto	
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	4th Mar.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun ..	Chupra	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	26th Feb.	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	ditto	0·11	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee . .	Nil	Nil	0·37	4th Mar.	
		Bettiah . ..	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah ...	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Godda	Nil	0·30	0·30	4th Mar.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Balasore... Collector's Office	Nil	0·60	1·10	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Not rec.	1·02	1·02	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.
		Sorah	ditto	0·33	3·33	ditto ...	ditto ditto.
		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	ditto ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... Jail ...	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	0·14	0·14	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·89	1·22	1·89	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·34	Not rec.	3·47	26th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·14	ditto	0·71	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	1·70	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·55	ditto	2·39	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·34	ditto	1·60	ditto	
		Masengah	0·50	ditto	2·37	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·31	ditto	2·24	ditto	
		Suntock	0·61	ditto	2·73	ditto	
		Cherideo	1·17	ditto,	3·54	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	4th Mar.	

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th March 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 5th	10	29·966	29.984	78·0	75·0	86	S W	4·0	...	K	
		16	29 830	29·848	86·5	76·0	59	W by N	7·2	...	CK, K	
	6th	10	29·908	29·926	78 5	77·5	95	W S W	3·8	...	K	scuds.
		16	29 774	29·792	84·5	77·0	60	S	5·7	...	CK, CS	
	7th	10	29·809	29·017	80·5	70·5	59	E N E	4·0	0 16	... ..	b
		16	29·783	29·801	86·0	70·0	41	E	7·5	...	... ..	b
	8th	10	29·970	29·988	79·5	65·5	44	N N E	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·851	29·869	86·0	60·5	40	S by W	5·0	...	......	b
	9th	10	30·011	30·029	77 7	74·7	86	S S E	2·8	...	K	
		16	29·856	29·874	87·5	70·7	40	W	4 2	...	......	b
	10th	10	30·019	30 037	78·5	74·0	79	W S W	3·6	...	K	
		16	29·860	29·878	86·3	74·0	53	S S W	6·6	...	C, CK	
	11th	10	29·965	29 983	80·5	76·0	80	S S W	3·6	...	K, K	
		16	29·826	29·844	86·5	76·0	59	S E	5·0	...	CK	scuds.
Saugor Island	Mar. 5th	10	29·849	29·855	82	76	74	S S W	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29 077	29·983	82	77	78	S S W	.. ...	...	N	b, m
	6th	10	29·918	29·924	81	77	82	S W	......	...	N, C	b, m
		16	29·803	29 809	83	78	78	S	......	...	N, C	scuds, m.
	7th	10	29·883	29·889	83	74	63	N	......	...	C	b, m
		16	29·779	29·785	88	69	34	N	......	...	.....	b, m
	8th	10	29·968	29 974	85	67	34	N N E	... .	...	......	b, m
		16	29 840	29·855	88	70	87	W	......	...	......	b, m
	9th	10	30 026	30·032	83	77	75	N W	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29 874	20 880	84	77	71	S	......	...	K	b, m
	10th	10	30·015	30·021	82	79	87	W	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29·875	29·881	82	76	74	S	......	...	N	b
	11th	10	29·968	29·974	83	77	75	S W	......	...	N	b, m
		16	29 840	29·840	82	76	74	S S E	.....	...	N	b, m, u
Chittagong.	Mar. 5th	10	29·925	30·017	83	76	71	S E	4·8	...	K	m
		16	29·774	29·866	83	76	71	S W	11·1	...	.....	v
	6th	10	29·872	29 964	83	76	71	E S E	4·3	...	K	v
		16	29·764	29·856	83	75	67	S S W	7·8	...	K, KS	m
	7th	10	29·863	29·957	73	71	90	W	5 6	0·30	K	g
		16	29·739	29·832	78	71	69	N E	6 5	...	K	v
	8th	10	29 920	30 013	80	74	74	E N E	11·6	...	K	m
		16	29·787	29·880	82	74	66	S W	7·0	...	......	v
	9th	10	29·918	30·011	81	71	59	N W	4·3	...	......	m
		16	29·809	29·901	84	72	53	S W	7·1	...	......	v
	10th	10	29·928	30·021	80	67	47	N N W	5·0	...	... ..	u
		16	29·787	29·881	85	76	64	W S W	8·4	...	C, CK	
	11th	10	29·902	29·994	83	72	56	N W	4·0	...	......	m
		16	29·784	29·875	89	68	29	W N W	6·5	...	......	v
Madras.	Mar. 4th	10	29·951	29·981	85	74	57	S	9	...	......	c
		16	29·826	29 856	85	76	64	S E by S	12	...	......	b
	5th	10	29·996	30·026	85	74	57	S S W	9	...	......	c
		16	29·867	29·897	85	74	57	S E by S	12	...	......	b
	6th	10	29·986	30·016	86	73	51	S by W	9	...	......	b
		16	29·835	29·865	85	73	54	S E by S	·13	...	......	b
	7th	10	29·938	29 968	87	74	51	S by W	9	...	......	b, c
		16	29·783	29·813	86	77	64	S E	10	...	......	b
	8th	10	29·944	29·974	86	76	61	S by W	10	...	......	b
		16	29·821	29·851	84	75	64	S E	13	...	......	b
	9th	10	29·988	29·018	88	77	58	S E	8	...	......	b, c
		16	29·867	29·897	84	74	60	S E	9	...	......	b
	10th	10	29·960	29·990	84	74	60	S E	8	...	......	b
		16	29·839	29·869	85	75	60	E by S	11	...	......	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 5th	10	29·901	29·984	81	73	66	S S W	1·4	...	C	b, f
		16	29·749	29·830	93	76	43	S	3·4	..	C, K	b
	6th	10	29·830	29·912	85	76	64	S W	5·3	...	C, K	b
		16	29·675	29·756	93	75	40	S S E	7·4	...	C	b
	7th	10	29 827	29·909	86	73	61	N	5·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·675	29·756	94	71	28	N N E	8·5	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29·883	29·965	86	71	44	E N E	0·8	...	......	b
		16	29·747	29·828	92	72	34	S S E	2 4	...	CK	b
	9th	10	29·933	30·015	84	75	64	N E	1·0	...	C	b
		16	29·762	29·843	93	72	32	S	1·7	...	C	b
	10th	10	29·913	29·995	86	74	54	E N E	1·9	...	C	b
		16	29·764	29·845	91	76	47	S S E	2·6	...	C	b
	11th	10	29·877	29·959	86	75	57	S W	1·9	...	C	b
		16	29·752	29·833	91	75	44	S S W	5·2	...	KS, C	d
Akyab.	Mar. 5th	10	30·010	30·032	80	74	74	E	2 2	...	......	b
		16	29·864	29·885	85	74	63	W S W	5·0	...	......	b
	6th	10	29·947	29·969	82	75	70	E	2·6	...	......	b
		16	29·834	29·855	84	76	67	W	7·5	...	......	b
	7th	10	29·934	29·956	81	74	70	N W	3·4	...	......	b
		16	29·824	29·846	82	74	66	N W	6·3	..	......	b
	8th	10	29 977	29·998	84	72	53	E	1 6	...	......	b
		16	29·844	29·865	83	76	71	W	8·8	...	......	b
	9th	10	2[illegible]979	30·000	85	72	50	E S E	3·5	...	.....	g
		16	29·828	29·849	87	74	51	W	9·5	...	......	b
	10th	10	29·[illegible]87	30·008	86	68	35	E	4·2	..	......	b
		16	29·[illegible]51	29·872	85	72	50	W	6·3	...	......	b
	11th	10	29·967	29·988	83	70	49	E N E	3·9	...	......	b
		16	29·833	29·859	85	75	60	W	8·3	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	1st	29·839	85·2	71·5	132·0	78·2	74·8	72·4	0·83	S W & S	8·0	165·3	1·53	...	Overcast, cumuli, and clear. Thunder, lightning, and rain from 5 to 7 A.M. Drizzled at 10¾ A.M.
	2nd	·835	83·2	69·0	125·0	76·7	73·0	70·4	·82	S & S W	2·0	139·1	0·16	...	Cirrostrati, cumuloni, and overcast. Thunder and lightning after intervals from 3 to 11 P.M. Rain from 4 to 6 and 9¾ to 11 P.M.
	3rd	·838	79·7	67·5	131·0	72·7	69·9	67·7	·85	S E & S S E	2·2	203·8	0·69	☽	Overcast and cumuloni. Thunder from midnight to 2, at 10 A.M., 5 and 6 P.M. Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M., at 7 and 8 P.M. Rain from midnight to 2, at 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.
	4th	·854	86·0	69·0	137·5	76·8	72·0	68·6	·77	S & S W	...	118·4	......	...	Clear and cumuli.
	5th	·881	86·5	74·0	141·0	79·0	74·8	71·9	·80	S by W, S W & S S W	...	101·6	......	...	Clear, stratoni, and cirrocumuli. Slightly foggy from 5 to 8 A.M.
	6th	·842	85·5	73·6	136·4	78·7	75·1	72·6	·82	S S W & S	...	98·5	......	...	Clear, cirrocumuli, and cirrostrati. Thunder and lightning at 11½ P.M.
	7th	·831	86·6	73·7	135·0	79·3	71·8	66·5	·66	S E & E N E	0·2	110·3	0·16	...	Overcast and clear. Thunder at midnight and 1 A.M. Lightning from midnight to 5 A.M. Rain at midnight and 4 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	86·6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	2·54
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·18
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·65
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	5·47
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·11

The 9th March 1876.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

General Establishment.—No. 77.—*The 8th March* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of February 1876.

Date.	River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
	Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
Distance. Miles.			From Benares 90.		From Benares 177.	From Buxar 87.	From Benares 287.	From Dinapore 110.	From Benares 381.	From Monghyr 94.	From Benares 471.	From Sahebgunge 90.	From Benares 601.	From Rampore Bauleah 120.			From Berhampore 70.			
	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	......	......	·75	170·07	·80	140·80	1·30	100·55	0·00	68·00	1·25	43·25	2·62	11·56	1·85	34·25	1·16	9·95	2·80	145·96
2nd	......	......	·66	169·98	·78	140·78	1·33	100·52	below. ·08	67·91	1·16	43·16	2·58	11·52	1·85	34·25	1·16	9·95	2·90	145·86
3rd	......	......	·66	169·98	·75	140·75	1·35	100·50	·16	67·83	1·16	43·16	2·50	11·44	1·85	34·25	1·12	9·91	3·00	145·76
4th	......	......	·66	169·98	·72	140·72	1·39	100·46	·16	67·83	1·08	43·08	2·25	11·19	1·85	34·25	1·12	9·91	3·10	145·66
5th	......	......	·66	169·98	·70	140·70	1·41	100·44	·25	67·75	1·0	43·00	2·12	11·06	1·83	34·23	1·12	9·91	3·10	145·66
6th	......	......	·58	169·90	·68	140·68	1·45	100·40	·25	67·75	1·0	43·00	2·00	10·94	1·80	34·20	1·12	9·91	3·00	145·76
7th	......	......	·50	169·82	·66	140·66	1·50	100·35	·25	67·75	·95	42·95	2·00	10·94	1·80	34·20	·95	9·74	3·00	145·76
8th	......	......	·50	169·82	·64	140·64	1·52	100·33	·33	67·66	·91	42·91	2·04	10·98	1·80	34·20	·95	9·74	2·90	145·86
9th	......	......	·50	169·82	·60	140·60	1·54	100·31	·33	67·66	·87	42·87	2·12	11·06	1·75	34·15	·95	9·74	2·90	145·86
10th	......	......	·41	169·73	·58	140·58	1·58	100·27	·41	67·58	·83	42·83	2·16	11·10	1·75	34·15	1·00	9·79	2·70	146·06
11th	......	......	·41	169·73	·56	140·56	1·60	100·25	·50	67·50	·80	42·80	2·33	11·27	1·75	34·15	1·00	9·79	2·80	145·96
12th	......	......	·33	169·65	·54	140·54	1·62	100·23	·58	67·41	·75	42·75	2·58	11·52	1·72	34·12	1·16	9·95	2·90	145·86
13th	......	......	·25	169·57	·54	140·54	1·62	101·23	·63	67·37	·70	42·70	2·66	11·60	1·72	34·12	1·25	10·04	3·00	145·76
14th	......	......	·16	166·48	·53	140·53	1·64	100·21	·67	67·33	·62	42·62	2·50	11·44	1·72	34·12	1·16	9·95	3·10	145·66
15th	......	......	·16	169·48	·50	140·50	1·63	100·23	·67	67·33	·58	42·58	2·33	11·27	1·68	34·08	1·0	9·79	3·20	145·56
16th	......	......	·16	169·48	·48	140·48	1·62	100·23	·75	67·25	·50	43·50	2·25	11·19	1·66	34·06	·91	9·70	3·20	145·56
17th	......	......	·16	169·48	·46	140·46	1·66	100·19	·75	67·25	.45	42·45	2·20	11·14	1·64	34·04	·83	9·62	3·20	145·56
18th	......	......	·08	169·40	·44	140·44	1·70	100·15	·84	67·16	.41	42·41	2·04	10·98	1·60	34·00	·80	9·59	3·10	145·66
19th	......	......	·08	169·40	·40	140·40	1·70	100·15	·84	67·16	·41	42·41	1·80	10·74	1·58	33·98	·80	9·59	3·00	145·76
20th	......	......	below. ·08	169·24	·38	140·38	1·75	100·10	·92	67·08	·37	42·37	1·58	10·52	1·56	33·96	·66	9·45	3·00	145·76
21st	......	......	·08	169·24	·34	140·34	1·80	100·05	·92	67·08	·33	42·33	1·50	10·44	1·50	33·90	·66	9·45	2·70	146·06
22nd	......	......	·16	169·16	·30	140·30	1·85	100·00	1·00	67·00	·30	42·30	1·37	10·31	1·47	33·87	·58	9·37	2·20	146·56
23rd	......	......	·25	169·07	·26	140·26	1·85	100·00	1·00	67·00	·16	42·16	1·58	10·52	1·43	33·83	·58	9·37	1·90	146·86
24th	......	......	·25	169·07	·20	140·20	1·87	99·98	1·08	66·91	·12	42·12	1·58	10·52	1·41	33·81	·54	9·33	2·00	146·76
25th	......	......	·33	168·99	·00	140·00	1·89	99·96	1·16	66·83	·04	42·04	2·00	10·94	1·39	33·79	·83	9·62	2·10	146·66
26th	......	......	·33	168·99	·00	140·00	1·93	99·92	1·16	66·83	·04	42·04	2·25	11·19	1·37	33·77	·79	9·58	2·50	146·26
27th	......	......	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	1·97	99·88	1·25	66·75	·04	42·04	2·33	11·27	1·33	33·73	·91	9·70	2·70	146·06
28th	......	......	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	2·00	99·85	1·33	66·65	·04	42·04	2·58	11·52	1·33	33·73	1·00	9·79	2·90	145·86
29th	......	......	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	2·02	99·83	1·33	66·66	·04	43·04	2·75	11·69	1·30	33·70	1·25	10·04	3·00	145·76

J. E. T. Nicolls, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 26th February 1876, *on* 158¼ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	44,096	27,926 14 3	2,559 19 3	1,12,034 11	27,679 5 1	2,537 5 5	5,097 4 8
Or per mile of railway	279	176 7 7	16 3 6	707 38	174 14 6	16 0 8	32 4 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	257,875	1,91,178 1 0	17,524 13 2	8,36,283 32	2,06,290 10 8	18,909 19 6	36,434 12 8
Total for 9 weeks ...	301,971	2,19,104 15 8	20,084 12 5	9,48,318 3	2,33,969 15 9	21,447 4 11	41,531 17 4
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,085½	35,546 12 3	3,258 9 1	1,56,462 17	29,589 8 2	2,712 7 5	5,970 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	291	224 10 0	20 11 10	988 28	186 15 8	17 2 9	37 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	293,155½	2,11,949 14 8	19,428 14 10	13,06,576 17	2,54,824 14 10	23,358 19 0	42,787 13 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts†			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	150,145	1,93,595 15 3	17,746 5 10	11,13,395 0	4,37,639 13 0	40,116 19 8	57,863 5 6	32,736½*	66,445½*	99,182
Or per mile of railway	......	151 4 5	13 17 4	......	341 15 7	31 6 11	45 4 3	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,041,164½	19,12,254 7 9	175,289 19 10	81,20,311 0	33,16,798 7 9	304,039 17 3	479,329 17 1	389,479½	645,105½	10,34,584½
Total for 9 weeks	1,171,309½	21,05,850 6 0	193,036 5 8	92,33,706 0	37,54,438 4 9	344,156 16 11	537,193 2 7	422,215½	711,551	11,33,766½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	135,637½	2,16,879 0 2	19,880 11 6	9,40,856 10	4,08,455 3 9	37,441 14 7	57,322 6 1	42,866	71,867	114,733
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	169 7 6	15 10 8	......	319 2 8	29 5 2	44 15 10	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,098,264	16,53,150 0 5	151,538 15 0	87,90,537 30	37,12,934 8 6	3,40,352 6 8	491,891 1 8	390,435	682,731	10,73,166

† Deducted miles 11,427½ from Coaching and 10,622 from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 5th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, *on* 223¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	8,685½	30,749 3 0	2,818 13 7	1,35,485 10	29,124 6 0	2,669 14 8	5,488 8 3	4,694½*	7,442½*	12,137½
Or per mile of railway	......	137 6 10	12 11 11	......	130 2 8	11 18 8	24 10 7	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	52,795½	1,64,661 1 0	15,093 18 7	7,92,959 10	1,78,126 1 6	16,328 4 6	31,422 3 1	36,278½	46,870	83,148½
Total for 9 weeks	61,481	1,95,410 4 0	17,912 12 2	9,28,444 20	2,07,250 7 6	18,997 19 2	36,910 11 4	40,973	54,312½	95,285½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,848	23,841 12 3	2,185 9 11	98,172 20	28,113 0 0	2,577 0 6	4,762 10 5	4,915	5,523	10,438
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	106 8 10	9 15 4	......	125 10 4	11 10 4	21 5 8	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,451½	1,88,014 15 6	17,234 14 1	8,97,230 30	2,58,310 11 0	23,681 4 7	40,915 18 8	43,214	53,809	97,083

* Deducted miles 214½ from Coaching and added 830½ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 5th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,944	1,316 0 0	151 12 0	20,594 0	718 0 0	71 16 0	223 8 0
Or per mile of railway	391	54 0 0	5 8 0	735 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	7 19 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	90,992	12,083 0 0	1,208 6 0	1,58,622 0	5,013 0 0	501 6 0	1,709 12 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,01,936	13,399 0 0	1,339 18 0	1,79,216 0	5,731 0 0	573 2 0	1,933 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,079½	1,388 6 3	138 16 9	20,293 0	724 14 0	72 9 0	211 6 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	336	49 9 4	4 19 2	724 30	25 14 3	2 11 9	7 10 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,470½	12,088 8 9	1,208 17 1	1,68,899 30	5,860 4 9	586 0 7	1,794 17 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,085	960 0 0	96 0 0	6,406 0	546 0 0	54 12 0	150 12 0
Or per mile of railway	73	35 0 0	3 10 0	248 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	5 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	16,889	8,443 0 0	844 6 0	85,272 0	6,738 0 0	673 16 0	1,518 2 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	18,874	9,403 0 0	940 6 0	91,678 0	7,284 0 0	728 8 0	1,668 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,743¼	1,961 9 3	196 3 2	11,615 10	850 10 3	85 1 3	281 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	101	71 15 9	7 3 11	426 10	31 3 5	3 2 5	10 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,894¼	11,696 10 2	1,169 13 3	69,297 10	5,432 10 3	543 5 3	1,712 18 6

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE,
The 8th November 1875.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Private Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 970C.S.

GENERAL.—*The* 15*th March* 1876.—Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey, Assistant Commissioner, employed on the special work for the measurement and settlement of the Barkagurh Estate in Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation VII of 1822.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Barripore division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Consequent on the death of Baboo Mohima Chunder Pal, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Fourth Grade, the following promotions are made in the Subordinate Executive Service:—

From the Fifth to the Fourth Grade.

Mr. Arthur Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sungoo division of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

From the Sixth to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Satkhirah division of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

From the Seventh to the Sixth Grade.

Moulvi Abdool Hye, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Manickgunge division of the Dacca district.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Chundro, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

The 16th March 1876.—Mr. Frederick William Kelly, Revenue Surveyor, in charge of the survey operations in Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833 in that district.

The 17th March 1876.—The furlough for twenty months granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, Senior Captain of the Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles, under orders of the 21st February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, will have effect from the 13th March 1876, instead of from the 20th March 1876, as previously notified.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macdonald, Superintendent, Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the temporary management of the Zoological Garden at Alipore.

The 18th March 1876.—Kumar Barendra Krishna is appointed* to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the district of Midnapore.

Moulvi Hossein Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Doomka.

Captain John Edward Sandeman, Assistant Superintendent, in charge of the Dhanwar Estate Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

The 20th March 1876.—Mr. T. T. Allen, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is allowed furlough for a period of one year eleven months and eight days, under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 1st April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

In supersession of the orders of the 4th instant, Mr. E. S. Moseley, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Durbhanga.

Mr. J. Nugent, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Seetamarhee division of the Mozufferpore district.

Major Edward Yeamans Walcott, Assistant Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and as Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Captain W. Hopkinson, or until further orders.

The 21st March 1876.—Baboo Denonath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, was absent on privilege leave for six weeks from the 21st January last.

The services of Lieutenant H. M. Temple, Extra Aid-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd instant.

LEGISLATIVE.—*The 17th March* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the following gentlemen, under the provisions of the 29th, 30th, and 45th sections of the Indian Council's Act of 1861, to be Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, with effect from the 9th instant:—

Mr. T. W. Brookes.
„ Vernon Hugh Schalch.

POLICE.—*The 20th March* 1876.—Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, or until further orders.

The 21st March 1876.—The orders of the 30th November 1875, appointing Mr. Charles Raban to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, will have effect from the 25th June last, the date on which Mr. W. B. Savi received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Cachar.

EDUCATION.—*The 18th March* 1876.—Baboo Chunder Mohun Ghose, M.B. and B.A., Teacher of Anatomy, Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, is allowed leave for seventy-two days under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 20th March 1876.—Baboo Nand Krishna Bose, M.A., is appointed to be a Lecturer in the Presidency College, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment in that Institution.

OPIUM.—*The 20th March* 1876.—Surgeon-Major James John Durant, Principal Assistant to Opium Agent, Behar, having returned to duty on the 21st February 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th idem is cancelled.

CUSTOMS.—*The 15th March* 1876.—Mr. James Ariel Counsell is appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. M. Goodricke, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.—*The 17th March* 1876.—Surgeon Adam Scott Reid, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Cooch Behar, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. Briscoe, or until further orders.

Assistant Apothecary Andrew Fitzgibbon, attached to the Howrah General Hospital, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Medical Officer of Beerbhoom.

The 18*th March* 1876.—The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Suresh Chunder Ghose, a Supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, in medical charge Left Wing Native Infantry, was in medical charge of the civil station of Dacca from 28th July to 1st August 1875, and from 27th September to 8th December 1875.

The 20*th March* 1876.—Surgeon-Major J. Ewart, Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed subsidiary leave under Section 18 (*b*)—1 of the Civil Leave Code for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough to Europe.

Surgeon Frederick Robert Swaine, M.B., was in temporary medical charge of the civil station of Julpigoree from the 11th December 1875 to the date on which he was relieved of his duties at that station.

Surgeon-Major S. B. Partridge, Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, is allowed subsidiary leave under Section 18 (*b*)—1 of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st to the 10th April 1876 inclusive, to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Dr. D. Picachy, Civil Medical Officer, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, M.D., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Purneah, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Picachy, or until further orders.

MUNICIPAL.—*The* 15*th March* 1876.—Dr. Henry Hearsey Bathe is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Jamalpore in Monghyr, *vice* Dr. W. G. Clarke.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The* 18*th March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Economic Museum Committee of Darjeeling:—

Mr. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle.
Dr. H. Purves, Civil Surgeon.
" A. B. Morris, Medical Officer, Kurseong.
Mr. J. Gammie.
Mr. J. S. Gamble.
" W. Lloyd.
" L. Mandelli.
" R. Southly.
" A. H. Tyndale.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13*th March* 1876.—Whereas one Harhangi Lal, son of Imrit Lal, of Monghyr, was on the 1st June 1875 enrolled as a revenue agent, and was supplied with a certificate of that date, bearing a stamp of the value of Rs. 10, and authorising him to practise for one year as a revenue agent in the office of a Commissioner, or in any office subordinate thereto, and whereas upon the loss of this certificate a fresh certificate has been granted him, permitting him to practice as a revenue agent in the office of the Collector of Monghyr,

It is hereby notified that any person using the lost certificate will render himself liable to be criminally prosecuted.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13*th March* 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Barisaul, in the district of Backergunge, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Barisaul shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notification of the 16th September 1874 for the purposes of Act VI of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13*th March* 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Fureedpore, in the district of Fureedpore, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Fureedpore shall be—on the north Ramkunthpore, Satarakhoda, Alipore, and Shabharampore; on the south Harokomdi, Chur Komlapore, and Dhol Sumoodra; on the east Pudda; and on the west Bramonkanda and Bodarpore; *i e.* the same as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, No. 1, page 1117, for 1873, for the purpose of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 4th March 1876.—The following is published for general information:—

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1608.—*The 3rd March* 1876.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money-orders has been changed to 1*s.* 8½*d.* per rupee. Schedule 15 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

E. F. HARRISON, *Comptroller-General.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 971C.S.

The 18th March 1876.—Baboo Tek Narain Sing, of Julseema, in the sub-division of Muddehpore, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Bhagulpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 15th March 1876.—Dr. Henry Hearsey Bathe is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Monghyr, *vice* Dr. W. G. Clarke. Dr. Bathe is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 16th March 1876.—Baboo Govind Chunder Sandyal, Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Patna, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Moonshee Matadeen, Moonsif of Motiharee, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Govind Chunder Sandyal, or until further orders.

Baboo Janokinath Dutt, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Bograh, in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Sham Chand Dhur, or until further orders.

Baboo Mothuranath Ghose, Moonsif of Attia, in Mymensing, is transferred to Rungoneah, in the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Nil Madhub Mookerjee, L.L., Moonsif of Rungoneah, in Chittagong, is transferred to Fatickcherry in that district.

Baboo Anuntoram Ghose, B.L., Moonsif of Fatickcherry in Chittagong, is transferred to Attia, in Mymensing.

The 18th March 1876.—Baboo Joggeshur Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Kumar Barendra Krishna, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 20th March 1876.—Baboo Kanti Chunder Bhadooree, Officiating Moonsif of Ghattal, is appointed to act as an Additional Moonsif in the district of Rungpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Moulvie Enamool Huq, as First Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, or until further orders.

The 21st March 1876.—Baboo Gooroo Prosad Sen, Subordinate Judge of Nuddea, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 3, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen, Barrister-at-Law, Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College, is appointed to act as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. C. Sconce, or until further orders, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. John Henry Oatts, Manager of the Porahatta Indigo Factory, in Jhenidah, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Jessore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The following Notification is substituted for the one dated the 13th March 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem:—

Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serampore, is appointed to act as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 11th March* 1876.—Shah Lutafut Hossein, Moonsif of Mudhoobunnee, in the district of Tirhoot, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st of March 1876, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 18th March 1876.—Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur, B.L., Moonsif of Bograh, in the district of Rungpore, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 20th March 1876.—Baboo Banee Madhub Mitter, Moonsiff of Goalundo, in the district of Fureedpore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 10th of April 1876, or from any subsequent date, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Prionath Surmah, First Moonsiff of Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from 23rd March 1876, or from any subsequent date, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 21st March 1876.—In the Notification dated the 11th February 1876, published at page 165 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, extending the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 to Rajpore and certain other villages in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the description given therein of the south and south-western boundaries of the town, substitute the following description :—

"*On the south and south-west*—The southern and western limits of the village of Moyenuggur Lakhraj, the western limits of villages Malincha Joypore, Kodalia, Chunnaparah, Hurreenavee, and Bhykuntpore, Bunseepore, northward to the southern boundary of the village of Juggudul, and then the southern limits of villages Juggudul and Dhamyetolla."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 21st March 1876.—In the penultimate paragraph of the Notification dated the 11th February 1876, published at page 165 of Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, regarding the revised boundaries of the South Suburban Town in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, for the words "15th June 1869" read "5th June 1869."

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns) Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the villages and bazars noted in the margin, forming the town of Kheerpoy, in the district of Midnapur. The town so constituted is bounded—

(1) Khosalgunj.	(6) Shib Bazar.	(11) Gokulgunj.	(16) Mohatapgunj.
(2) Teli Bazar	(7) Malidanga.	(12) Nunia Bazar.	(17) Gungadaspur.
(3) Auundpur	(8) Sawlgunj.	(13) Malicpur.	(18) Kasigunj
(4) Jagatpur.	(9) Balanpara.	(14) Malpara.	(19) Bamaria.
(5) Moynagara	(10) Doyanaya Bazar.	(15) Futagunj.	

on the north by Marr and Shamdeb;
on the east by Parula and Alanpur;
on the south by Katia Khal;
on the west by Katia Khal.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1876-77, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Gurbetta is appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns) Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the villages and bazars noted in the margin, forming the town of Ramjibunpur, in the district of Midnapur. The town so constituted is bounded—

(1) Haribansapur.	(5) Gokul Bazar.	(9) Rameshurpur.	(13) Depur
(2) Nijbazar.	(6) Doyal Bazar.	(10) Gobindapur.	(14) Banpur.
(3) Bahurampur.	(7) Kristagunge.	(11) Amdan.	(15) Pandua.
(4) Sanar Bazar	(8) Brindabun Bazar.	(12) Shairbas.	(16) Manahurpur.

on the north by Davbhola village and Tarajuli Khal;
on the east by Hajipur, Bachkagram, Khejurboin, Bandaria, and Solagram;
on the south by Karanjigram and Narainpur;
on the west by Bahadurpur, Hakurhati, and Srinagar.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1876-77, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Gurbetta is appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the whole of the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 1st of April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1876.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that with a view to the preservation of the peace in the villages of Bhobanipore and Chandpara, in the jurisdiction of thana Nalchiti, in the district of Backergunge, where a dispute exists regarding the possession and rents of certain lands and tenures in pergunnah Havile Selimabad, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the employment, for a period of six months, of a special police force, consisting of one head constable and four constables, to be quartered at those villages. The charges noted below will be levied from the villagers:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Head Constable	15	0	0	
2 Constables on Rs. 8 each	16	0	0	
2 Ditto on „ 7 each	14	0	0	
Total ...	45	0	0	
Stationery	1	0	0	
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	4	12	0	
Pension charges at 2 annas on the rupee	5	10	0	
Total ...	56	6	0	per month.
Cost of barracks	50	0	0	
Cost of travelling	10	0	0	
Clothing for one head constable and four constables at Rs. 4 per annum	10	0	0	
Total ...	70	0	0	

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment, from the 1st April 1876, of a public ferry on the Dhullessury river, between the Syedpore Chur on the one side, and the Sonakanda Chur on the other, in the district of Dacca.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of that Act to the whole of the district of Noakholly. The Act will take effect from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the Registration sub-district of Amirgaon, in the district of Noakholly, be henceforth called the Fenny sub-district. The change will have effect from the 15th March 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

APPENDIX: PROVINCIAL SERVICE AND LOCAL FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

Head of Service.	Actuals, 1st Apl. to 31st Dec. 1875.	Budget estimate 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Imperial allotment for provincial services.	83,19,567	1,10,41,000
III. Jails ...	4,43,853	9,57,250
IV. Registration ...	4,29,632	6,71,000
V. Police ...	28,660	68,950
VI. Education ...	3,68,370	4,71,800
VII. Medical ...	94,137	1,59,400
VIII. Printing ...	33,478	57,890
IX. Marine ...	150	......
X. Miscellaneous ...	a 2,75,415	71,000
XI. Contributions ...	......	......
XII. Public Works ...	b 88,579	40,000
Advances recoverable	1,00,153	4,50,000
Local Funds ...	28,92,411	40,82,450
Municipal Funds ...	7,23,283	9,98,120
Trust Funds ...	c 1,56,859	86,620
Total ...	1,39,54,547	1,91,55,480

REMARKS.

a. Includes grant of 2 lakhs for the Zoological Gardens not provided for in the estimate.

	Rs.
b Cash recovery of previous year's payments	24,000
Receipts from Public Works Officers	44,500
Provincial stock	19,124
Total ...	87,624
c Includes Hooghly Emambarah Fund	44,581
Midnapore Cyclone Relief Fund	43,514
Total ...	88,095

DISBURSEMENTS.

Head of Service.	Actuals, 1st Apl. to 31st Dec. 1875.	Budget estimate 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds ...	32,175	25,000
2. Provincial and local rates and taxes ...	......	......
3. Jails ...	12,33,688	17,28,844
4. Registration ...	3,32,037	4,82,200
5. Police ...	28,99,391	41,83,394
6. Education ...	18,57,839	25,86,010
7. Medical ...	10,28.577	14,32,717
8. Printing ...	1,52,141	3,77,600
9. Marine ...	501	......
10. Minor establishments	2,96.574	3,05,920
11. Rents, rates, and taxes	1,35.145	1,81,700
12. Miscellaneous ...	a 4,13,635	1,41,200
13. Contributions ...	b 2,92,591	......
14. Public Works ...	15,66,450	27,02,400
Advances recoverable.	2,45,268	5,00,000
Local Funds ...	25,69,393	39,93,070
Municipal Funds ...	8,06,945	10,63,960
Trust Funds ...	c 1,32,041	77,360
Total ...	1,39,94,391	1,97,81,375

REMARKS.

a Includes charges of Special Commission of Enquiry into famine in North Behar ...	3,330
Payments at abnormal rates to Wards' Estates on account of famine relief charges ...	2,98,787
Portion of charges for famine relief works borne by Bengal Government ... ... (Grants under the Land Improvement Act.)	28,133
Total ...	3,30,250
b Grants-in-aid to local and municipal funds for local works:—	
District Road Fund ...	2,82,591
Municipal Fund	10,000
Total ...	2,92,591
c Includes Hooghly Emambarah Fund	26,203
Midnapore Cyclone Relief Fund	41,817
Total ...	68,020

N.B.—The differences in the totals of Provincial Services and Local Funds Actuals, as shown in the 3rd Quarterly Statement of Imperial Services for 1875-76, and in this Appendix, is attributable to the receipts and charges being shown net in the Imperial Accounts.

H. A. MANGLES, *Accountant-General, Bengal.*

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, the 15th March 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th March 1876.

No. 81.—*Notifications.*—Mr. G. Pothecary, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, Assistant Secretary in this Department, availed himself of the furlough to Europe granted* to him from the 24th February 1876.

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 64, dated 14th February 1876.

No. 82.—Mr. J. C. G. Keddie, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, joined the Circular and Eastern Canals Division on the 6th March 1876, before noon.

No. 83 —*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Radhica Narain Ghose, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 84.—Baboo Poran Chunder Sein, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Patna Division, for two months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted† to him.

† Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 548, dated 1st November 1875.

No. 85.—Baboo Boliechand Goopto, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Presidency Division, for four months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted‡ to him.

‡ Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 32, dated 28th January 1876.

No. 86.—Mr. W. Hart, Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, for one month on medical certificate, under the above rules, in addition to that already granted§ to him.

§ Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 431, dated 14th August 1875.

No. 87.—*Notifications.*—Mr. J. S. Hubbard, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 2nd February 1876, after noon.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 88.—Mr. A. G. Bremner, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, joined the Burdwan Division on the 10th March 1876, after noon.

No. 89.—The services of the undermentioned Subordinates attached to the Nuddea Rivers and Dinagepore Divisions are, with the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, placed at the disposal of the Road Cess Committees of the districts specified opposite to their names from the dates noted, and under the conditions prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapter I, IV. 5, 1, and Civil Pension Code, Chapters VI, 29, 3, and VII, 35 :—

Mr. E. W. H. Staples, Supervisor, Second Grade	Furreedpore ...	17th January 1876.
Baboo Troyluckonath Chatterjee, Overseer, First Grade	Bhagulpore ...	18th October 1875.

No. 90.—Mr. J. F. Maxwell, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Third Grade, Gya Division, availed himself of the leave on private affairs to Europe granted‖ to him from the 6th March 1876, after noon.

‖ Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No. 41, dated 7th February 1876.

No. 91.—*Erratum.*—In Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876, for "1st December 1875" read "6th December 1875, after noon."

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 15th March 1876.

No. 116.—*Leave.*—Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Gunduck Survey Division, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 12, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date after the 15th April 1876 as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th March 1876.

No. 117.—*Notifications.*—The orders marginally noted, placing Mr. F. M. Weedon, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, on leave without pay, from the 10th January to the 28th February 1874, are hereby cancelled.

No. 126, dated 26th March 1874.

The 20th March 1876.

No. 118.—Mr. H. C. Levinge, Superintending Engineer, First Grade, made over charge of the Sone Circle to Major Forbes, R.E., and availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, on the afternoon of the 17th March 1876.

No. 77, dated 17th February 1876.

No. 119.—*Corrigendum.*—In orders No. 110, dated the 13th March 1876, for "forenoon of 6th March 1876" read "afternoon of 17th March 1876."

No. 120.—*Notification.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Corporal W. Porters, Overseer, First Grade, Dehree Workshop Division, ceased to belong to the Department from the 18th February 1876.

No. 54, dated 7th February 1876.

No. 121.—*Leave.*—In modification of the orders marginally noted, the subsidiary leave granted to Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, will have effect from such date after the 1st of March as he may avail himself of it.

No. 100, dated 2nd March 1876.

No. 122.—Mr. A. Clerke, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 21st February 1876, of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 13th March 1876.

No. 78, dated 18th February 1876.

No. 123.—*Declaration.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of two distribution channels, taking off from and running parallel or near to the sides of the Arrah Canal in zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land of an average width of 70 feet, more or less, are required—the one commencing in mouzah Kundranw, pergunnah Sasseram, from the 10th mile of the Arrah Canal, extending 47 miles, more or less, along or near the left side of the said canal, and ending in or near mouzah Piyanyan, pergunnah Pawara; the other commencing in or near mouzah Nasrigunj, pergunnah Sasseram, from the 17th mile of the Arrah Canal, extending 40 miles, more or less, along or near the right side of the said canal, and ending in or near mouzah Piyanyan, pergunnah Pawara.

The said strips of land lie within the zillah of Shahabad, and pass through or near villages:—

IN PERGUNNAH SASSERAM—

Kundranw,	Modiha,	Sohra,	Nasrigunj,
Chilbila,	Paduhar,	Bharkal,	Bailya,
Turanwan,	Guhi,	Sahadila,	Bardiha.
Parsanw,	Paduri,	Amiawar,	

IN PERGUNNAH DANWAR—

Basdiha,	Puharma,	Bheriya Khiryaon,	Kaithi,
Asmadih Chandi,	Gharmasdihri,	Dhanahra,	Kachwa,
Chitwadih Chandi,	Paiga,	Sahari,	Ibrahimpur,
English Sikariya,	Osanw (North and South),	Beladi,	Danwar.
Barkaagni or Mednipur,			

IN PERGUNNAH PIRU—

Bihta,	English Bishunpura,	Bishunpur,	Amadpur.
Rajpur,			

IN PERGUNNAH NUNAUR—

Harpur,	Janpuriya,	Kariyar,	Situhari,
Andhari,	Kawal Dihree,	Nima,	Lasadhi,
Bhopatpur,	Chauri,	Gorpa,	Laharpa,
Ujhwaliya,	Syupur,	Bhibhampur,	Agyanw,
Moap,	Bahuara,	Dilya,	Kharincha.
Atpa,	Bhangauti,	Bairath,	

IN PERGUNNAH PAWARA—

Ranni,	Bankat,	Nima,	Khajrata,
Araila,	Belawar,	Shivgrah,	Bukreea,
Ugrahsampur,	Kusumbha,	Sarthua,	Gudhana,
Pauna,	Sakhua,	Piyanyan,	Anaeth,

and together contain 640 acres of land, more or less. The land plans of these parallel distributaries may be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Arrah Division, Arrah.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern, in supersession of the declaration No. 381 of the 5th November 1874, published at page 1664, Part I of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th November 1874.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

[Fifth Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.) :—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of thecanal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank ofthe canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it : any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

IRRIGATION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TEAK-WOOD.

Notification, dated the 20th March 1876.

TENDERS for the supply of 350 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak of unexceptionable quality, and of the undermentioned scantlings, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Workshop Division, Cuttack, from whom forms of tender and contract, and all particulars as regards time and manner of delivery of the timber and payment therefor, may be obtained on application.

The following sizes of timber will be received:—From 20 feet to 35 feet long, of all dimensions, from 10" × 10" to 24" × 24" square; average length to be 27 feet.

The following proportion and sizes should be taken as a guide as to squares and planks and to quantities of each size:—

TEAK LOGS.

No. of each.						
10	from	30'	to	36'	long	10" × 10"
10	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	11" × 10"
10	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	11" × 11"
10	,,	24'	,,	32'	,,	12" × 10"
10	,,	24'	,,	32'	,,	12" × 11"
15	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	1' × 1'
10	,,	24'	,,	35'	,,	13" × 11"
20	,,	24'	,,	30'	,,	13" × 12"
15	,,	20'	,,	35'	,,	13" × 13"
5	,,	25'	,,	35'	,,	14" × 11"
10	,,	25'	,,	35'	,,	14" × 12"
20	,,	20'	,,	35'	,,	14" × 13"
10	,,	25'	,,	32'	,,	14" × 14"
5	,,	24'	,,	30'	,,	15" × 12"
5	,,	28'	,,	30'	,,	15" × 13"
25	,,	20'	,,	32'	,,	15" × 14"
10	,,	23'	,,	35'	,,	15" × 15"
5	,,	25'	,,	30'	,,	16" × 13"
10	,,	20'	,,	34'	,,	16" × 14"
15	,,	20'	,,	35'	,,	16" × 15"
5	,,	24'	,,	31'	,,	16" × 16"
5	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	17" × 14"
10	,,	20'	,,	31'	,,	17" × 15"

No. of each.						
10	from	22'	to	31'	long	17" × 16"
5	,,	21'	,,	31'	,,	17" × 17"
5	,,	24'	,,	30'	,,	18" × 14"
2	,,	28'	,,	30'	,,	18" × 15"
5	,,	25'	,,	30'	,,	18" × 16"
5	,,	22'	,,	30'	,,	18" × 17"
2	,,	24'	,,	29'	,,	18" × 18"
2	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	19" × 16"
2	,,	23'	,,	28'	,,	19" × 17"
2	,,	23'	,,	27'	,,	19" × 18"
2	,,	22'	,,	24'	,,	19" × 19"
2	,,	28'	,,	30'	,,	20" × 16"
2	,,	22'	,,	26'	,,	20" × 17"
2	,,	24'	,,	25'	,,	20" × 18"
5	,,	20'	,,	30'	,,	20" × 19"
2	,,	24'	,,	27'	,,	20" × 20"
2	,,	28'	,,	30'	,,	21" × 13"
2	,,	24'	,,	25'	,,	21" × 17"
2	,,	21'	,,	25'	,,	21" × 18"
5	,,	26'	,,	32'	,,	21" × 19"
4	,,	23'	,,	28'	,,	21" × 20"
10	,,	———			,,	24" × 24"

330 logs. Average about 280 tons.

TEAK PLANKS.

No. of each.		No. of each.	
250	from 12′ to 20′ × 1″	25	from 25′ to 30′ × 2½″
300	„ 10′ „ 25′ × 2″	150	„ 10′ „ 20′ × 3″
250	„ 8′ „ 30′ × 2¼″	25	„ 10′ „ 20′ × 3½″
100	„ 10′ „ 30′ × 2½″		

1,100 planks. Total c. ft. about 40 tons.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Chief-Engineer, Bengal, Irrigation Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2135, *dated Alipore, the* 11*th March* 1876.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S., received charge of the Durbhunga Jail in the forenoon of the 9th March 1876 from Mr. E. S. Moseley, C.S.

G. M. BOWIE, *Major,*
Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, L.P.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 295, dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1876.

From—W. M. SOUTTAR, ESQ., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Judge of Bhagulpore.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. (*Civil.*)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of yout letter No. 32, dated 10th February 1876, relative to the mode of exhibiting in the Quarterly Civil Statements cases dismissed on default of plaintiff's prosecution of them, and in reply to state that the Court approves of their being accounted for not as decided "on trial" but as "otherwise disposed of."

2. According to the Code of Civil Procedure, no doubt (this being a *casus omissus*) these decisions cannot come under the head of dismissal on default; but neither, manifestly, can they be said to be decisions on trial, where the plaintiff, having to prove a case, has given no evidence. The Court's statements are meant to show work done, and ought not, by reason of an omission in the Code, to be made to supply misleading information.

General Letter No. 4.

Dated Calcutta, the 17*th February* 1876.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. (*Civil.*)

Forwarded to District Judges and Judicial Commissioners for information and guidance in cases where the plaintiff, though present when the case is called on, gives no evidence, though the burden of proof is on him.

No. 184, dated Calcutta, the 9th March 1876 (original date 18th February).

From—W. M. SOUTTAR, ESQ., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

To—The Superintendent of Stationery.

HIGH COURT. ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. (*Criminal.*)

I AM directed to request that you will be so good as to have the accompanying tabular form added to your stock of criminal forms as a supplement to Quarterly Statement D, Part II (High Court No. 117), with a view to its being *pasted exactly over the space now occupied by columns* 2 *to* 7 and *under the numbers of the columns.*

2. The pattern now sent has been struck off under the Court's instructions in order to save time, and I am to desire that it may be printed at once in sufficient numbers to supply each Magistrate with 24 copies. These supplies should be sent, *as soon as possible*, without waiting for indents.

General letter No. 1.

Copy to Sessions Judges, Judicial Commissioners, and District Magistrates, for information and guidance.

Note.—The forms previously received can be used for office copies.

Circular Order No. 1.

Dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

HIGH COURT.
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
(*Criminal*)

The Court having observed that certain Sessions Judges close their Courts on the Civil Court holidays to the great prejudice of public business, all Sessions Judges and Magistrates in the lower and extra Regulation Provinces are reminded* that the holidays published by the High Court are for observance in the Civil Courts only, and that the Criminal Courts as a rule should be closed on no days when the public Treasuries are open. In any case, a trial commenced ought to be finished, although a native holiday intervenes; and Sessions ought not to be interrupted, and the commencement of trials postponed, except on days when native usage absolutely requires the intermission of all business.

* *Vide* Circular Order No. 4, dated 2nd April 1868.

W. M. SOUTTAR, *Registrar.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Monghyr will sit in that Court until further notice for two weeks in each month from April next, commencing on the second Monday of each month.

J. R. HALLETT, *Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court.*

MONGHYR SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 17th March 1876.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, by whom the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof are directed by the Letters Patent to be exercised, has taken charge of the See, and will, with those of his own Diocese, continue to perform the duties of the office until further notice.

The correspondence of the Diocese is to be forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the See.

The Bishop of Madras purposes to hold a Confirmation in Calcutta on the 6th April next.

By desire of the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated at Calcutta this 21st day of March 1876.

CHAS. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

TREASURY NOTICE.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR MR. C. R. MARRIOTT has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

DURGAGATI BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commissioner.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

IT is hereby notified, under paragraph 8 of the Junior Scholarship Rules, that six junior scholarships of the 2nd grade and twelve of the 3rd grade, allotted to the Burdwan division, have been distributed as follows:—

Hooghly and Howrah ...	6
Burdwan ...	5
Midnapore ...	3
Bancoorah ...	2
Beerbhoom ...	2
Total ...	18

HOWRAH, the 20th March 1876. HORACE A. COCKERELL, *Commr. of the Burdwan Divn.*

It is hereby notified that the eleven Junior Scholarships allotted to this division will be distributed as follows in 1877 :—

The three Second Grade Scholarships will be awarded to the three first boys in the whole division, and the eight third grade ones will be equally divided between the four districts.

S. P. Chatterjee, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Commr.*

Commr.'s Office, Bhagulpore, the 17th March 1876.

The undermentioned Candidates have obtained the Minor and Vernacular Scholarships from the Burdwan Division for the year 1875 :—

Name of District.	Names of candidates.	School where educated.	Where to hold the Scholarship.	Period of Scholarship.
	Minor.			
Beerbhoom ...	Modhusudan Das ...	Labpore M. English	Beerbhoom Zillah ...	2 years.
	Vernacular.			
	Jogendra Chandra Mookerjee ...	Soory Vernacular ...	Beerbhoom Zillah School.	4 years.
	Promatha Nath Bhattacharjee ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Hari Das Choudhuri ...	Uchkaran Vernacular	ditto ...	ditto.
	Minor.			
Hooghly and Howrah.	Hem Chandra Das ...	Debanandapore M. English.	Hooghly Branch School	2 years.
	Durga Charan Bhattacharjee ...	Pownan ...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.	ditto.
	Upendra Nath Sinha ...	Gar Bhabanipore ...	Metropolitan Institution.	ditto.
	Vernacular.			
	Jogendra Nath Ghose ...	Kannagor Vernacular	Konnagor H. English	4 years.
	Abinas Chandra Deb ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bhuban Mohon Das ...	Rishra Vernacular ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Peari Charan Ghose ...	Hooghly Model ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.	ditto.
	Moti Lal Mondle ...	Panpur ...	Ampta H. English ...	ditto.
	Hari Mohon Mookerjee ...	Bhanderdoha ..	Sanscrit College ...	ditto.
	Minor.			
Burdwan ...	Ram Bishtu Bhattacharjee ...	Mohatta ..	Burdwan Raja's School	2 years.
	Golock Nath Chongdar ...	Gushkura ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bepin Behari Bose ...	Kotulpore ...	Kuchiakol H. English	ditto.
	Keshub Chandra Roy ...	Bagnapara ...	Culna Mission School	ditto.
	Tincouri Bhattacharjee ...	Satgachia ...	Metropolitan Institution.	ditto.
	Kissore Mohon Khan ...	Sonamukhi ...	Colootah Branch ...	ditto.
	Jogobundhu Banerjee ...	Akra ...	Burdwan Maharaja's.	ditto.
	Vernacular.			
	Abinas Chandra Sen ...	Tanadighi ...	Kuchiakol H. English	4 years.
	Akhil Chandra Hazra ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Kali Kumar Mookerjee ..	Gulsi Model ...	Burdwan Raja's ...	ditto.
	Rajendra Chundra Banerjee ...	Dhulapore ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bistu Chandra Chottopadhya ...	Sribati ...	Cutwa H. English ...	ditto.
	Minor.			
Midnapore ...	Purna Chundra Sirkar ...	Dantoon ...	Midnapore H. School	2 years.
	Rajendra Nath Bose ...	Panskura ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Debendra Nath Datta ...	Dantoon ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bepin Behari Sinha ...	Mohesadal ...	Tumlook H. English	ditto.
	Upendra Nath Kusari ...	Ghatal ...	Medical College ...	ditto.
	Vernacular.			
	Prosanna Kumar Samanta ...	Midnapore Hardinge	Midnapore High ...	4 years.
	Ashutosh Mittra ...	Deulia Model ...	Howrah Government	ditto.
	Promoda Charan Mittra ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Abinas Chandra Banerjee ...	Midnapore Hardinge	Midnapore High ...	ditto.
	Isan Chandra Mullick ...	Pingla ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Gobinda Chandra Mongul ...	Jarra ...	ditto ...	ditto.
	Bama Poda Chandra ...	Kalomol J. Path. ...	Tumlook H. English	ditto.

N.B.—The result of the Bancoorah district will shortly be published.

J. A. Hopkins, *Inspector of Schools, Western Circle.*

Hooghly, the 14th March 1876.

UNDER Rule 8 of the Junior Scholarship Rules of 5th October 1872, it is hereby notified that the eighteen Junior Scholarships allotted to the Patna division for the year 1876-77 have been distributed as follows :—

I. The six Second Grade Scholarships to go to the six best candidates irrespective of districts.

II. The twelve Third Grade Scholarships have been allotted thus :—

Patna	2
Gya	2
Shahabad	2
Mozufferpore	3
Sarun	3
Durbhunga	0
Chumparun	0
	12

DOORGAGATI BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

BANKIPORE, the 16th March 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATION.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares „	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.			Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th May	1876	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August	„	...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December	„	...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total		...	17,860	13,460	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that from this date Importers and Exporters will not be required to put in Summaries with their Bills of Entry or Shipping Bills; but full particulars as required by the Schedules issued on the 17th February 1875 must still be given.

By order of the Member in charge of Customs, Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 16th March 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 406.—*Fort William, the* 17*th March* 1876.—*Notifications.—Public.*—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL has the satisfaction of publishing for general information the following letter which he has had the honour of receiving from HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES:—

H.M.S. "Serapis,"
Bombay, the 13*th March* 1876.

MY DEAR LORD NORTHBROOK,

I cannot leave India without expressing to you, as the QUEEN'S Representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country.

As you are aware, it has been my hope and intention for some years past to see India, with a view to become more intimately acquainted with the QUEEN'S subjects in this distant part of Her Empire, and to examine for myself those objects of interest which have always had so great an attraction for travellers.

I may candidly say that my expectations have been more than realized by what I have witnessed; so that I return to my native country most deeply impressed with all I have seen and heard. The information I have gained will, I am confident, be of the greatest value to me, and will form a useful foundation for much that I hope hereafter to acquire.

The reception I have met with from the Princes and Chiefs, and from the native population at large, is most gratifying to me; as the evidence of loyalty thus manifested shows an attachment to the QUEEN and to the Throne, which I trust will be made every year more and more lasting. It is my earnest hope that the many millions of the QUEEN'S Indian subjects may daily become more convinced of the advantages of British rule, and that they may realize more fully that the Sovereign and the Government of England have the interests and well-being of India very sincerely at heart.

I have had frequent opportunities of seeing Native Troops of all branches of the Service, and I cannot withhold my opinion that they constitute an army of which we may feel justly proud. The "march past" at Delhi of so many distinguished officers, and of such highly disciplined troops, was a most impressive sight, and one which I shall not easily forget.

I wish also to state my high appreciation of the Civil Service; and I feel assured that the manner in which their arduous duties are performed tends greatly to the prosperity and the contentment of all classes of the community.

I cannot conclude without thanking you, and all those in authority, for the facilities which have enabled me to traverse so rapidly so large an extent of country; and rest assured I shall ever retain a grateful memory of the hospitality tendered by yourself and by others who have so kindly received me.

Believe me, my dear Lord Northbrook,

Yours very sincerely,

ALBERT EDWARD.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th March 1876.

No. 130.—The Governor General in Council has received with the deepest regret the intelligence of the death at Rawalpindi in the Punjab, on the morning of the 15th instant, of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Governor General in Council desires to place on record the sense which he entertains of the late Bishop Milman's indefatigable energy in the discharge of the high functions of his office;—of his charity and munificence;—of his zeal in promoting all good works—especially the education of the poorer classes of Europeans in India—and of his broad and benevolent sympathy with all classes of the community. The Bishop has devoted his health and strength to the conscientious fulfilment of his arduous duties in ministering to the spiritual and temporal welfare of his diocese; and he has now died in the midst of his labours, doubtless in consequence of them.

The Governor General in Council is sure that Bishop Milman's untimely death will be felt as a personal loss, and that his memory will be affectionately cherished by Her Majesty's subjects in India.

The Flag of Fort William will be hoisted half-mast high to-day, which is the day of the funeral.

No. 131.—In consequence of the demise of the Right Reverend Robert Milman, D.D., the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract from the Letters Patent of the 24th January 1867 be published for general information:—

"And we further will that during a vacancy of the said See of Calcutta by the demise of the Bishop thereof for the time being or otherwise, the Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the said See shall be exercised by such one of the Suffragan Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being as shall have been first consecrated."

The said Episcopal Jurisdiction and functions will accordingly be exercised by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 609*G.*—*Fort William, the* 17*th March* 1876.—*Appointment.*—*Notification.*—*General.*—Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S., Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, to officiate as Senior Attaché, Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. Daukes.

Lieutenant H. M. Temple to officiate as Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. Durand.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 1561.—*Fort William, the* 17*th March* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that when a gazetted Uncovenanted Officer, for whom no specific scale of travelling allowance is sanctioned, is temporarily absent from his head-quarters on duty, he may draw travelling allowance at 4 annas a mile.

No. 1579.—The Governor General in Council directs the substitution of the following for the note within parenthesis at the head of the Rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code:—

(The Rules in this Chapter apply to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ, except those employed in the Public Works Department and in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India, for whom there are special departmental rules.)

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 278.—*Fort William, the* 14*th March* 1876.—The following Notification issued by the Financial Department, No. 846, dated the 11th February 1876, is republished for general information as applicable to the three Presidencies :—

No. 846.—*Fort William. the* 11*th February* 1876.—*Leave and Allowances.*—In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule for the future that a Commissioned Medical Officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his Military pay, shall receive the difference between his Civil and his Military pay only if he is prevented from resigning his appointment for public reasons, to be approved by the Government of India in the Military and Financial Departments, and that whenever a Commissioned Medical or other Military Officer holding a Civil appointment on consolidated pay, which is less than his Military pay, is allowed to draw the difference between them, he shall draw it from the Department from which he receives his consolidated pay.

No. 299.—*The* 17*th March* 1876.—The services of Surgeons R. D. Murray and D. W. D. Comins of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Nuddea, Goalundo extension line, will be put up to sale at Jugotee at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, corresponding with 24th Choitro 1282, B. S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nuddea ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Chincooa and Jugotee.	1	South ...	1 18 4	0 2 21	......	......	Commences on 4,680 feet of mile 108 of main line, and terminates on 840 feet of mile 1 of extension line, as per plan.	North—By class A land of railway. South—By zemindary land. East—By class A land of railway. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Jugotee.	1	North ...	3 15 10	1 1 0	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 3,050 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 4. West—By class A land of railway.
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	2 16 12	0 3 30	......	......	Commences on 2,185 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 5. West—By railway level crossing.
4	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas.	1	North ...	4 13 7	1 2 7	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 1, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 2.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	Plot adjoining railway bungalow and situate within station compound Occupied by roads ...	0 0 38 0 0 6 0 1 4	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 3.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	North ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 8. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas and Mohen Teghurea.	2	North ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 2, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 6.

9	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	11	7	4	3	3	1	......	......		ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West —By eastern boundary of lot 7.
10	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedahye, Mouzahs Mohen Teghurea and Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......		Commences at the end of mile 2, as per plan, and terminates on 1,850 feet of mile 3.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 12. Wes—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
11	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	12	0	0	3	3	35	......	......		ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South —By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 13. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedahye, Mouzah Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	11	7	0	3	3	0	......	......		Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 3, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 10.
13	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	11	7	0	3	3	0	......	......		ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
14	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedahye and Braminpore, Mouzahs Kallishunkerpore and Rahanee.	4	North ...	20	0	11	6	2	20	......	......		Commences at the end of mile 3, as per plan, and terminates on 2,725 feet of mile 4.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	21	18	0	7	0	39	......	......		ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
16	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedahye and Braminpore, Mouzah Secreea.	4	North ...	21	12	5	7	0	23	Occupied by road ...	0	0 10	Commences on 3,170 feet of mile 4, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
17	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	19	0	0	6	1	5	......	0	0 10	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 4, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
18	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Braminpore and Mahomedahye, Mouzahs Rahineeparrah and Jynaladee.	5	North ...	17	5	2	5	2	33	......	......		Commences at the end of mile 4, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 5.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 20. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedahye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	12	11	0	4	0	24	ditto ...	......		ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 21. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedahye, Mouzahs Jenaladee and Rohineeparrah.	5	North ...	38	15	0	12	3	10	Occupied by road ...	0	0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 18.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre. B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Land excluded from sale from each lot. Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.	Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
21	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	23 8 0	7 2 38	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 19.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Jynaladee and Rohineeparrah.	6	North ...	77 5 11	25 2 8	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 5, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 6.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Rohineeparah.	6	South ...	70 17 13	23 1 29	Railway bungalow land within this lot excluded from sale.	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
24	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Bansara.	6	North ...	6 8 14	2 0 21	......	....	Commences on 3,310 feet of mile 6, and terminates on 3,710 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By class A land of railway. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
25	ditto ...	ditto ...	6	South ...	14 1 0	4 2 23	Retained by Railway Co.	21 0 31	Commences on 3,535 feet of mile 6, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 6, as per plan. West—By class C land of railway.
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Brahimpore, Mouzahs Bansara and Chukrugoo.	7	South ...	31 10 2	10 1 27	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 6, as per plan, and terminates on 2,775 feet of mile 7.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 28. West—By end of mile 6, as per plan.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore, Mouzahs Chukrugoo and Poothees.	7	North ...	20 19 5	6 3 29	......	......	Commences on 1,580 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By class A land of railway.
28	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	South ...	14 0 0	4 2 21	Retained by Railway Co.	4 0 25	Commences on 2,775 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Poothees.	8	North ...	11 3 12	3 2 32	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 7, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 8.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 31. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 3 12	3 3 32	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 32. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Poothees and Charaikole.	8	North ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 8, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 29.

32	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 30.
33	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzahs Charaikole and Alungee.	9	North ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 8, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 9.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 35. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
34	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 36. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzah Alungee.	9	North ...	8 11 13	2 3 14	Occupied by road ...	0 0 6	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 9, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 33.
36	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto ...	0 0 6 0 0 12	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 34.
37	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Alungee, Oodehbistopore and Khoord Doorgapore.	10	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 9, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 10.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Baleea.	10	North ...	3 12 0	1 0 31	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 2,575 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway level crossing.
40	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Sherkandee.	10	South ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 3,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By road approach. West—By railway level crossing.
41	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sherkandee.	10	North ...	9 8 10	3 0 19	Occupied by road ...	0 0 18	Commences on 3,240 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 4,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By road under class D. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Sherkandee and Batkamara.	10	North ...	8 5 7	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—Partly by road under class D and partly by zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By Coomercolly station land.
43	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	10 16 0	3 2 11	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By road approach.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
44	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedahye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Batkamara.	11	North ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 10, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 11.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
45	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
46	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedahye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Duree, Batkamara, and Sooltanpore.	11	North ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 11, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 44.
47	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 45.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedahye, Mouzah Sooltanpore.	12	North ...	5 0 9	1 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 11, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 12.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
49	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	5 3 12	1 2 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedahye, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	12	North ...	8 13 0	2 3 18	......	.....	Commences on 1,275 feet of mile 12, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
51	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	8 10 4	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	North ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 12, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.

54	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	13	North ...	12 10 14	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 12, as per plan, and terminates on 3,175 feet of mile 13.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
55	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	12 16 14	4 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Mysakola.	13	North ...	8 16 13	2 3 28	Occupied by nullah ...	0 1 11	Commences on 3,175 feet of mile 13, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 54.
57	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	8 10 13	2 3 12	ditto ...	0 1 11 0 2 22	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 55.
58	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Mysakola and Nischindapore.	14	North ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 13, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 14.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 60. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
59	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 61. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Nischindapore and Samaspore.	14	North ...	13 3 2	4 1 16	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 14, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
61	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 13 12	3 2 5	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
62	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jangreabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Samaspore.	15	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 14, as per plan, and terminates on 635 feet of mile 15.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ..	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
64	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	North ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
65	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Sumaspore.	15	South ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	....	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.
66	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudobeel.	15	North ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 68. West—By nullah.
67	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 69. West—By nullah.
68	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudumjanee.	15	North ...	8 0 8	2 2 35	....	......	Commences on 3,350 feet of mile 15, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 66.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzahs Pudobeel and Pudumjanee.	15	South ...	8 0 8	2 2 25	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 21	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 67.
70	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzahs Pudumjanee and Dhosundu.	16	North ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 15, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 16.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
71	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
72	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Dhosundu.	16	North ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 16, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
74	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Samalees.	16	North ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	....	......	Commences on 3,630 feet of mile 16, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 34	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.

76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Islampore, Mouzah Samalea.	17	North ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 16, as per plan, and terminates on 1,650 feet of mile 17.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
77	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	South ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
		KALIGUNGA DIVERSION.								
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sakta.	......	......	18 14 2	6 0 30	....	......	....	North—By zemindary land. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	23 0 0	7 2 17	....	......	....	North—By new channel. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	12 4 0	4 0 5	Occupied by channel ...	20 2 4	....	North—By river Gorai. South—By zemindary land. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.

CALCUTTA, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 17th February 1876.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 25th day of March 1876, corresponding with Bengali 1282 the 13th Chytra and Umli 1283 the 14th Chytra, Saturday, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of Government revenue for which the estate will be sold.
			Permanently-settled Estates.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	41	Amrah, *alias* Ballai, pergunnah Khandar.	Panchananda Adhikari Kasinath Das, Bikram Adhikari, Bindaban Masanto, Birnarain Myte, Saroopnarin Myte, Ganganarain Myte, and Mothoor Mohan Masanto.	1,265 13 2	28 6 7
174	6	Balkisorepore, pergunnah Kasijora.	Adopted son of Romanath Rukhit, Doorgadas Rukhit minor.	516 0 9	177 8 0
663	393	Bhitarbinad, 6 annas share, pergunnah Balsittah.	Mahomed Abdoollah, father and mohafiz of Abdoolkadar Meeah Sidhik Ahamed.	2,396 13 0	823 1 0
955	544	Dukhingobindapur, pergunnah Sabang.	Raja Anandalal Rai and Anandalal Das	1,218 14 3	24 11 2
1468	814	Kaminachak, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Dinabandhoo Missri	1,916 9 7	659 15 7
1530	858	Kanpore, pergunnah Tippeh Gaganeshar.	Raj Ballabh Chowdhari, Soodhamoni Chowdharain, Dwarkanath Mittri Risikes Pahari, Khepta Golak Moni, Okhoynaran Myte and Srinibas Pahari.	806 7 8	
			Deduct separate accounts of Khepta Golak Moni and others which will not be sold.	444 4 2	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 2-3-9.	362 3 6	2 3 9
			Rajballabh Chowdhari, Soodahmoni Chowdharani, Dwarkanath Mittri and Risikes Pahari.		
1708	942	Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Modhoosooden Rai, Kousulliah Moni, Ohillah Dasi, Kournarain Rai, Haragobinda Rai, sons, Srimattia Soodei, mother and mohafiz of Jhatoo Rai, minor and wife of deceased, Lukinarain Rai, and Madan Mohan De.	725 10 2	4 8 9
1908	1059	Moodibar, pergunnah Kismat Moynachour.	Beppraprasad Myte	627 11 2	107 8 1
2010	1100	Nischinta, *alias* Khagrageriah, pergunnah Sabang.	Okhoynarain Sen, Madanmohun De, Rajnarain Sen, Indramohan De, Ranglata, mother of Radhanath De, Thakoordas De, minors, Sridhar De, Nimmaichand De, Janaki Dei, Parbatti De, Rangalata Srimati Sochidasi, Srimatia Harramoni Dasi, and Srimatia Doorgamoni Dasi.	653 10 7	0 3 11
2623	1465	Sridharpore, pergunnah Moynachour.	Gopinath Bera, Bangshidhar Panda, Sheik Menajooddin Mahamed, Srimati Rajeshari Dei, Srimati Koroonamoi Dei, wives of Fakirchandra Patlaik, Soondarnarain Myte, Mothoormohan Myte, Srimatia Prasunnomoi, Prasannakoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobakrista Bera and Santoseram Myti.	929 14 2	
			Deduct separate accounts of Sheik Menajoodin Mahamed and others, which will not be sold.	419 6 8	
			Balance, being the joint share of the undermentioned parties, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue annas 5.	510 7 6	0 5 0
			Gopinath Bera, Bangshidar Panda, Srimatia Prosonnamoi, and Prosonnokoomar Bera, wife and son of Nobokristo Bera.		
2760	1519	Ootur Oosootpore, pergunnah Kasijorah.	Bykantonath Koondoo, Pearimoni Debbia, Srinarain Myti, Srinathcharn Nandi, Narain Pattra, Srimatia Soondari Dasi, Mohan Pattra, Bhajahari Pattra, Soondari Dasi, Srimatia Mohamaia Dei, wife of Gorachand Mohapattra, Srimatia Janki Dei, wife of Bhagaboti Bhattacharji.	3,505 3 1	
			Deduct separate accounts of Bykantonath Koondoo and others, which will not be sold.	2,225 3 1	
			Balance, being the separate account of Pearimoni Debbia, will be sold for arrears of Government revenue Rs. 183-11-3.	1,280 0 0	183 11 3

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, the 15th February 1876. H. L. HARRISON, *Collector*.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, corresponding with the 12th day of Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estates.*

No. 6.—Kismut Arparah, pergunnah Issubpore; recorded proprietors Banikanta Roy and Debnarain Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 599-6-11; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 85-6-10.

No. 113.—Kismut Boochia Hooda, pergunnah Mahamedshye; recorded proprietor Rajah Taresh Chunder Deb Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,641-2-8; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 246-11-2.

No. 121.—Kismut pergunnah Jamria; recorded proprietors Komolakanta, Preo Nath, Kaley Nath, and Sree Kanta Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 1,659-0-3; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 266-0-10.

No. 242.—Taruf Rajahpore, pergunnah Mohamedshye; recorded proprietor Ranee Goluck Shundaree Debya; sudder jumma Rs. 661-10-6; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 144-2-5.

No. 273.—Kismut Sreepore, pergunnah Imadpore; recorded proprietors Anand Chunder Chowdhery, Bhogoban Chunder Podder, Bhogoban Chunder Moonshi, Bhogobuty Dassya, Menoka Shoondery Dassya, Prannath Mitter,

Gooru Churn Banerjee, Menoka Shundari Dassya and Umakanta Gooha; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 3,137-3-9. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 8-1-8, after deducting the shares of the proprietors Menoka Shoondari Dassya and Umakant Gooha, sudder jumma Rs. 25 and Rs. 221-12-7 respectively.

No. 4706.—Kismut Moolghur, pergunnah Cherolia; recorded proprietors Ram Coomar and Dwarika Nath Mookerjee, for themselves and for Shiva Nath Mookerjee, minor, as guardians, Uma Shoondari Debya, widow of Hora Nunda Mookerjee, Nobo Kissari Debi, Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunna Mookerjee, minors; the sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 592-0-5. The estate will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 6-7-8, after deducting the share of the proprietors Girija Prosunno, Aunoda Prosunno, Ganoda Prosunno and Promoda Prosunno Mookerjee, sudder jumma Rs. 52-6-8.

CLASS II.—*Temporarily-settled Estates.*

No. 5048.—Abadkaree right of lot 223 in Soonderbuns; recorded proprietors Messrs. David, Begg and R. Morrel; farming lease to 1953 A.D.; present sudder jumma Rs. 562-8-0, progressively rising in 1904 A.D. to full jumma of Rs. 2,250; will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 70.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE, the 17th February 1876. A. SMITH, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Pubna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Friday, 24th March 1876, corresponding with 12th Choit 1282 B. S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Number of toujee.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Name of proprietor.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrear.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
6	Dehi Jotepur, pergunnah Ishapsbahye	Sri Nath Bhaduri, in ijmali with Govind Nath and Bykunto Nath Sanyal, himself and guardian of Mohima Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Sri Kanto, Gooroo Churn, and Dwarka Nath, himself and as guardian of Shosedhur, Dharani-Dhur Sanyal, minor, and Mookund Nath Sanyal, Tripura Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Bhoobun Mohun, Brojo Laul, Behari Laul, and Omesh Chunder Sanyal, minor, and Shama Sundari Devi, mother and guardian of Prossuno Kumar Sanyal, minor, and Denandra Nath Prossuno Kumar Sanyal.	2,720 4 10 Dâk tax. 33 1 1 2,753 5 11	696 9 11	In this mehal a separate account for Rs. 510-1, and police tax, Rs. 6-3-2, has been opened under Act XI of 1859, section 10, on behalf of Denendranath Sanyal, and a separate account for Rs. 255-0-9, police tax, Rs. 3-1-7, on behalf of Prossunno Coomar Sanyal. The remaining ijmali shares of Sri Nath Bhaduri and others, paying revenue of Rs. 1,955-3-1, police tax, Rs. 23-12-4, will be first put up to sale for the arrears, amounting to Rs. 696-9-11.
1774	Kismut Upulshur, pergunnah Katarmul.	Ram Kishen, Doorga Das, Chunder Kant Sirma Chowdhuri, himself and as manager of the property left by Huro Kant Chowdhuri, deceased, Kalika Prosad Bhoumic, deceased, present possessor, Shib Prosad Bhoumic, Chundra Moni Devya, Rudra Kant Bhoumic, Kally Churn Bhoumic, minor, Shiva Sundari Devya, mother of Kally Kumar Moitro, Chunder Nath Bishi, Kally Nath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Brahmo Moyi Devya, Poorna Moyi Chowdhurani, Guro Churn, Dwarka Nath, Mothura Nath, and Janoki Nath Newgy, Haro Kant Bhoumic, deceased, present possessors, Bijoya, Bhogobutty Kishen Moni, Surja Moni Devya, Grish Chunder, Joy Nath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devya, Kally Kishen, Anand Kally Bhoumic, Kassy Nath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Broma Moe, Shiva Sundari Devya.	534 7 0	2 6	In this mehal a separate account for 1 anna 1 gundah 1 kowri, with revenue of Rs. 35-8-0, has been opened on behalf of Ram Kishen, Durga Das, Hura Kant Sirma, himself and as manager of the property left by Haro Kant Sirma, deceased, under Act XI of 1859. A separate account for Rs. 164-14-0 was opened on behalf of Shir Prosaud Bhoumic, Chunder Moni Devi, Rudrakant Bhoumic, and Kallychurn Bhoumic, minor, Shiv Sundari Debya, mother of Kally Coomar Moitra, Chundernath Bishi, Kallynath Newgy, Koylash Chunder Bhoumic, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chundermoni and Brohma Moye Devya, present possessors of the shares of Kallika Prosaud Bhoumic, deceased. A separate account for 4 annas share, with a revenue of Rs. 133-10, has been opened on behalf of Poorna Moyi. A separate account for two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Bejoya Bhogobutti, Kishenmoni Sujamoni Devi, present possessors, Haro Kanto Bhoumic, deceased's estate. A separate account of two annas, with a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, has been opened with Gooroo Churn, Dwarkanath, Mothooranath and Janokeenath Newgi, and of five annas, out of 2 annas share, paying revenue of Rs. 45-15-0. A separate account was opened on behalf of Grish Chunder, Joynath, Harish Chunder Moitra, Brojo Sundari Devi, Kally Kishen, Ananda Kally Bhoumic, Kallynath, Koylash Chunder Newgy, Chunder Moni, Bromohmoyi Devi, and for 5 annas revenue, Rs. 20-14-0. A separate account on behalf of Shiva Sundari Devi. Two annas share of Hara Kant Bhoumic, present possessors, Bejoya Bhogobutty, Kishen Moni, Surja Moni, paying a revenue of Rs. 66-13-0, will be first sold for Government dues, Rs. 2-8-6.
1783	Kismut Guakharrah and others, pergunnah Sonabazoo.	Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, Shumbhoo Nath Saha, Govind Nath Saha, himself and as guardian of Prosunno Nath Saha, Gunga Moyi, Radha Sundari Dasi, Lucki Kant, Bhobani Kant, Iswar Chunder Tulapatro, Indro Money Davi, Shumbhoo Nath, Bishwa Nath talookdar, Kishen Sundar, Jadub Chunder talookdar, Gouri Prosad talookdar, Ram Sundari Devi, wife of Govind Chundra Lahori, Ram Kisore talookdar, Doorga Das Chowdhuri, Nil Govind, Grish Chunder talookdar, Monmoyi Devi, mother of Saroda Prosad Lahori, Joggo Mohun Kunja Mohun talookdar.	1,871 8 0	32 5 8	In this mehal separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859, for Rs. 213-7, on behalf of Kasi Chunder and Gopal Krishna Moitra; for Rs. 70-4 on behalf of Kasi Chunder; for Rs. 15 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 43-14 with Shumbhoo Nath Saha; for Rs. 79-0 on behalf of Govind Nath Saha, for self and as guardian of Prosonno Nath Saha; for Rs. 20-8 with Gunga Moye, Radha Sundari Dasia; for Rs. 14-6 with Kasi Chunder Moitro; for Rs. 10-14 with Lucki Kant, Bhowani Kant, and Iswar Chunder Tolapatro. The remaining ijmali share of Indro Money Devi and others, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,403-5, and shares of Kasi Chunder, Gopal Kishen Moitra, paying a revenue of Rs. 213-7, will be sold for arrears of revenue of Rs. 19-7-2 and Rs. 12-14-6 respectively.

PUBNA COLLECTORATE, the 26th February 1876. KASI KINKER SEN, *for Officiating Collector, in charge.*

NOTICE if hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 24th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

Number on the rent-roll.	Name of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue.	Arrears of revenue due from the estate.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.		
126	1st class	Issur Chunder Roy and others	2,108 8 9		
	Permanently settled estate Selampore, pergunnah Selampore	Deduct one anna fifteen and half gundas share of Deno Nauth Chatterjee, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859	234 15 0		
		Remaining fourteen annas four and half gundas share of Issur Chunder Roy, Joy Moni Dabee (mother of Brojo Nauth Roy, minor), Rongenee Dabee, and Tareence Churn Chatterjee, Pitambur Roy, Debnarain Roy, Russik Jagore Roy, Kristo Gopaul Chatterjee, Juggut Chunder Roy, Ban Monjony Dabee (guardian of Kristodhone Roy), Rangachand Dabee and Premchand Dabee	1,873 9 9	3 3 5	

HOOGHLY, the 14th February 1876. W. J. HERSCHEL, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Gya will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on 23rd March 1876, corresponding with 13th Chyte 1283 *F.S.*, for arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

Description of mehal.	Number on the rent roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Sudder jumma.	Amount of arrears for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Permanently-settled Estates.	117	Gowburpur, Sindwari, &c., pergunnah Kabar.	Deanat Roy, Moonshi Syed Amir Ally, Mossamut Misran, Roop Chund Saho, Kally Dutt, Pran Singh, Sham Lall, self and guardian of Chotoo Singh (his cousin), Baijnath Sing, Ram Nath Singh, *alias* Sita Ram, Bishoon Sahoy Singh, and Isri Pershad Singh.	6,105 12 0	125 4 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 3,029-11, out of which Rs. 125-4 is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.
	1,922	Shera Mahapur, pergunnah Nurhut.	Bede Naraen Singh, *alias* Reni Singh, Mossamut Anar Kuer, Mossamut Man Kuer, Kashi Pershad Singh, Nund Kishore Pershad Singh, Chutoori Singh, Jeetan Singh, Ramgoolam Singh, Deokeenundan Singh, Kanhya Singh, Kishoon Pershad Singh, and Sheo Pershad Singh.	1,600 0 0	0 5 0	In this estate some of the shares have been separated under Act XI of 1859, of which the Government revenue has been paid in full. The remaining shares are ijmal, and their rent is Rs. 1,063-6, out of which 5 annas is due to Government, for the realization of which the estate will be put up to sale.

GYA COLLECTORATE, the 19th February 1876. H. G. SHARP, *Deputy Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on the 27th day of March 1876, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 12th day of January 1876.

CLASS I.—*Permanently-settled Estate.*

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong, pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors Kedernath Ghose, Tarinipersad Ghose, Heralall Paul, and others; bearing sudder jumma Rs. 6,054-3-8; will be sold for recovery of Rs. 258-11-11 on account of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, pergunnah Rajnour; recorded proprietor Mr. John Cockrane, official assignee, and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 10,246-2-8 and police Rs. 129-2-4. The share of Mr. John Cockrane and others in the estate, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,158-14-7 and police Rs. 14-10-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 170-15-8, on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Shurendranath Pal Chowdhuri and others, the total sudder jumma of which, Rs. 9,087-4-1 and police Rs. 114-8-4, will be exempted from sale as they have opened separate accounts and paid the revenue due from them.

No. 433.—Raibali, pergunnah Kubizpore; recorded proprietors Khudiram Rai and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 747-11-9 and police Rs. 17-1-1. The share of Khudiram Rai and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 75-10-7½ and police as. 15-5¾, will be sold for recovery of Re. 1-15-11½ on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Bamasoondery Bermania, mother and guardian of Kishtonath Rai and others, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 672-1-1½ and police Rs. 16-1-7¼, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened separate accounts and paid Government revenue due from him.

No. 3192.—Pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore, pergunnah Bhur Tutegungpore; recorded proprietors Sital Chandra Ghose and others; sudder jumma of the entire estate Rs. 2,433-1-0. The share of Sital Chandra Ghose and others in the estate, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,264-1-0, will be sold for recovery of arrears, Rs. 512-13-8, due on account of Government revenue. The share of other proprietors, Panchanan Ghose and Haris Chandra Ghose, bearing sudder jumma Rs. 1,169, will be exempted from sale, as they have opened a separate account and have paid the revenue due for their share.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 18th February 1876. C. C. STEVENS, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 15th April 1876, corresponding with 4th Bysack 1283, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

No. in Towji.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue of estates.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
	FIRST CLASS MEHALS SETTLED IN PERPETUITY.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barbazoo, Hissa 3 annas 16 gundahs share out of 7 annas.	Beban Bibi and others ...	5,348 13 0	1,488 10 0	
137	Two annas share of pergunnah Shoshung.	Ram Nauth Sing and others ...	1,988 4 0	219 9 0	
1761-53	Talook Rupachundra Gurba Mojoomdar, pergunnah Hoshenahye.	Ram Mohun Mojoomdar and others.	627 5 0	48 7 0	
1764-274	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ram Krishna Surma ..	627 5 0	39 2 0	
2129-165	Talook Krishna Ram Dutt and others, Tuppah Hazrady.	Gouri Sunker Dutt and others ...	1,605 5 0	30 13 0	
	SECOND CLASS MEHALS TEMPORARILY-SETTLED.				
4965	Resumed estate chur Jailkhana, pergunnah Alapsing.	Hara Soondary Debea Choudrine and others.	2,474 0 0	618 0 0	Settled for 33 years, from 1st Bysack 1281 B.S., corresponding with April 1874, to Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.
5085	Resumed Mohal Beel Sulungi, pergunnah Mymensingh.	Bhoba Sundary Debea Choudrine and others.	554 0 0	138 0 0	
5122	Resumed Mehal Basser Algi, pergunnah Shorepore.	Gobinda Kumar Choudry ...	577 0 0	2 12 0	Settled for 34 years, from 1st Bysack 1280 B.S., corresponding with April 1873, to 30th Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.
		Road Fund ...	5 12 0		

J. PRATT, *Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

MYMENSINGH COLLECTORATE, the 9th March 1876.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 16th March 1876	418 14 0	335 9 0	446 6 0	369 15 9	1,570 12 6	
Total of previous 10 weeks ...	4,205 14 0	3,822 6 9	4,804 11 3	4,067 2 9	16,900 2 9	
Total ...	4,624 12 0	4,157 15 9	5,251 1 3	4,437 2 3	18,470 15 3	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 20th March 1876. (657—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,02,555 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. 1,20,00,485 14 8; General Treasury Balance at Branches ... „ 1,99,96,052 11 0	3,19,96,538 9 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	2,01,25,567 3 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,04,877 6 9
Sundries	6,02,165 13 6
Total ...	7,72,31,704 14 5

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,66,46,729 9 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	65,60,414 14 4
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	36,21,870 2 6
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,87,51,609 9 6
Dead Stock	10,57,382 0 6
Stamps	12,565 4 9
Balances with other banks	7,86,750 9 9
Sundries	1,56,323 14 3
Bullion	21,140 13 1
	4,76,14,786 13 8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs. 1,18,37,153 8 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 1,77,79,764 8 9	2,96,16,918 0 9
Total ...	7,72,31,704 14 5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 16th March* 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*

(652—1)

R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount retransferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March 1876.

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent. loan of 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS			5 per cent. loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. loan of 1859-60.	5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR		Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.			10 years. Repayable, June 1877.	15 years. Repayable, June 1882.	
Balance of 29th February 1876 ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,58,700	1,67,20,900	1,10,09,100	1,63,12,500	37,91,100	2,57,000	3,13,02,400	83,800	5,24,59,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,32,14,819
ADD—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March 1876	..	......	.....	......	......	......	......	3,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March 1876	...	......	....	......	......	34,000	5,000	30,000	......	......	42,500	......	4,000	......	......	1,15,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March 1876	...	......	...	......	31,500	93,100	14,700	1,07,000	500	......	13,000	......	14,000	......	......	2,74,100
TOTAL ...	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,90,200	1,68,48,300	1,10,28,800	1,64,52,500	37,91,600	2,57,000	3,13,57,900	83,800	5,24,77,800	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,36,07,419
DEDUCT—																
Amount written off in the London Registers ...	...	.....	.....	.....	8,300	1,32,800	76,000	1,25,100	......	......	1,30,000	......	2,35,500	......	......	7,07,700
Balance on 15th March 1876	55,600	33,173	2,346	14,86,400	31,81,900	1,67,15,500	1,09,52,800	1,63,27,400	37,91,600	2,57,000	3,12,27,900	83,800	5,23,42,300	30,04,000	35,38,000	14,28,99,719

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Jan. 1876—Enfaced from India 2,264 lakhs; retransferred from London 2,161 lakhs.
" 16th Jan. 1876 to 31st " " " " 7 " " " 11 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " " 6 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 29th " " " " 5 " " " 8 "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " " " 3 " " " 7 "

2,285 — 2,193 "
2,192

Balance against India ... ... 93 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1876.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(658—1)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Mar.	13	3 Cases, 258 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Order ...	City of Paris.
"	13	21 Packages, D D and S in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	1 Cask, D D and S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	3 Kegs, D R in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	7 Packages, 81 in a diamond, E D J below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	13	16 Bars Flat Iron, no mark or X J red ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	6 Cases, 600 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ..	Ditto ...	Queen Victoria.
"	15	1 Case, 255 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, 188 in a diamond, A. B. & Co outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	3 Cases, 142 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, J with A M below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, 138 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside .	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, 197 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, 428 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	3 Cases, 459 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, B N L	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	100 Cases, Captain B. Cambe, P. M. C., 10th R. L. Hussars; care of Grindlay and Co., Muttra ...	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, D S and A S in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co.	Order ...	Ditto.
"	15	5 Cases, D with N below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, D S and A S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, Sir Henry Davis, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; care of Grindlay & Co....	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	15	11 Packages, D with N below in a diamond ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Cask, D N M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	5 Cases, 552 in a diamond, E R outside... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, F. R. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	8 Cases, G M with S L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	3 Cases, G D K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	12 Packages, G F K & Co.	G. F. Kollner & Co.	Ditto.
"	15	23 Packages, G C M	Order ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, H S in a diamond	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	15	1 Case, J B. C.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	8 Cases, J W in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, K. M. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Casks, L S & G S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	5 Cases, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	5 Cases M. S. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Cask, N. F. & Co. in a block, P W M C L below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	4 Packages, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	4 Cases, S P D	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Crate, S G D by G D, separated by a line ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	15	1 Cask, S. and Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Cases, T S and L S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	10 Bottles Quicksilver, T C C or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	19 Cases, 785 in a diamond, W. T. and Co. below ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	1 Sample Case, D in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	15	2 Girders, M B	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	3 Cases, B N D in a diamond	Ditto ...	S. S. Yorkshire.
"	20	2 Cases, L R with H below in an inverted triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	1 Case, W. and Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	1 Case, M M in a diamond, B. I. Co., Ltd., outside	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	20	1 Case, W. A. Staddard	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	20	4 Drums, P with A L below in a triangle, A B top...	Order ..	Ditto.
"	20	½ Cake Spelter, no mark or S M	Ditto ...	City of Mecca.
"	20	20 Drums, G C M in a diamond, C below ...	Ditto ...	S. S. Teviot.
"	14	3 Cases, 47 in a diamond A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto .	City of Venice.
"	14	3 Cases, 121 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	2 Cases, 138 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	2 Cases, C H in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	1 Keg, G. S. & Co. in a triangle, D S & S below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	1 Case, H J with E below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	3 Cases, L P J S in a diamond, W C S K outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	2 Cases, M S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	14	2 Casks, Thomas Murray	Care of Fitzo & Co.	Ditto.
"	14	7 Coils, 28 in a diamond, R B top	Order ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 14	2 Cases, R S D, with N below in a diamond ...	Order ...	City of Venice.
„ 14	10 Packages, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Sample Package, S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Sample Package, H S B C in a heart, S K below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Sample Package, S H and H J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	1 Sample Package, Lathbury & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 14	3 Packages, broad arrow with I below	Naval Store-keeper	Ditto.
„ 15	3 Cases, 27 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	Queen Victoria.
„ 15	6 Cases, 119 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	4 Cases, 158 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	8 Packages, 47 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	5 Cases, 345 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	1 Case, A W with N below in a diamond, Akyab ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	2 Cases, 187 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	9 Cases, 177 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	5 Packages, 123 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
„ 15	100 Drums, 226 in a diamond, C. & Co. top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 20th March 1876. (655—1) D. SCOTT, *Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
385	L 72—25455	10	Hurruck Prosad Lallah.
	„ —25456	10	
386	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
387	A 98—44567	10	Prosono Kumar Koondo.
388	L 67—39882	50	Raj Kumar Poddar.
	„ —54257	50	
389	L 68—72608	100	Rojobally Mistry.
390	L 67—25434	50	Messrs. Ghose and Bose.
391	L 69—59440	100	Pittambor Nundee.
393	L 70—12287	1,000	Joggessur Poddar.
394	L 67—48203	50	Shaik Mehir Alli.
395	L 78—32176	20	Jonal Alli.
398	L 69—38210	100	Rajkissore Dey.
	L 66—22356	50	
401	L 69—58294	100	Cowasjee Pestonjee.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
510	L 23—47973	5	Bholanath Bose.
511	L 67—22414	50	Balchund.
512	L 77—68591	20	Kissory Mohun Roy.
	„ —68588	20	
	„ —68587	20	
	L 24—02549	5	
	„ —02547	5	
	„ —02548	5	
	„ —02553	5	
	„ —02550	5	
	„ —02551	5	
	„ —02552	5	
	L 23—35273	5	
513	L 61—50560	10	J. Connor.
514	L 68—07384	100	D. Steel.
	L 67—10739	50	
515	L 58—37043	10	Leelaram Dass.
516	L 52—25813	500	Hera Lal Tateer.
517	L 15—76123	5	Rutnasur Mullick.
518	L 22—84895	5	Hem Chunder Banerjee.
	L 62—81626	10	
519	L 23—04998	5	D. McGrath.
520	L 32—06149	10	Moti Lal Senha.
521	L 64—07444	20	Modhoo Sooden Dutt.
523	A 22—13330	10	Hurro Kant Chuckerbutty.
	L 5—46700	10	
524	L 11—32688	5	Sahib Mirza.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
525	L 23—19899	5	Kader Nath Chatterjee.
	L 20—11518	5	
526	L 57—68855	10	Hossain Bukhsh.
527	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
528	L 35—85091	10	G. M. Currie., C.S.
	L 16—70775	5	
529	L 69—12183	100	W. E. Glascott.
	„ —19076	100	
	„ —23964	100	
530	L 85—84984	10	Dwarka Nath Pundit.
	L 11—25803	5	
531	L 23—80612	5	Eshan Chunder Chatterjee.
532	L 69—30803	100	W. Bacon.
533	L 77—31129	20	Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
	„ —04021	20	
	L 62—43184	10	
534	L 47—11804	20	Kassee Nath Chund.
535	L 60—88073	10	Hira Lall.
536	L 68—22639	100	Shaik Ahmedoollah.
	L 77—00295	20	
	„ —29679	20	
	„ —40859	20	
	„ —13442	20	
	„ —13443	20	
	„ —58202	20	
537	L 23—99268	5	Messrs. Mittra and Co.
538	L 77—38573	20	Koylas Chunder Paul.
539	L 62—95029	10	T. Hollaway.
	L 61—52122	10	
540	A 72—70562	20	Bogolanund Mookerjee.
541	L 34—96743	10	Sreenath Mookerjee.
	L 40—40546	10	
	L 45—22687	20	
	L 11—83039	5	
	L 16—83172	5	
542	L 11—31167 to „ —31176	each 5	Ali Nukkee Khan.
543	L 9—62667	5	D. E. Doonan.
	„ —62666	5	
544	L 61—92255	10	Nilkantha Chackraverti.
545	L 60—09604	10	Prem Chund Nath.
240	L 40—89202 „ —89206	10	Nundogopaul Ghose.
241	A 67—92526 A 68—52399	10	Koonjo Lal Pyne.
242	L 11—62789 „ —62790	5	Beressur Dey.
243	L 21—42735 „ —42736	5	Jogindro Chunder Tarufdar.
244	L 59—38902 „ —38901	10	Haran Chunder Dutt.
	L 3—72429 L 5—31826	10	
245	L 77—54806 „ —54805	20	T. Deveria.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Complainant.
		Rs.	
246	A 9—71345 ,, —44826	20	Brojo Nath Nundee.
	L 65—78131 ,, —78132	20	
	A 97—35131 L 2—02931	10	
247	L 40—68628 ,, —68626	10	Nahal Chunder Sing.
	L 4—73047 L 35—08441	10	
	L 17—16833 ,, —16831	5	
	,, —04105 ,, —04106	5	
	,, —88816 ,, —88819	5	
	L 15—73507 ,, —72890	5	
	L 11—81062 L 15—07462	5	
248	L 22—62229 ,, —62226	5	Troylucko Nath Shaha.
249	L 10—03035 L 20—79555	5	A. Grant.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 21st March* 1876.

Government Stationery Office.

NOTICE.

THE Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock taking from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive, during which period no issues can be made.

The 14th March 1876.

Notice.

THE Zemindary Dâk Tax of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the year 1876, is fixed at the rate of (0-7-1,) seven annas and one pie, per cent. Tax for the first half-year should be paid into the Treasury on or before the 1st June, and that for the second half-year on or before the 16th December 1876.

R. H. WILSON, *Offg. Magistrate.*

WANTED by the Rungpore Road-Cess Committee a District Engineer. Salary (which includes travelling allowance) Rs. 1,000. The appointment will take effect from the 1st June next, and will be on probation for a year. Applications, with statement of qualifications, to be made to the undersigned, to reach not later than 15th April next.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Chairman, Rungpore Road-Cess Committee.
RUNGPORE MAGISTRACY, the 26th February 1876.

Wanted.

A COMPETENT Estimator for the Durbhunga Raj works in this office, on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applications to be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March 1876. None need apply who do not possess certificates of qualifications from the Principal of any of the Engineering Colleges, or from a competent Engineer Officer of Government. Applications, with certified copies of testimonials, to be sent to Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, at Dinapore.

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, N. W. Circle.

Notice.

Ex. *Hindustan*, 7 Rolls China Silk.

Ex. *City of Paris*, [A. B. & Co.] 406, 149-56, 8 cases Emerald Green, 2000lbs.

Ex. *Argyll*, A M E, 295 rolls and 6 packages Chinaware.

The above goods taken over under Section 27, Act VI, 1863, will be sold by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., under orders from the Officiating Collector of Customs, on the Custom House premises, at noon, on Monday, the 27th instant.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

MR. HENRY TURING MACKENZIE is hereby authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

The 1st March 1876. (620—3) GRAHAM & Co.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheerlall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

(651—3)

LOST in transit by post between Jeetwarpore (Tirhoot) and Calcutta. Interest warrant No 049283 of 4th November 1875, for Rs. 20, favoring Mr. W. S. Mackenzie, for 21st half-year's interest on Government 4 per cent. paper No. 068215 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000.

BALMER LAWRIE & Co.
103, CLIVE STREET, the 15th March 1876. (650—3)

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

THE under-noted Government Promissory Notes, of the 5½ per cent. of 1859-60, 3 (marked thus*) originally standing in the name of Brojo Coomar Sett, and two last endorsed to him, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor:—

* No. 036843, for Rs. 2,000.
* No. 036844, ,, ,, 500.
* No. 042725, ,, ,, 500.
No. 031866, ,, ,, 1,000.
No. 031867, ,, ,, 1,000.

BROJO COOMAR SETT,
Pay Examiner's Office, Calcutta.
(623—3) *No. 1, Bankshall Street.*

Notice.

THE following changes are notified in the Bank's establishment:—

Mr. G. W. Moultrie resumed charge of the Bombay Agency from the 1st current.

The services of Mr. F. A. Gillam are availed of on special duty.

R. HARDIE, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA, the 18th March 1876.
(659—1)

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late F. Selby of Surdeeah Factory are at the disposal of this Court, and will be delivered to his administrator, or to the party legally entitled to receive the same.

L. R. TOTTENHAM, *District Judge.*
COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MIDNAPORE,
The 20th March 1876. (660—4)

Cocheela Tea Company, "Limited."

WARRANTS for a final Dividend of 2½ per cent., making, with 10 per cent. already paid, 12½ per cent. for the past season, will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of scrip.

BORRADAILE SCHILLER AND Co.,
(649—1) *Managing Agents.*

Muttuck Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

C. N. KERNOT, M.D., *Managing Director.*
CALCUTTA, 6th March 1875. (627—3)

Chandypore Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 104, Clive Street, on Saturday, the 25th day of March 1876, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

(639—3) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & Co. *Secretaries.*

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Thirty-first Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Garstin's Place, at 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 30th March, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December 1875, and for such other business as may be brought forward.

(656—2) A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

The Borsillah Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 30th March 1876, at noon, to consider the Managing Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO.,
Managing Directors and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (643—3)

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, at noon of Wednesday, the 22nd day of March 1876.

The Share Transfer Book of the Company is closed from this date, until the 22nd instant.

By order of the Directors,
G. SCOTT, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 11th March 1876. (638—2)

Kalacherra Tea Company, "Limited"

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 101, Clive Street, on Tuesday, the 28th day of March 1876, at noon, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the accounts to 31st December last, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 14th to 28th instant, both days inclusive.

(642—2) BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO., *Secretaries.*

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Twenty-fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March current, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, declare a further Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 29th March to 12th April 1876.

By order of the Board.
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (648—3)

Hoolungooree Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Garstin's Place, on Thursday, the 30th March 1876, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1875, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of the Company are closed until the 30th March 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th March 1876. (653—2)

The Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March, at noon, to consider the Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1876. (644—3)

Tukvar Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Garstin's Place, on Saturday, the 25th March 1876, at 2 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1876, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of the Company are closed until the 25th March 1876.

By order of the Directors.
R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 13th March 1876. (646—2)

Estate Robert Allardice, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, being Act No. XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the late Robert Allardice, of Dhurrumtollah, in the Town of Calcutta, late a member of the firm of Eastman and Company, who died on or about the 24th June 1869, in the Red Sea, while on his voyage from Calcutta to England, are required to send a statement in writing of the particulars of their respective claims on or before 15th day of August 1876 to the undersigned, one of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement, executed by the said deceased on the 5th day of September 1867, and the holder of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased, with a copy of the said Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed, and granted until the original deed or a proper authenticated copy thereof be produced; and notice is further hereby given that after the said 15th of August 1876 the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ROBERT ALLARDICE.

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER, CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1876. (651—14)

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in a suit No. 706 of 1873, (wherein Brojonauth Pyne, of No. 35, Chunam Gully, in the Town of Calcutta, is plaintiff, and Sremutty Kadumbinee Dossee and others are the defendants,) and dated the nineteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, the creditors of Nittanund Mullick, late of Bhobany Churn Dutt's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, who died on or about the eighteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, or of his estate, are, on or before the twenty-second day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of their securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Honorable Justice Pontifex, in the Court House, on Saturday, the sixth day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the day and time appointed for adjudicating on the said claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Carruthers, Attorney for the infant defendant, Boly Chund Mullick.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (611—4)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of KADERNATH PAL, RAJENDER CHUNDER PAL, and BHEEMCHUNDER PAL, Insolvents.

On Thursday, the 9th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of EUDORA ANNE PORTUGAL, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court,

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 14th day of March 1876.

IN the matter of ALFRED HORTON PRITCHARD, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of August 1874, it was ordered that the petition filed by the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be withdrawn, and the vesting order made thereon be, and the same is, hereby discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by Albert Birmingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Insolvent, or other person acting under his authority prior to this order, shall be good and valid, and shall not be annulled or in any wise affected thereby; and also ordered that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the estate and effects, monies, goods, books, and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee, belonging to the said Insolvent, upon payment of his usual commission, and all costs, charges, and expenses lawfully incurred by him.

Insolvent in person.

IN the matter of MAHABEER PERSAUD, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the petition filed by the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the provisions of the said Act be withdrawn, and the vesting order made thereon be, and the same is, hereby discharged, provided always that all acts or things done by Albert Bermingham Miller, Esq., the Official Assignee of this Court, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Insolvent or other person acting under his authority prior to this order, shall be good and valid, and shall not be annulled or in any wise affected thereby; and also ordered that the said Assignee do deliver over to the said Insolvent all the estate and effects, monies, goods, books, and papers now remaining in the hands of the said Assignee, belonging to the said Insolvent, upon payment of his commission, and all costs, charges, and expenses lawfully incurred by him.

Greesh Chunder Ghose, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SALIGRAM, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent from arrest to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Dhur and Mitter, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of UMBICANUNDUN BISWAS, a prisoner now in the Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was, on the petition of Thomas Isaac Handford and Josiah Crew, creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Umbicanundun Biswas hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Orr and Harriss, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of DAVID HOY SOLOMON, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was, ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of DAVID ALEXANDER SMITH, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors, or claiming to be creditors, respectively.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of SHAMACHURN DOSS and CHUNDERBHOOSUN DOSS, Insolvents.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of July 1874 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was, ordered that Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of GOBINDCHUND KOBY, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 8th day of July 1874 to the 29th day of February last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

☞ *Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.*

A. B Miller, *Official Assignee.*

IN the matter of RAMCHUND BHUDDRO, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Greesh Chunder Ghose, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of JOHN CARL RUDOLPH ABENDROTH, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 6,989-6-6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts, or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st day of March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st March 1876.

Arten.
Beckley, E. F.
Beyts, G. F
Biscaccianti, A.
Blair, Col. R.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bowie, W.
Brojonath Dey.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Carvone, Sigr. Francesco.
Conte, Sigr. Guiseppe.
Corke, T. W.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
Currie, R.
Dakin, Mrs.
David, Jack.
Denkin, Dr. S.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
"E. F. W."
Eastwick, E. B.
Eastwick, E. B.
Farewell, Col. W. T. F.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, R. E.
Green, Mrs. W. K.
Greig.
Halmars and Co.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Hutchings, Sydney.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. and Co.
Johns, Miss.
Jones, A. G.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Manuel, R. A.
McCulloch, Mr.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nujeeb, Khan Messrs. & Co.
O'Kane, Miss.
Pambuttynath Chowdry.
Perreau, Major.
Porter, Atroch.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Reid, Monsieur.
Richardson, James.
Ridsdale, J. S.
Roberts, Mrs. L. B.
Rodway, Walter.
Ryant, Madam Jane.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 21st March 1876.

Sawyer, G. W.
Scott, J. R.
Seymour, Miss Emma.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chundor Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Slack, G. W.
Sladen, Capt. W. D.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
Turnage, G.
U. N. and Co.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wells, H. L.
Whitecombe, T. S.
White, E. O.
Wilkinson, James.
Williams, Mrs. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Barrett, T.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Cox, G. W.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Fergus, Mrs. C.
Figdar, Signund.
Gador, (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Henty, G. A.
Humes, Thomas
Irvin, R.
Jebb, C. W.
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
Macklin, W.
MacPherson, J. J.
Muhomed Ibrahim Khan, Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
McCabe, J. J.
Merdon, W. J.
Mitchell, Daniell.
Mourity, J. J.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Preston, Mrs George.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Ribur, D.
Rivers, E.
Robinson, J.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Savage, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
The Duke of Rutland.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Wallace, John.
Warner, J. H. B.
Watson, J. E.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Cleophas, J. P.
Davidson, Mrs. A. A.
Dawson, R.
Stephen, A. J.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill.
Atholl, MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerto.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Perrier, A.
Wallase, J.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ..	7 P.M.	22nd Mar.	*Poonah.*
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports .	7 "	22nd "	*Asia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits; also for Port Blair and Camorta ...	7 "	26th "	*Oriental.*
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk Phyoo ...	7 "	26th "	*Mahratta.*
Persian Gulf ..	7 "	28th "	From Bombay.
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 "	29th "	From Bombay.

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 24th instant.

2. Book-post and pattern-packets must be posted on the 23rd idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 21st March 1876.

Rules for Passenger Service from Siligori to Panchkita.

A CARRIAGE will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkita. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for Dâks should be made as usual to the Post-Master of Purnia.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up-journey viz. from Siligori to Panchkita. There will be no horse Dâk from Panchkita to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

THE following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office :—

Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto*	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizagapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M. } (Week days only.)

The peons usually leave this Office with deliveries on week days :—

1st Delivery	8 A.M.
2nd ditto	12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto	4 P.M.

On Sundays there will be two deliveries, viz.—

1st Delivery	at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto	at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 17th March 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	2	0
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	2	9
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	3	0
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	3
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed.	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed.	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	Closed.	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta ...	2	0
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	9

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 20th March 1876, above zero, 8 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 20th March 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *viâ* the Byrub.

The Indian Law Reports.

Published under Authority.

THE first Part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for. The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series. The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers. It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set.

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series...	Rs. 35	Rs. 40
,, Madras Series ...	,, 8	,, 9
,, Bombay Series...	,, 8	,, 9
,, Allahabad Series	,, 8	,, 9
Complete set	,, 45	,, 50

The Price of each part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper. It will, however, never be below the following :—

	Rs.	A.
For a part of the Calcutta Series ...	3	8
,, ,, Madras Series ...	1	0
,, ,, Bombay Series ...	1	0
,, ,, Allahabad Series ...	1	0
Complete set	4	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports, should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta;

„ Thacker, Vining and Co.,

„ Higginbotham and Co., Madras;

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay;

The Government Book Depôt, Allahabad.

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N. W. P. High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication.

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received.

List of Books for Sale

AT THE

LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

No. 57, PARK STREET.

	Rs.	A.
Rig Veda Sanhita. 4 fasci.	2	8
Uttra Naishadha. 12 fasci.	7	8
Chitanyá Chandrodaya Nataka. 3 fasci.	1	14
Markandeya Purana. 7 fasci.	4	6
Kamandaki. 3 fasci.	1	14
Srauta Sutra, Asvalayana. 11 fasci.	6	14
———— Latyana. 9 fasci.	5	10
Sankara Vijaya. 3 fasci.	1	14
Vaisheshika Darsana. 5 fasci.	3	2
Nyaya Darsana. 3 fasci.	1	14
Dasa Rupa. 3 fasci.	1	14
Narada Pancharatra. 4 fasci.	2	8
Kaushitaki Brahmanopnishad. 2 fasci.	1	4
Kavyadarsa. 5 fasci.	3	2
Sankhyysara. 1 fasci.	0	10
Brihat Sanhita. 7 fasci.	4	6
Lalitavistara. 5 fasci.	3	2
Taittiriya Brahman. 24 fasci.	15	0
Taittiriya Sanhita. 28 fasci.	17	8
Taittiriya Aranyaka. 11 fasci.	6	14
Maitri Upanishad. 3 fasci.	1	14
Asvalayana Grihys Sutra. 4 fasci.	2	8
Mimansa Drasana. 12 fasci.	7	8
Tandya Brahmana. 19 fasci.	11	14
Gopatha Brahman. 2 fasci.	1	10
Atharvana Upanishad. 5 fasci.	3	2
Agni Purana. 8 fasci.	5	0
Sama Veda. 15 fasci.	9	6
Gopal Tapani. 1 fasci.	0	10
Nrisinha Tapani. 3 fasci.	1	14
Chaturvarga Chintamani. 13 fasci.	8	2
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra. 5 fasci.	3	2
Pingala Chhanda Sutra. 3 fasci.	1	14
Taittiriya Pratisakhiya. 3 fasci.	1	14
Prithiraj Rasu. By Chand Bardai. 2 fasci.	1	4
Rajatarangini	4	0
Mahabharata. Vols. III and IV	40	0
Purana Sangraha	1	0
Pali Grammar. 2 fasci.	1	4
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad. English. 3 fasci.	1	14
Chhandogy Upanishad. English. 2 fasci.	1	4
Taittiriya, &c., Upanishads. English. 2 fasci.	1	4
Sankhya Aphorisms. English. 2 fasci.	1	4
Sahitya Darpana. English. 3 fasci.	1	14
Brahma Sutra. English...	1	0
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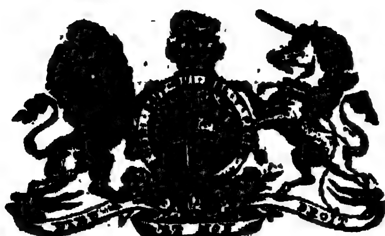
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with the Bill as amended by them, is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE, the members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill "to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal" was referred for consideration, have the honor to report as follows :—

From Commissioner of Dacca, dated 9th June 1875, and enclosure.
From Commissioner of Patna, dated 14th July 1875, and enclosures.
From Commissioner of the Orissa Division, dated 16th July 1875, and enclosures.
From Commissioner of Patna, dated 16th August 1875.
Demi-official letter from H. Mosley, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, Arrah, dated 29th December 1875.
Notes by J. Beams, Esq., Collector of Cuttack.
Notes by T. E. Ravenshaw, Esq., Commissioner of Orissa.
Memorandum by Baboo Joykisto Mookerjee.
From Collector of Gyah, dated 10th January 1876.
From Collector of Shahabad, dated 17th January 1876.

After having the benefit of considering the opinions and suggestions of the officers noted in the margin, we have made material changes in the form and the provisions of the Bill, and have introduced some important additions.

We have divided the Bill into ten Parts.

PART I.

In the first Part we have added numerous definitions; and have made alterations in the definitions of "Deputy Collector," "Estate," and "the Collector."

We have provided that partitions of estates in progress when the Bill comes into force may be completed either under the procedure of the old law, or of this Bill, as the Collector may think best, and that certain provisions of the Bill as to striking cases off the file after estates have been admitted to partition may be applied to such pending cases. We have reproduced in other words the provision of the existing law, that the land revenue shall be assessed on each separate estate into which the parent estate is broken up, in proportion to the assets of such estate.

We have laid down a rule for calculating the rental of land to form the basis of partition proceedings.

PART II.

In view of the provisions of the Bill for the compulsory registration of estates and of the interests of proprietors therein which is now before this Council, we have provided that only recorded proprietors of joint undivided estates, who are in actual possession of the proprietary interests in respect of which they are recorded on the Collectors' registers, shall be entitled to claim partition of estates, and separation of the interests which they hold therein.

We have specified the different kinds of interests which proprietors ordinarily hold in estates, and have defined the rights of the holders of each kind in respect of the assignment to them of lands as their separate estates.

We have debarred the holders of life interests only in estates from applying for partition of such estates.

We have provided that no partition shall be made which would result in the formation of a separate estate liable for an annual amount of revenue less than twenty rupees, and of which the assets would be less than two hundred rupees, unless the proprietor of such estate agrees to redeem the revenue for which such estate would be liable, by a capitalized payment at such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine with reference to the circumstances of each case.

We have provided that when an estate has been divided by private arrangement of the proprietors, and the lands are held in severalty by the proprietors in accordance with such arrangement, no partition of such estate shall be made under the provisions of the Bill otherwise than on the joint application of all the proprietors.

We have provided that no partition shall be made of which the effect would be to break up a compact estate into one or more estates consisting of lands so scattered as to endanger the public revenue.

We have provided that nothing in this Bill shall relieve the entire parent estate from its joint liability for the whole amount of land revenue assessed upon it until the partition proceedings are completed, and the applicant for partition has been finally put in possession of the separate estate representing his interest; from which time each separate estate formed by the partition will become separately liable for the amount of land revenue assessed upon it. Up to such time we have left it to joint proprietors to protect their several interests by causing separate accounts to be opened for their respective shares under Act XI of 1859.

PART III.

We have laid down in detail the procedure for dealing with applications for partition; and have required applicants to file copies of their rent rolls and statements of their collections with their applications when possible.

We have provided that when objection is made to the extent of interest claimed by an applicant or a question of right and title is raised, as between the applicant and other persons claiming to be proprietors, it shall be in the discretion of the Collector either to refuse to make the partition, or, if satisfied that the applicant is in possession in accordance with his claim, to direct that the partition shall proceed in accordance with the applicant's claim, or to direct that the proceedings be postponed for four months in order to give the objector an opportunity of instituting a suit to try the question in dispute.

We have provided that if the objector fails to avail himself of such opportunity,

or if he fails to bring a suit within four months of the date on which the Collector has ordered the partition to proceed notwithstanding his objection,

or within four months of the date on which the Collector has admitted an estate to partition, no objection having been made to such admission,

he shall by such laches forfeit his right to recover any interest in common tenancy of the parent estate.

No suit brought after the expiration of the four months shall be allowed to stay or to interfere with the partition proceedings; and every decree passed in such suit will be subject to such proceedings, so that any right which the plaintiff may recover will give him a status in that separate estate only which is in process of being formed for, or, which has been assigned to the individual proprietor from whom the plaintiff is declared by the decree to be entitled to recover.

We have provided that the Collector may employ a Deputy Collector to make the enquiries connected with an application, but that all important orders shall be passed by the Collector himself.

We have provided that as soon as the Collector has ordered a partition to be made, he may appoint a Deputy Collector to carry out the partition.

We have provided that after an estate has been admitted to partition, the case may be struck off the file at the joint request of the parties thereto, or, by order of the Commissioner for good and sufficient reason.

PART IV.

We have empowered the officer making the partition to appoint the necessary ameens and establishments for carrying it out, and to fix their remuneration under sanction of the Commissioner; and have authorized the appointment of special establishments in the office of the Collector and of the Commissioner when the partition cases to be supervised are so numerous or extensive as to require such agency.

We have defined what items shall be deemed costs leviable from the parties to a partition.

We have provided that in districts in which partitions are numerous, instead of leaving the expenses of each partition to be dealt with separately, the Lieutenant-Governor may order the formation of a general fund for the partition of estates to which all sums levied on account of making partitions shall be credited, and all costs of establishments entertained for that purpose and other expenses charged; and for districts in which the partition work is so heavy as to require this organization, we have provided that the salary of the Deputy Collector whose time is employed in making the partitions shall form a portion of the expenses leviable from the parties.

We have provided that where a general fund is formed, the expenses may be levied from the parties in the shape of fees on a scale to be fixed by the Board so as to keep the receipts and charges of the fund as far as possible in equilibrium, and that the accounts of the fund of each district shall be published annually for general information.

We have given power to the Commissioners to order that any proprietor who wilfully delays the progress of a partition and thereby increases the cost of it, shall be required to pay more than his proportionate share of the expenses.

PART V.

We have provided that rent-rolls and measurement papers filed shall be verified by a person who has a personal knowledge of the facts.

We have laid down the procedure as to the summoning of parties and witnesses and the enforcement of the production of papers, and have provided that the cost of any special enquiry which is rendered necessary by the delay of any party to make an objection at the proper time shall be borne entirely by such party.

PART VI.

We have provided for partitions being effected by the parties themselves and by arbitrators, such partitions being subject to the approval of the revenue officers for the protection of the public revenue.

PART VII.

We have provided that the general arrangement of the partition shall be devised, and the situation of the several separate estates indicated, by the Deputy Collector himself, in consultation with the parties; thus depriving the ameens of the power of suggesting and initiating such general arrangements, which they now enjoy and notoriously abuse.

In order to avoid the unnecessary delay and waste of labor which is caused by the Collector at a later stage of the proceedings disapproving of the general arrangement made by the Deputy Collector, we have provided that the approval of the Collector to the general arrangement proposed by the Deputy Collector shall be obtained before its details are carried out.

We have allowed the officer conducting the partition to award the payment of compensation to persons whose attendance at the office on days fixed for hearing has been rendered fruitless by the fault of others.

We have laid down the procedure for completing the details of a partition, and for the consideration and approval or amendment or rejection by the Collector of a partition as made by the Deputy Collector.

PART VIII.

In re-enacting the existing rules for the guidance of officers making partitions, and in adding new rules to clear up certain points which have hitherto been doubtful, we have distinguished between rules applicable to estates of which the lands are held in common tenancy, to estates of which the lands are held in severalty, and to estates of both classes.

We have made compactness of the estate a consideration secondary to the main object of making an equitable partition.

We have provided that whenever the dwelling-house of one proprietor is situated on land which is unavoidably assigned to the separate estate of another proprietor, the former shall be allowed to hold the land on which it is situated on payment of a rent to be fixed in perpetuity by the officer making the partition; and that this annual rent may be redeemed by payment of a capitalized sum.

We believe that this provision will be appreciated as a boon by those concerned.

We have empowered the officer making the partition to make a similar arrangement allowing a proprietor to hold, on a fixed rent, as tenant of another proprietor, orchards and other lands which have acquired a special value to him, or through the improvement made by him, but we have not provided that the rent fixed on such lands may be redeemed.

We have provided that when lands of an estate are held in severalty by the proprietors in accordance with a private arrangement made by them, such estate shall not be brought under partition otherwise than on a joint application from all the proprietors thereof.

We have allowed the Collector to give effect under this law not only to the private division of lands as made among themselves by the proprietors, but also to any private arrangement which they may have made as to the proportions of the whole land revenue for which each proprietor's share shall be liable; provided always that such private arrangement can be accepted with reasonable security to the public revenue, and not otherwise.

We have laid down rules as to the mode of allotting lands held without payment of rent, and lands held on permanent intermediate tenures, the rent of which cannot be altered by the proprietors or their representatives.

We have prescribed a procedure for dealing with lands held in common between the proprietors of the estate under partition and the proprietors of other estates.

We have laid down how the Collector is to act in case of a boundary dispute between the estate under partition and another estate.

We have provided that in cases in which a dispute has been raised before the Collector as to whether any lands belong to the estate under partition or to any other estate, and the Collector has included the disputed land on the partition, the fact of such disputed land being subsequently declared by a Civil Court not to have belonged to the estate which was under

partition shall not disturb the partition, but that the proprietor who is dispossessed of such land after it has been assigned to his separate estate by the Collector, shall be entitled to recover compensation on account of the reduction in the proportionate value of the separate estate assigned to him; such compensation being recoverable from the proprietors of the separate estates on which a proportionate share of the loss caused by the decree of the Civil Court in respect of the said lands does not fall.

We have provided that the officer making the partition may, in his discretion, allot equal separate estates according to lot, or may, with the sanction of the Collector, dispense with lots; and we have provided that two or more shares may be aggregated so as to form equal shares for the purpose of casting lots.

PART IX.

We have prescribed a procedure for the Commissioner in dealing with partition cases; and have authorized the Collector to cause boundary marks defining the separate estates formed by the partition to be erected at the cost of the proprietors; and have provided that such marks shall be maintained as provided in the Bengal Survey Act, 1875.

PART X.

We have provided that a tenure created by one or more proprietors of a joint undivided parent estate, but not by all the proprietors of such estate jointly, shall, after partition of the estate, hold good in respect of, and be confined to, the separate estate which has been assigned to the proprietors who created such tenure.

We have generally retained the provisions of the existing law empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to readjust the apportionment of land revenue on separate estates where fraud is discovered within twelve years of a partition.

We have specified the mode of publication of general notifications, and of service of notices on individuals.

We have empowered the Collector to enforce compliance with his requisitions by imposition of a daily fine.

We have provided that the cost of any local enquiry may be dealt with apart from the general expenses of a partition, and levied from any party on whom the officer making the partition thinks proper to impose the payment of such cost.

We have provided that all sums payable under this Bill shall be leviable as demands under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

We have specified the orders of a Deputy Collector, of a Collector, and of a Commissioner respectively, against which an appeal will lie as of right to the superior revenue authority, but we have provided that all proceedings and orders of every subordinate authority will be subject to supervision, control, and revision by the superior authorities.

We have authorized the Commissioner and the Board to pass such orders as they think proper as to the payment of costs of appeals made to them respectively.

We have provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may vest any Collector or Deputy Collector employed on a partition with any powers with which such officer might be vested if the parent estate were under settlement.

We have provided that under the orders of a Civil Court or of the Board, partition of a revenue-free tenure may be made under the provisions of the Bill.

We have provided that a revenue officer may exercise the same powers as a civil court in respect of false evidence given on forgery brought to light in the course of partition proceedings.

We have defined the orders of revenue officers which shall be final, and not liable to be contested in any civil court, or otherwise than as provided in this Bill.

We have reserved a general power of control to the Lieutenant-Governor, and have provided that the Board shall make rules for the guidance of officers;

And we have made other verbal and minor changes in the Bill, as referred to us.

H. L. DAMPIER.
V. H. SCHALCH.
H. REYNOLDS.
JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
KRISTODAS PAL.

The 16th March 1876.

N.B.—In signing this report I think it proper to mention, with reference to Part II of this Bill, that I am opposed to those provisions of the Bill for the compulsory registration of estates which require the registration of the extent of interest possessed by proprietors, and that it is my intention to move an amendment regarding those provisions when that Bill comes before the Council.

H. REYNOLDS.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to make better provision for the Partition of Estates.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the partition of estates; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called the "Estates' Partition Act, 1876."

Local extent.

It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Laws repealed.

2. When and so soon as this Act shall come into force, the Regulations and Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, shall cease to have effect in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, save so far as they repeal or modify any other Regulations or Acts, and save so far as regards the partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the commencement of this Act.

The partition of any estate which shall be pending at the time of the commencement of this Act shall (except as provided in the next succeeding section) proceed and be completed in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Certain provisions of Act applicable to partition cases pending at the time of its passing.

3. The provisions of this Act, so far as they relate to the continuation of a partition from the point which it has reached, or to the staying of the partition of an estate, or to striking a partition case off the file, may be applied, at the discretion of the Collector, in all cases of partition of estates pending at the time of the commencement of this Act, provided that before applying such provisions to the continuation of a partition the Collector give due notice in each case to the parties concerned that such provisions will be applied.

Interpretation clause.

4. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Amin."

(i) "Amin" means a person who is appointed by the Collector or Deputy Collector to make any measurement, survey, or local inquiry, or to prepare the papers showing the result of any measurement, survey, or local inquiry.

"Applicant."

(ii) "Applicant" means any person who has applied to the Collector under the provisions of this Act, for the separation from the parent estate of lands representing his interest in such parent estate, and for the assignment to him of such lands as a separate estate liable for a demand of land revenue distinct from that for which the parent estate is liable.

"Assets of land."

(iii) "Assets of land" include the rental of the land with respect to which the expression is used, all profits derived by the proprietors out of such land from rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries, and all other legal sources.

"Assets of estate."

(iv) "Assets of an estate" mean the assets of all land included in an estate.

"Board."

(v) "Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"Chapter."

(vi) "Chapter" means a chapter of this Act.

"Deputy Collector."

(vii) "Deputy Collector" includes any Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, or Sub-Deputy Collector whom the Collector may appoint (as he is hereby empowered to do) to effect a partition and allotment of assessment under this Act, or to conduct any of the proceedings connected with such partition and allotment.

"Estate."

(viii) "Estate" means all lands which are borne on the revenue-roll of a Collector as liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue.

"Joint undivided estate."

(ix) "Joint undivided estate" means all lands which are borne on the revenue-roll of a Collector as liable for the payment of one and the same demand of land revenue, and of which two or more persons are proprietors.

"Land."

(x) "Land" does not include the houses and buildings standing thereon.

"Lieutenant-Governor."

(xi) "Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being or the person acting in that capacity.

"Parent estate."

(xii) "Parent estate" means any estate for the partition of which proceedings may be in progress under this Act, or of which the partition may have been effected under this Act.

"Proprietor."

(xiii) "Proprietor" includes every person who is in possession of any estate under partition, or of any portion of such estate, or of any interest in such estate or in any part of such estate, at owner thereof, whether such person be or be nos a recorded proprietor of the estate.

"Recorded proprietor."

(xiv) "Recorded proprietor" means a person whose name is registered on the Collector's general register of revenue-paying lands as proprietor of an estate or of any share or interest therein.

"Section."

(xv) "Section" means a section of this Act.

"Separate estate."

(xvi) "Separate estate" means any distinct estate which may be formed by the partition of a parent estate under this Act, or for the formation of which proceedings may be in progress under this Act.

"The Collector."

(xvii) "The Collector" means the Collector of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate under partition, or which it is proposed to bring

under partition, is borne, and includes any officer whom the Board may generally vest (as it is hereby empowered to do) with the powers of a Collector under this Act, and to whom the Collector of the district has, with the sanction of the Commissioner, delegated (as he is hereby empowered to do) any of his duties and functions in respect of the partition of any estate; and any officer whom the Board may specially vest (as it is hereby empowered to do) with the powers of a Collector for the purposes of any partition under this Act.

"The Commissioner."

(xviii) "The Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Revenue to whom the Collector engaged in making the partition is subordinate.

Future partitions to be made under provisions of this Act.

5. All partitions of estates which shall be ordered to be made after the commencement of this Act, shall be made under the provisions of this Act, and no such partition made otherwise than under this Act shall relieve any lands from liability to Government for the total demand of land revenue assessed upon the estate of which they form a part.

Revenue to be assessed on each separate estate.

6. The amount of land revenue assessed on each separate estate shall bear the same proportion to the whole amount of land revenue for which the parent estate was liable, as the assets of such separate estate bear to the whole assets of the parent estate.

Definition of rental.

7. Except as hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, the average of the amount of rent which was payable for any land by the cultivating ryots during the three years immediately preceding the year in which proceedings are taken under this Act for the partition of the estate shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the rental of such land;

and if any land is not let, but is held and occupied directly by the proprietors or any of them, the annual rent for which such land might reasonably be expected to let shall be deemed to be the rental of such land.

Exception 1.—If the rent payable by the cultivating ryots on account of any land shall have been determined by any Court of competent jurisdiction, or shall have been altered with the consent of the said ryots at any time during the said three years, the amount so determined, or the amount to which the rent may have been so altered, shall be deemed to be the rental of the land.

Exception 2.—If any land is held on a permanent tenure which was created by all the proprietors of the estate, and which by any law for the time being in force is protected against the purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue, the rent payable by the holder of such tenure shall be deemed to be the rental of such land.

Exception 3.—If any land is held on a tenure which, although not protected as aforesaid, is admitted by all the recorded proprietors of the estate to be a permanent tenure created by all the proprietors of the estate, and of such nature that the rent thereof is not liable to be raised under any circumstances by the proprietors of the said estate, or any person deriving his title from such proprietors, the rent payable by the holder of such tenure (whether he be known as talukdar, patnidar, mokarraridar, or by any other designation) shall be deemed to be the rental of such land.

Exception 4.—If any land be unoccupied, such amount as the Collector may determine, with reference to all the circumstances of the case, shall be deemed to be the rental of such land.

PART II.

OF THE RIGHT TO CLAIM PARTITION.

Who entitled to claim partition.

8. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, every recorded proprietor of a joint undivided estate, who is in actual possession of the interest in respect of which he is so recorded, is entitled to claim a partition of the said estate, and the separation therefrom and assignment to him as a separate estate of lands representing the interest of which he is in such possession, provided that, and as far only as, such partition, separation, and assignment can be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Any two or more such recorded proprietors may claim that lands representing the interests of all such claimants may be formed into one separate estate to be held by them as a joint undivided estate; and every provision of this Act which applies to an applicant for partition shall apply to any two or more persons making such joint claim.

Partition according to interest.

9. (*a*) If the interest of any recorded proprietor who is entitled to claim partition as aforesaid is an undivided share in an estate held in common tenancy, such person shall be entitled to have assigned to him lands of which the assets shall bear the same proportion to the assets of the parent estate as his undivided share in the parent estate bears to the entire parent estate.

(*b*) If the interest of such recorded proprietor is the proprietary right of certain specific mouzahs or lands forming part of the parent estate, and held by him in severalty, he shall be entitled to have assigned to him the said mouzahs or lands.

(*c*) If the interest of such recorded proprietor consists of an undivided share held in common tenancy in certain specific mouzahs or tracts forming part of the parent estate, (but not extending over the whole area of the parent estate,) he shall be entitled to have assigned to him lands situated within such specific mouzahs or tracts, of which the assets shall bear the same proportion to the assets of such specific mouzahs or tracts as the share which he holds in such specific mouzahs or tracts bears to the entire mouzahs or tracts.

Provided that if the interest of such recorded proprietor consists of such undivided share in more than one mouzah or tract, he shall not be entitled to have lands assigned to him in every such mouzah or tract; but the Collector may assign to him lands situated in any one or more of the said mouzahs or tracts, provided that the assets of such lands are in proportion to the aggregate of the interests which he holds in all such mouzahs or tracts.

(*d*) If such recorded proprietor holds in the parent estate more than one of the kinds of interest specified in this section, lands shall be assigned to

him as far as possible in accordance with the principles above laid down.

Life estate.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no person having a proprietary interest in an estate for the term of his life only shall be deemed to be a person entitled to claim partition under this Act.

No partition allowed which results in forming separate estate liable for less than twenty rupees annual land revenue.

11. No application for the partition of an estate shall be admitted, and no partition of an estate shall be made if the result of such partition would be to form any separate estate liable for an annual amount of land revenue less than twenty rupees, and of which the assets would be less than two hundred rupees, until the proprietor of such separate estate agrees to redeem the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable, by payment of such sum as the Lieutenant-Governor may fix with reference to the circumstances of such estate.

Partition of an estate in which private division has been made not to be made except on joint petition of proprietors or on order of Civil Court.

12. Whenever a division of the lands of any estate has been made by private arrangement of the proprietors thereof, and in accordance with such arrangement each proprietor is in possession of separate lands held in severalty as representing his interest in the estate, no such estate shall be brought under partition and no partition of such estate shall be made under this Act otherwise than on a joint petition presented by all the proprietors thereof, unless such partition shall have been ordered to be made by a Civil Court.

Under certain circumstances Collector may refuse to declare lands held in severalty to be a separate estate.

13. The Collector may refuse to admit an application for the formation of lands held in severalty into a separate estate, if in consequence of such lands being intermingled with those held by other proprietors the result of the partition would be to form out of a compact estate one or more estates consisting of scattered parcels of land, in such a way as, in the opinion of the Collector, to endanger the safety of the public revenue, and the Collector may at any time refuse to proceed with a partition which would have such a result.

But a partition may be allowed in such a case if the recorded proprietors shall agree to such a distribution of land as shall make the estates formed by the partition reasonably compact, or if the person who would on the completion of the partition be proprietor of such scattered separate estate agrees to redeem, in the manner provided in section 11, the amount of revenue for which his separate estate may be made liable.

Nothing in this section shall be understood to prohibit the partition into separate estates of a parent estate which before such partition is not compact and consists only of scattered parcels of land.

Interest alienated with special condition as to revenue liability.

14. No proprietor who has alienated any portion of his interest in an estate or in any specific lands of an estate, by private contract, with the condition that the transferee shall be liable in respect of the interest acquired by him to pay a specified amount or a specified share of the land revenue for which the estate is liable (such amount or share being other than the proportionate amount or the proportionate share for which such transferred interest if formed into a separate estate would be liable under the provisions of section 6);

and no proprietor who has derived his title from any proprietor who has made any alienation as aforesaid,

shall be entitled to claim a separation under this Act of the interest which he continues to hold in the estate;

and no such transferee as aforesaid, and no person deriving his title from such transferee, shall be entitled to claim a separation of the interest which has been so acquired:

Provided that a separation of such interests may be made, if the parties concerned agree to waive the conditions of the contract as regards the proportion of revenue for which the transferor and transferee or their representatives respectively are liable, and to hold the estates which may be allotted to them respectively by the partition, subject to the payment of such amount of land revenue as may be assessed upon them respectively by the revenue authorities under his Act.

Arrears of revenue may be realized by sale of parent estate.

15. Notwithstanding that a parent estate may have been declared to be under partition as provided in section 31, any arrears of revenue accruing due on such estate before the date specified in the notice issued under section 119 may be realized by sale of the parent estate as if such estate had not been declared to be under partition; and if such sale takes place the partition proceedings shall cease from the date thereof.

Shares may be protected from liability for arrears under laws in force.

16. Nothing contained in the last preceding section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of sections 10, 11, 12, 13, or 14 of Act XI of 1859 *(an Act to improve the law relating to sale of lands for arrears of revenue)*, or any provisions of any similar law for the time being in force in respect to the opening of separate accounts for different shares in an estate, and the protection afforded to such shares thereby:

Provided that if any share in any estate is sold for its own arrears of revenue while such estate is under partition in accordance with the provisions of this Act, such share shall be sold subject to the partition proceedings, which shall proceed as if no such sale had taken place; and the purchaser of the share sold may, from the date of such sale, exercise all the rights which the proprietor whose share he has purchased might have exercised, and shall be subject to all the liabilities to which such proprietor would have been subject, in respect of the partition proceedings.

PART III.

OF THE APPLICATION FOR PARTITION; THE ADMISSION OF AN ESTATE TO PARTITION; AND THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE PARTITION PROCEEDINGS AFTER SUCH ADMISSION.

Application for partition to be made to Collector of the district.

17. All applications for partition shall be made to the Collector of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate is borne, and shall be made in person or by duly authorized agent, on paper bearing

such stamp as may be required by any law for the time being in force.

18. The application shall be signed by the applicant, and shall supply the following information in regard to the parent estate, so far as the particulars are known to the applicant or can be ascertained by him :—

Application to be signed, and certain particulars specified.

(a) name of the estate ;

(b) number under which the estate is borne on the revenue-roll, and the revenue demand for which it is liable ;

(c) number under which the estate is borne on the Collector's general register of revenue-paying lands ;

(d) name and address of every proprietor, whether recorded or unrecorded ;

(e) the character and extent of the right of which each proprietor is in possession ;

(f) a specification of any lands held by all or any of the proprietors of the parent estate in common with all or any of the proprietors of other estates, and of the rights of such proprietors.

19. Subject to the provisions of section 59, every application shall, if possible, be accompanied by a copy of the rent-roll of the estate, by a statement of the rents collected from such estate on behalf of the applicant during each of the three years immediately preceding such application, and by copies of any measurement papers of the estate which the applicant may have in his possession.

Application must be accompanied by copy of rent-roll and statement of rents.

The said rent-roll, statement, and measurement papers shall be attested by the patwari or patwaris of the villages, if any, and every such application, rent-roll, and statement shall be presented, subscribed, and verified as provided in section 43.

If the applicant is unable to produce a rent-roll or statement as above required, he shall state the reason of such inability, and the name and address of the person who has in his possession the information necessary for the preparation of such rent-roll and statement, and the Collector may, if he shall think fit, require such person to produce such rent-roll and statement.

20. If the application does not fulfil the requirements of the three last preceding sections, the Collector may reject such application or may order it to be amended.

Collector may reject application.

21. If, in the opinion of the Collector, the application fulfils the said requirements and there appears to be no objection to making the partition applied for, the Collector shall publish a notification of the application in the manner prescribed in section 130, and shall also cause copies thereof to be posted up at the Court of the Judge of the district, at the court of every Munsif and Sub-divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction, and at every Police Station within the jurisdiction of which any lands appertaining to the estate are known to be situated, and shall invite any person claiming any proprietary right in the estate, who may object to the partition, to state his objection either in person or by duly authorized agent, on a day to be specified in the notification, not being less than thirty or more than sixty days from the date of the publication of the notification on the estate.

Procedure of Collector on receipt of application.

22. Notice of the application shall also be served in the manner prescribed by section 131, on such of the recorded proprietors of the estate as shall not have joined in the application, and on any other proprietor who may have been named in the application.

Notice to proprietors who have not joined therein.

23. If any objection be made to the partition by any person claiming a proprietary right as aforesaid on or before the day specified in the notification published under section 21, or at any subsequent time if it shall seem fit to the Collector to admit such objection, and the Collector, on consideration of such objection, shall be of opinion that there is good and sufficient reason for rejecting the application, he may reject the same, and in that case shall record the grounds of such rejection.

In case of valid objection being made within time allowed, application may be refused.

24. If the objection raise any question of the extent of interest, or right, or title as between any applicant and any other person claiming to be a proprietor of the parent estate, and if it shall appear to the Collector that such question has not been already determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the Collector may hold such inquiry as he may deem necessary into the objection, and, if he be satisfied that the applicant is in possession of the extent of the interest for the separation of which he has applied may, instead of rejecting the application as provided in the last preceding section,

Procedure when objection raises any question of title or right.

(a) direct that the partition proceedings shall proceed for the purpose of forming and assigning to the applicant a separate estate proportionate to the extent of interest claimed by him in the parent estate; or

(b) direct that such proceedings be postponed for four months.

25. At the expiration of the said four months, the Collector shall resume the proceedings, unless the person who has made the objection, or some other person, shall have obtained an order from a Civil Court directing that such proceedings be stayed, or shall be able to show that a suit has been instituted before such Court to try some question, of such nature that the Collector shall think fit to stay such proceedings until the question shall have been finally decided, or until the proceedings in such Court in respect thereof shall have terminated.

When Collector to resume proceedings.

26. No suit instituted in a Civil Court by any person claiming any right or title in the parent estate, after the lapse of four months from the issue of an order of the Collector under clauses (a) and (b) of section 24, or after the lapse of four months from the issue of an order of the Collector under section 31, shall avail to stay or affect the progress of any proceedings which shall have been taken under this Act for the partition of an estate; and all rights which may be conferred on any person by the final decree in such suit shall be subject to such proceedings as hereinafter provided.

Suit in Civil Court when not to affect proceedings taken under this Act.

27. Every decree passed in such suit after the parent estate shall have been declared to be under partition as provided in section 31, but before the date specified in the notice under section 119, shall be made in recognition of the proceedings then in progress under this Act for the partition of such parent estate, and shall be framed in such manner that the provisions of such decree may be applied to, and may be carried out in reference to the separate estates which the Collector in his proceeding under section 31 shall have ordered to be formed out of the parent estate;

Decree made while partition proceedings are in progress.

and if the effect of any such decree be to declare any person or body of persons, entitled to any extent of interest in such parent estate in excess of the extent of interest which the Collector in the said proceeding has declared to be held by such person or body of persons, such decree shall specify, separately in respect of every proprietor or body of proprietors, of whose interests the Collector has separately specified the extent in the said proceeding, the proportion of such excess which such person or body of persons is entitled to recover from each such proprietor or body of proprietors;

and every person or body of persons so declared entitled to recover any extent of interest from any such proprietor or body of proprietors shall for the purposes of the partition proceedings be deemed to have the same rights, and to be subject to the same liabilities, as a person who has acquired such extent of interest from such proprietor or body of proprietors by private purchase, after the estate was brought under partition under section 31, and on the date on which the decree was passed;

and such person or body of persons may apply, as in this Act provided, for the separation and assignment to him, or them, of the lands representing the extent of interest so acquired;

and such application shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 32.

28. Every decree passed in such suit after the date specified in the notice under section 119, shall be made in recognition of the partition proceedings, and shall be framed in such manner as to give effect to such division of the parent estates into separate estates as shall have been made by the Collector, and not to disturb such division; and if the effect of any such decree shall be to declare any person or body of persons to have been entitled to any extent of interest in the parent estate in excess of the extent of interest which is represented by the separate estate assigned to such person or body of persons by the Collector in the partition proceedings, such decree shall specify, separately in respect of the proprietor or joint proprietors of every separate estate formed by the partition, the proportion of such excess of interest which such person or body of persons is entitled to recover from such proprietor or joint proprietors; and every person or body of persons so declared entitled to recover any extent of interest from the proprietor or joint proprietors of a separate estate shall be entitled to recover such extent of interest out of the separate estate which has been assigned to such proprietor or joint proprietors, and out of such separate estate only;

Decree made after partition proceedings completed.

and every such decree as aforesaid shall be executed by placing the person or persons so declared entitled to recover, in the position of a recorded joint proprietor or recorded joint proprietors of such separate estate, holding the same as a joint undivided estate in common tenancy with the proprietor or joint proprietors to whom such separate estate was assigned by the Collector in the partition proceedings, the extent of the interest of the joint proprietors respectively in such estate being such as is declared in the aforesaid decree.

29. Subject to the provisions of section 11, a Civil Court may at any time direct the Collector to assign to any person lands representing a specified fractional interest in any estate or in any specified village or tract of land in an estate, to be held by such person as a separate estate; or to divide off from any estate any specified villages or lands, and to assign them to any person to be held as a separate estate; provided that an application for such partition and separation shall be presented by such person, as required by sections 17, 18, and 19; but no Civil Court shall in any case specify the amount of revenue for which any separate estate which it may direct to be formed under the provisions of this section shall be liable.

Civil Court may order partition.

30. The Collector shall assess the land revenue on every such separate estate in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no Civil Court shall direct the Collector to carry out at partition otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Collector to assess land revenue in accordance with this Act.

31 If no objection be made within the time allowed under section 21 to an application for partition, or when all objections preferred have been disposed of, and if the Collector has no reason to believe that any obstacle exists to his making the partition as applied for, he shall direct that the application be admitted, and record a proceeding declaring the estate to be under partition, for the purpose of forming and assigning to the applicant a separate estate.

Collector may declare the estate to be under partition.

In such proceeding the Collector shall declare the extent of interest in the parent estate which he finds to be held by the applicant, or joint applicants;

and, if more than one separate application for separation shall have been made and admitted, the extent of interest which he finds to be held by every separate applicant, or body of joint applicants, respectively;

and also the extent of interest which remains to any recorded proprietor, or to any number of recorded proprietors who are not applicants;

and shall order that lands proportionate to the interest so declared to be held by each applicant, or body of joint applicants, respectively, shall be formed into a separate estate, to be assigned to such applicant, or body of joint applicants;

and that lands proportionate to the interest so declared to remain to the recorded proprietor, or the number of recorded proprietors who are not applicants, shall be left forming a separate estate, to be held by such proprietor, or number of proprietors.

32. If at any time after the Collector has made an order for partition under the last preceding section, any recorded proprietor in the estate, other than the original applicant, shall apply for the separation of his share, the Collector may either order that the proceedings for effecting such separation shall be carried on simultaneously with those for separating the share of the original applicant, or if he consider that such a course would entail delay in the completion of the original proceedings, he may order that no action shall be taken on such subsequent application until after the proceedings for the separation of the original applicant's share shall have been completed.

Subsequent application for separation of another share.

In the latter case all or any of the rent-rolls, measurements, and other papers which were used in the separation of the original applicant's share, may be used, as far as they are applicable, in the partition for which subsequent application has been made.

33. The Collector may refer any application for partition to a Deputy Collector for the purpose of making any enquiries and doing anything required by this Part; provided that every order—

Collector may refer application for partition to any Deputy Collector.

(a) rejecting an application under section 23, or section 24;

(b) directing, under section 24, that the partition shall proceed, or shall be suspended;

(c) directing, under section 31, that an application for partition be admitted, and declaring an estate to be under partition;

(d) made under the first clause of the last preceding section;

(e) appointing a Deputy Collector under section 34 to carry out the partition;

(f) striking a case off the file under section 35;

shall be passed by the Collector and not by any Deputy Collector.

34. As soon as the Collector has declared an estate to be under partition as provided in section 23, he may appoint a Deputy Collector to carry out the partition, and all or any of the proceedings necessary thereto.

As soon as estate declared to be under partition, Collector may appoint Deputy Collector.

35. If at any time after an order shall have been passed for making a partition all the recorded proprietors of the estate shall present a petition to the effect that they do not wish the partition to proceed, the Collector may, on the report of the Deputy Collector or otherwise, strike the partition case off the file, on payment by the proprietors of all costs and expenses incurred in and about such partition; and any such costs and expenses which shall not already have been levied as provided in section 39 or 40, shall be levied in proportion to the shares of the respective proprietors.

Partition may be stayed if parties so desire. Recovery of costs.

36. If at any time after an order shall have been passed for making a partition, it shall appear from information which was not before the Collector at the time the partition was ordered, or otherwise, that any sufficient reason exists, why the partition should not be proceeded with, the Commissioner may, on the report of the Collector or otherwise, after issuing a notice calling on the persons interested to show cause why the partition should not be struck off the file, and after considering any objections which may be made, order the partition case to be struck off the file, on payment by the proprietors of all costs and expenses incurred as provided in the last preceding section.

Partition may be stayed and proceedings quashed by Commissioner.

PART IV.

OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR EFFECTING PARTITIONS.

37. For the purposes of this Act, the Deputy Collector may, with the approval of the Collector, and subject to any rules made in that behalf by the Board, appoint such amins and other officers as may be required for making the measurement and survey of lands, for ascertaining and recording the rates of rent, for making any other local enquiries, and for the preparation of the papers in each case; and the Collector may appoint such peshkars or other superior officers as may be required to test the work of the amins, and for the performance of similar duties; provided that the scale of remuneration of such officers, and the time for which they shall be employed, shall be sanctioned by the Commissioner.

Deputy Collector may appoint officers for making measurement of lands, &c.

38. In any district or division in which the partitions may be so numerous or so extensive as to render necessary the appointment of special establishments in the office of the Collector or of the Commissioner, the Collector and the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Board, appoint such establishments.

Special establishments may be appointed.

39. As soon as possible after an estate has been declared to be under partition as provided in section 31, the cost of making the partition shall be estimated, and the amount shall be levied from the proprietors in such instalments and at such times during the progress of the partition as may be fixed in accordance with any rules which the Board may make in that behalf.

Cost of partition to be levied from proprietors in accordance with rules laid down by the Board.

If the amount first estimated is found insufficient, supplementary estimates may be made from time to time, and the required amount may be levied as above provided.

40. The cost shall be apportioned on the proprietors of each share in proportion to their shares; but whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner that the partition proceedings have been unnecessarily delayed, and the cost of the partition enhanced by obstacles vexatiously put in the way of their completion by one or more of the proprietors, or by want of due diligence on the part of one or more of the proprietors in carrying out any requisitions made upon him or them, the Commissioner may direct that such portion of the cost as he may think proper in excess of the amount proportionate to his or their share shall be levied from such proprietor or proprietors.

Apportionment of costs.

41. Upon the completion of the partition, the Collector shall make an order declaring the total cost thereof. The account shall then be adjusted, either by returning to the proprietors any sums which they may have paid in excess of the total cost, or by levying from them in the manner provided in section 136, if necessary, any sums remaining due.

After completion of partition Collector shall declare total cost thereof.

42. For the purposes of sections 39, 40, and 41, the costs of any partition shall be deemed to be

What are costs leviable from proprietors.

(*a*) the cost of any establishments entertained for the partition under section 37, or such amount as the Collector may think proper in respect of the services of any such establishments which are entertained for the purposes of making partitions in the district;

(*b*) all contingent expenses incurred in and about the partition, and

(*c*) such portion of the cost of any establishment entertained under section 38 as the Collector may order.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the six last preceding sections, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that in any district a fund to be called the "Estates' Partition Fund" shall be formed, into which all sums levied from the proprietors of estates in respect of partitions of their estates shall be paid.

Lieutenant-Governor may direct "Estates Partition Fund" to be formed.

Whenever such a fund shall have been established in any district, all expenses of making partitions of estates in such district shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, be defrayed from such fund.

44. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall have ordered an "Estates' Partition Fund" to be formed in any district, the charges leviable from the proprietors of any estate under partition may be estimated and levied according to the estimate in each case as provided in sections 39 and 40, subject to final adjustment, as provided in section 41; or they may be levied according to a general scale of fees to be laid down by the Board.

Procedure when Estates Partition Fund formed in any district.

45. Such scale of fees shall be fixed as nearly as may be, so that the receipts and expenditure of the said fund shall balance one another, and shall be revised from time to time by the Board for that purpose; and sections 39 and 40 shall apply to such fees.

Scale of fees.

46. An abstract of the Estates' Partition Fund of each district made up to the end of each year shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and by being posted up at the office of the Collector of the district.

Abstract of Estates' Partition Fund to be published.

47. For the purposes of sections 43, 44, and 45 the expenses of making partitions in any district shall be deemed to be

What costs of partition chargeable to Estates' Partition Fund.

(*a*) the cost of all establishments entertained in the district under section 37;

(*b*) all contingent expenses incurred in all partitions in the district;

(*c*) the pay and allowances of any Deputy Collector who is employed exclusively on making partitions in the district, or such proportion as the Collector may think proper of the pay and allowances of any Deputy Collector who is partly employed in making such partitions;

(*d*) the cost of any special establishment appointed in the office of the Collector under section 38;

(*e*) such portion as the Commissioner may direct of the cost of any special establishment appointed in his office under section 38.

48. Whenever any Civil Court shall make a decree awarding or declaring any proprietary right in an estate, and shall require the Collector to make a partition of the estate, such Court may at the same time direct,

Civil Court may in certain cases order parties to pay expenses incurred in dividing an estate.

that the party or parties who may have withheld the right so decreed shall defray the whole of the expense which may be incurred in and about the partition, or the whole of the fees payable in respect of the partition under section 44,

or that the said expenses or fees shall be defrayed by all or any of the parties to the suit in which the decree was made in such proportions as the Court may, from a consideration of the particular circumstances of the case, deem equitable.

Copies of all orders which the Court may pass under this section shall be transmitted to the Collector for his guidance, together with the precept which the Court may issue to him, requiring him to divide the estate.

PART V.

OF THE PARTITION PROCEEDINGS UP TO THE ADOPTION OF A RENT-ROLL AND MEASUREMENT PAPERS.

49. As soon as the Collector shall have made an order under section 31 declaring an estate to be under partition, the Deputy Collector shall cause a notification to be published in the manner prescribed in section 130, and shall also cause copies thereof to be posted up at the Court of the Judge of the district, in which any lands appertaining to the parent estate are known to be situated, and at the Court of every Munsif and of every Subdivisional officer within the jurisdiction of whom, and at every Police station within the jurisdiction of which any such lands are known to be situated, intimating his intention to proceed with the partition, and requiring all the proprietors of the estate to produce before a certain date, being not less than forty days from the date of such notification, either jointly or separately copies of their rent-rolls and statements of the rents collected during each of the three years next preceding, and also copies of any measurement papers of the estate which may be in their possession.

As soon as estate declared to be under partition, Deputy Collector shall cause notification to be published.

A notice to the same effect shall also be served as provided in section 131, on each proprietor of the parent estate.

The Deputy Collector may, on sufficient grounds for so doing being shown to his satisfaction, from time to time extend the period for producing any such return.

Rent-roll filed by a proprietor to be subscribed and verified.

50. Every rent-roll, statement of rents collected, and measurement paper furnished to the Collector under this Act shall be presented by the person who is required to produce the same or by a duly authorized agent of such person who has a personal knowledge of the facts stated therein, and shall be subscribed and verified at the foot by such person or such agent in the manner following, or to the like effect :—

"I, A.B., do declare that this rent-roll (*statement, or measurement paper*) is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief."

If the rent-roll, statement or measurement paper shall contain any entry which the person making the verification shall know or believe to be false, or shall not believe to be true, such person shall be subject to punishment according to the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

Procedure if person required cannot produce rent-roll or statement.

51. If any proprietor who is required to produce any rent-roll or statement by notice as aforesaid is unable to produce such rent-roll or statement, he shall state to the Deputy Collector the cause thereof and the name and address of the person who has in his possession the information necessary for the preparation of such rent-roll and statement, and the Deputy Collector may, if he shall think fit, require such person to produce such rent-roll and statement.

Deputy Collector may order measurement of land and may test rent-roll.

52. The Deputy Collector may, if necessary, make, or may cause to be made, a measurement of all or any of the lands comprised in the estate, and may prepare or cause to be prepared a rent-roll, and may test or cause to be tested on the spot any rent-roll which has been produced as aforesaid, and may make or may cause to be made any local enquiry which he may consider necessary.

Deputy Collector to summon proprietors by proclamation to attend proceedings.

53. Before proceeding or deputing the amin to the spot, the Deputy Collector shall publish a notification in the manner prescribed in section 130 requiring the several proprietors of the estate, their managers, and any other persons employed in the management of the land, or otherwise interested therein, to attend in person or by agent upon him or upon the amin who is deputed to make the measurement or enquiry, for the purpose of pointing out boundaries and of affording such assistance and information as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

Deputy Collector and Amin may require attendance of proprietor or any other person.

54. The Deputy Collector, and any amin or other person who is specially authorized in that behalf by the Collector, may, by a notice served as prescribed in section 131, require any proprietor or other person whose attendance may be required, to attend before the Deputy Collector or amin who is making such measurement or enquiry, within a specified time at any place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Deputy Collector to test amin's work.

55. If any objection be made to a measurement, map, or rent-roll prepared by the amin, or if for any other reason it seems desirable, the Deputy Collector shall, as soon as possible after completion of the amin's work, himself test, or shall cause to be tested on the spot such measurement, map, and rent-roll, and may accept, amend, or reject the same, or any of them. If the Deputy Collector shall deem it necessary, he may cause the work or any portion thereof to be done again.

Examination of the parties and their papers.

56 The Deputy Collector may examine any person on solemn affirmation, in regard to the papers produced before him, whether by the proprietors, by the amin deputed to make the measurement, or otherwise, and shall allow the parties concerned to put any necessary questions to such person.

The Deputy Collector shall also allow any proprietor or other person interested to examine the papers so produced, and to take a copy of the same, and after such examination shall hear any objections which any of the persons interested may make in respect of such papers, and shall decide whether any, and (if any), which of the papers as they stand, or with such modifications as he may think necessary, shall be accepted as correct for the purposes of the partition.

Power of Deputy Collector if proprietor fails to file rent-roll.

57. If any proprietor who has been required to produce a rent-roll or statement under section 49, fails to produce the same after the imposition on him of a fine under section 134 for thirty days, or fails to state to the Deputy Collector the name and address of any person under section 51, the Deputy Collector may declare that the said proprietor shall, for the purposes of the partition, be bound by such rent-roll as the Deputy Collector may adopt as the basis of the partition as hereinafter provided, and after such declaration any officer exercising authority under this Act may refuse to entertain any objection which such proprietor may make to such rent-roll.

Power of Deputy Collector, if person fails to produce rent-roll.

58. If any person who has been required to produce a rent-roll or statement under section 44 shall fail to produce the same after the imposition on him of a fine under section 134 for thirty days, the Deputy Collector may declare that the proprietor who may have stated the name of such person under section 51 shall, for the purposes of the partition, be bound by the rent-roll which the Deputy Collector may adopt for the basis of the partition as hereinafter provided, and after such declaration any officer exercising authority under this Act may refuse to entertain any objection which such proprietor may make to such rent-roll.

Collector may dispense with rent-roll, maps, and other papers.

59. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if it shall appear to the Deputy Collector that any measurements, maps, rent-rolls, or other papers relating to the estate which have been prepared otherwise than for the purposes of the partition, or otherwise than for the purposes of this Act, afford information sufficiently trustworthy to enable him to effect the partition, the Deputy Collector may adopt such information and such papers either wholly or in part for the purposes of the partition, and may dispense with any rent-rolls, maps, or other papers for which he is authorized to call, or

which an applicant is required to produce under this Act.

60. No proprietor or other person, who shall have failed to attend in person or by agent during the measurement as required by the notification issued under section 58, shall be entitled at any subsequent time to make any objection to such measurement, but the Collector may admit any objection made by such proprietor or person if he think fit, provided that any expense entailed by a local inquiry made in consequence of such subsequent objection shall be recovered entirely from such proprietor or person.

Proprietor who has failed to attend shall not be entitled to object subsequently.

61. When the Deputy Collector is finally satisfied that the papers before him, whether rent-rolls, measurement papers, maps, or other papers are sufficient and sufficiently correct to be accepted or adopted for the purposes of the partition, he shall make an order to that effect, and shall fix a day on which to determine the general arrangement of the partition, and shall publish a notification in the manner prescribed in section 130, calling on all the proprietors to be present on the day so fixed, such day being not less than thirty or more than sixty days after the publication of the notification in his office, and shall serve a notice to the same effect on each proprietor or his agent.

Notification of date for deciding the mode of partition.

PART VI.

OF PARTITION BY AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT OR BY ARBITRATION.

62. On the date fixed under the last preceding section, if a petition to that effect signed by all the recorded proprietors shall have been presented, the Deputy Collector may allow them to make a private partition of the estate amongst themselves on the basis of the papers which have been accepted or adopted for the purposes of the partition by the Deputy Collector, or may refer the partition to be made by an arbitrator or arbitrators on such basis.

Deputy Collector may allow parties to make a private partition.

If the proprietors who have elected to make such private partition, shall fail to make the same within such time as may be fixed by the Deputy Collector, the Deputy Collector may refer the partition to be made by an arbitrator or arbitrators, or may make the partition himself.

63. Whenever any partition shall have been referred to arbitration, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 313 to 325 (both inclusive) of Act VIII of 1859 (*an Act for simplifying the procedure of the Court of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter*) as far as those provisions are applicable, and except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

Procedure on reference to arbitration.

64. The arbitrators shall deliver, within a time to be fixed by the Deputy Collector, which time may be further extended by him, a full and complete paper of partition, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board for partitions made by the Collector or Deputy Collector.

Arbitrators to deliver a partition paper.

65. The arbitrators, on delivering the paper of partition as aforesaid, shall be entitled to reasonable fees for their services, the amount of which shall be fixed, with the approval of the Commissioner, by the officer making the reference to arbitration, and shall be considered to form part of the cost of making the partition.

Remuneration of arbitrators.

66. Every partition made under the provisions of this Part by the parties or by arbitrators appointed by them, shall be subject to the confirmation of the Collector and the orders of the superior revenue authorities; provided that neither the Collector nor any other authority shall disallow any partition so made on any other ground than that of fraud, or that in the opinion of the Collector or such other authority, the partition cannot be confirmed without endangering the safety of the land revenue.

Partition made under this Part to be subject to approval of Collector, and superior revenue authorities.

67. Whenever a partition has been made under the provisions of this Part, the land revenue shall be assessed by the Collector on each separate estate into which the parent estate is divided by such partition in the manner prescribed by section 6.

Land revenue to be assessed by Collector.

68. If the paper of partition be not delivered within the time fixed by the Deputy Collector, or within any further period to which the time may have been extended, the Deputy Collector may withdraw the case from arbitration and may make the partition himself.

In default of delivery of partition paper, partition may be referred to others.

PART VII.

OF THE PROCEDURE FROM THE DETERMINATION OF THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARTITION BY THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR TO THE APPROVAL OF THE PARTITION BY THE COLLECTOR.

69. If no petition shall have been presented under section 62, the Deputy Collector shall, on the date fixed under section 61, or on any other date to which the hearing may have been postponed by a notice posted at the office of the Deputy Collector, consult orally each proprietor present, and endeavour, as far as possible, with the concurrence of the proprietors present, to settle a general arrangement of the partition in accordance with the requirements of this Act.

Procedure when no petition presented under section 62.

For this purpose he shall endeavour to obtain from each proprietor an acknowledgment of his acceptance of the rent-roll, map, and any other papers which have been adopted by the Deputy Collector for the purposes of the partition and shall briefly record the objections of any proprietor who still objects to accept such rent-roll, map, or other papers.

70. If, in consequence of any objections made before the Deputy Collector has settled the general arrangement of the partition as provided in the last preceding section, the Deputy Collector considers it necessary to make further inquiry, he may, by notice to the recorded proprietors, postpone the settlement of the general arrangement of the partition to a date being not less than fifteen days from the service of the notice on any proprietor.

Deputy Collector may postpone settlement of general arrangement of partition.

71. If the objections on account of which the said settlement is postponed are such that the person making the same might have made them on an earlier day, the Deputy Collector may award to each proprietor who shall have attended in person or by agent in accordance with the notice, such sum, not exceeding sixteen rupees, as he shall think fit by way of compensation for such attendance.

Deputy Collector may award compensation for attendance to proprietor

The sum so awarded shall be paid by the person making the objections as aforesaid, and may be recovered from him in the manner provided by section 136.

72. If the objections have already been enquired into and disposed of, or are such as not to render necessary any further inquiry and postponement, or when any objections, which may require further enquiry, have been disposed of, the Deputy Collector shall record an order to that effect, and after hearing what each proprietor present may urge, shall hold a proceeding determining the general arrangement of the partition and the mode in which the parent estate shall be divided, and, in a general way, the position of the lands which shall be assigned to each of the separate estates.

If no postponement made, Deputy Collector to determine the general arrangement of the partition

In determining the general arrangement of the partition, the Deputy Collector shall be guided by the rules which are laid down in Part VIII, and shall direct the partition to be made in the manner which, in his opinion, is on the whole most in accordance with such rules, and most equitable and most convenient to all parties concerned.

73. The general arrangement of the partition as determined under the last preceding section, shall be submitted for the sanction of the Collector, who shall by notice fix a date for the consideration of the same, not being less than fifteen days after the publication of the said notice in his office, and after hearing and disposing of any objection which may be preferred, shall pass such orders as he may think proper, setting aside, amending, or approving the general arrangement made by the Deputy Collector.

General arrangement of partition to be submitted to sanction of Collector.

74. When the general arrangement has been approved by the Collector, the Deputy Collector shall proceed to fix the exact boundaries of each separate estate, after considering the wishes which the parties may express in respect thereof.

Deputy Collector to fix boundaries

75. When the Deputy Collector shall have so determined the boundaries, he shall cause to be drawn up a paper of partition specifying in detail the villages and lands which he has included in each of the separate estates, the rental thereof with any other assets of each separate estate, the name or names of the recorded proprietor or proprietors of each separate estate, any stipulations which may have been made regarding places of worship, tanks, or other matters as mentioned in Part VIII, and the amount of land revenue to be assessed on each separate estate.

Deputy Collector to draw up paper of partition

76. The Deputy Collector shall also prepare a map showing exactly the lands which fall within each separate estate and the boundaries thereof (unless the preparation of such map shall be dispensed with by special permission of the Collector), and shall submit all the papers of the partition to the Collector with a full report of the proceedings taken, the reasons which influenced the Deputy Collector in selecting the lands included in each separate estate, the nature of the accounts upon which the apportionment of the land revenue assessed thereon has been based, and all other particulars material to the case.

Deputy Collector to prepare map.

77. The Deputy Collector shall at the same time cause to be prepared a separate extract of the portion of the partition paper which relates to each separate estate, and shall cause to be tendered to any recorded proprietor of a separate estate, or any authorized agent of such proprietor, who may be in attendance at the Deputy Collector's office, the extract which relates to such separate estate; and the Deputy Collector shall publish a notice at his office calling upon every proprietor to whom or to whose agent an extract from the partition paper has not been tendered as above mentioned, to take out of the Deputy Collector's office the extract of the portion of the partition paper relating to his separate estate.

Deputy Collector to prepare extracts of partition papers for each proprietor.

If the circumstances of the partition so require, an extract of the map prepared by the Deputy Collector, or a copy of such map, shall be annexed to every separate extract from the partition paper herein mentioned.

78. On receipt of the papers and report mentioned in section 76 the Collector shall cause a notification to be published in the manner provided in section 180, fixing a date, not being less than six weeks from the date of the publication of such notification on the parent estate, on which he will proceed to take up the case, and to consider any representations and objections which may be preferred in respect of the partition made by the Deputy Collector, and calling on all parties concerned who may wish to do so, to inspect the papers at his office before such date, and to take copies of any such papers as they may require.

On receipt of papers and report Collector to publish notification.

The Collector shall also cause a notice to the same effect to be served on each of the recorded proprietors.

79. On the date so fixed, or on any other date to which the hearing may have been postponed, the Collector shall take into consideration the papers as laid before him, and after calling for any further information which

Procedure of Collector thereupon.

he may deem necessary, and disposing of any objections which shall be taken to the proposed partition and allotment of land revenue, may approve the partition as made by the Deputy Collector with such amendments as he may think proper, or return it for amendment to the Deputy Collector who made it, or to another Deputy Collector, or make a fresh partition himself

The Collector may return the said papers for amendment or enquiry as often as he may think fit.

Proprietor when not entitled to make subsequent objection.

80. No proprietor who shall have failed to appear before the Deputy Collector in person or by agent on any date fixed for the arrangement of the partition under the provisions of section 61, or of section 70, and no proprietor who shall fail so to appear before the Collector on any date fixed under section 78 or section 79, shall be entitled, at any subsequent time, to make any objection to the orders which may be passed on such dates respectively.

Collector may cause a fresh partition paper and map to be prepared.

81. When the Collector approves the partition made by the Deputy Collector with amendments, he may cause a fresh partition paper and map to be prepared, or may cause the amendments made by him to be noted on the paper and map submitted by the Deputy Collector.

When the Collector makes a fresh partition himself, he shall cause a fresh partition paper and map to be prepared.

Procedure when Collector approves of a partition.

82. Whenever the Collector shall have approved of a partition as made by the Deputy Collector without amendment, he shall cause a notice to be served on each of the recorded proprietors, that the papers will be submitted at once for confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner, and that any appeals or objections must be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the date of the service of the said notice, or, if the said notice requires the proprietor to produce the extract of any partition in order that amendments may be noted thereon, or to take out a fresh extract from the partition paper as hereinafter provided, then within six weeks of such date.

Procedure when Collector approves partition paper with amendments.

83. Whenever the Collector shall have approved and adopted the partition paper sent up by the Deputy Collector with amendments, and shall, under section 81, have directed that such amendments be noted on the partition paper and map submitted by the Deputy Collector, the notice to be served on each of the recorded proprietors under the last preceding section shall, in the case of every such proprietor whose separate estate is affected by such amendments, in addition to the particulars mentioned in the said section, require such proprietor to produce before the Collector, within fifteen days of the service of such notice, the extract from the paper of partition and any map relating to his separate estate which is mentioned in section 77, in order that the amendments made by the Collector in the partition may be noted thereon; and such amendments shall be noted thereon by the Collector accordingly, and the extract and map shall be returned to the proprietor who produced it.

Whenever the Collector shall have ordered, under section 81, that a new partition paper and map be prepared, he shall cause separate extracts of the portions of the partition paper which relate to each separate estate, and maps, if necessary, to be prepared as required by section 77, and in such case the notice served under section 82 shall, in addition to the particulars mentioned in that section, require the recorded proprietors to take out of the Collector's office such extracts and maps relating to their respective separate estates.

Papers to be forwarded to Commissioner.

84. As soon as practicable after the issue of the notice under section 82, the Collector shall forward to the Commissioner all papers relating to the partition as approved or as made by the Collector.

PART VIII.

OF THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON WHICH PARTITIONS SHALL BE MADE.

Rules applicable to the partition of lands which are held by the proprietors in common tenancy.

Estates formed in course of partition to be as compact as possible.

85. Each separate estate shall be made as compact as is compatible with the primary object of making an equitable partition among the proprietors, and with the other provisions of this Part, but no partition made or approved by a Collector shall be set aside on the ground only that the separate estates are not compact.

Circumstances to be considered in making partitions.

86. In selecting the villages or lands to be assigned to each separate estate formed out of a parent estate which has been held in common tenancy, the Collector shall take into consideration

the advantages or disadvantages arising from situation;

the vicinity of roads, railways, navigable rivers, or canals;

the nature and quality of the soil and produce;

the quantity of cultivable and uncultivable waste land;

the facilities for irrigation;

the state of the embankments and water-courses;

liability to accretion and diluvion,

and any other circumstances affecting the value of the lands.

Rule when dwelling-house belonging to one proprietor is situate on ground to be allotted to another proprietor.

87. If a dwelling-house belonging to one proprietor is situated on any land which it may be necessary to include in the separate estate of another proprietor, the owner of such house may retain occupation thereof with the offices, buildings, and grounds immediately attached thereto, upon agreeing to pay rent for the land occupied by such dwelling-house, offices, buildings, and grounds to the proprietor of the separate estate in which such land is included.

The limits of the land so occupied and the rent to be paid for it in perpetuity shall be fixed by the Deputy Collector, and shall be stated in the paper of partition.

In every such case a defined pathway shall, as far as possible, be secured to the owner of the house, leading from his house to some portion of the separate estate allotted to him.

88. Whenever the Deputy Collector shall think fit, he may apply the rule contained in the last preceding section to gardens, to orchards of trees, to land planted with bamboos, and to nijjote, sir, or khamar lands, which before the partition were held in the separate occupation of any proprietor; and to any other lands which in his opinion have gained a special value, or are of special value to the proprietor in whose occupation they are found to be, in consequence of improvements made by such proprietor or of the particular use to which such lands are put.

Rule contained in last preceding section may be applied to gardens, orchards, &c.

89. In calculating the rental for the purposes of the partition, the rent fixed in perpetuity on any land by the Deputy Collector under either of the two last preceding sections shall be considered to be the rental of such land.

Calculation of rental.

90. Whenever the dwelling-house of one proprietor, with the offices, buildings, and grounds immediately attached thereto, shall have been included in the separate estate of another proprietor, and the annual rent to be paid in perpetuity in respect of the land occupied thereby shall have been fixed by the Deputy Collector and stated in the paper of partition, as provided in section 87, the proprietor whose dwelling-house, offices, buildings, and grounds have been included as aforesaid may apply to the Deputy Collector for permission to redeem the annual rent so fixed.

Rent may be redeemed.

91. The Deputy Collector shall certify the amount payable by such proprietor in redemption of such annual rent; and such amount shall be calculated and fixed by the Deputy Collector at ten per centum above the sum which would be required to purchase, at the market prices then prevailing, so much stock of the Government loan which was last issued as would yield an annual amount of interest equal to the annual land rent fixed by the Deputy Collector under section 87.

Deputy Collector to certify amount payable in redemption of rent.

92. The proprietor desiring to redeem the rent as aforesaid, may pay to the Deputy Collector the amount so certified at any time before possession is given to the several proprietors of the separate estates allotted to each, as provided in section 118, but not after such possession has been given.

But not after possession of separate estates has been given.

93. On receipt of such payment, the Deputy Collector shall give notice to the proprietor in whose separate estate such land is situated that such payment has been made, and that the sum paid will be paid to him or to his authorized agent on application; and that from the date on which possession as aforesaid may be given, the proprietor who has redeemed the rent of such land will be entitled to hold such land as a rent-free tenure secured against the proprietor of the estate and against any auction purchaser at a sale for arrears of revenue, including the Government; and from such date the lands shall be so held as a rent-free tenure.

Notice of payment to be given; and land to be held rent-free.

94. The Deputy Collector shall at the same time also give notice to the Collector of the district of the creation of such tenure; and the Collector of the district shall thereupon cause such tenure to be specially registered in the manner provided by section 42 of Act XI of 1859, or by any similar law for the time being in force.

Collector to register rent-free tenure.

Rules applicable to the formation into separate estates of lands which are held by proprietors in severalty.

95. Whenever in any parent estate a division of the lands thereof has been made by private arrangement of the proprietors of such estate, and in accordance with such arrangement each proprietor is in possession of separate lands held in severalty as representing his interest in such parent estate, the joint application presented to the Collector by all the recorded proprietors of such estate as required by section 12 may be to the effect that a partition of such estate be made by assigning to each proprietor or to two or more proprietors jointly as his or their separate estate, the lands of which he or they are in separate possession in accordance with such arrangement, and also that each separate estate so formed be made liable for such portion of the entire land revenue of the parent estate, as was paid by the proprietor or proprietors thereof under the private arrangement aforesaid.

Joint petition may be presented for partition according to private division.

96. The Deputy Collector who is appointed to carry out the partition in accordance with such application, shall satisfy himself that the assets of each separate estate which it is proposed to form are sufficient to secure the payment of the annual amount of land revenue for which it is proposed to make such separate estate liable, and if the Deputy Collector be satisfied that in this respect, and with reference to all the circumstances of the case, the partition of the lands and the assessment of the revenue thereon may be made in the manner proposed without endangering the safety of the revenue, the Deputy Collector shall submit the case with his opinion thereon, and the reasons on which such opinion is founded, to the Collector, who may admit or reject the said application.

Partition according to private division to be referred to Collector.

97. If the Collector admits the said application, such admission shall be deemed to be the Collector's approval of the general arrangement of the partition as provided in section 74, and the Deputy Collector shall proceed to complete the partition accordingly.

Effect of Collector's approval.

98. If the Deputy Collector, who is appointed to carry out the partition in accordance with a joint application as mentioned in section 95, is not satisfied that the partition of the lands and the assessment of the revenue payable thereon can be made in the manner proposed without endangering the safety of the public revenue, or if the Collector rejects the application for such partition, the Deputy Collector shall refuse to make same.

Such partition may be refused.

99. Whenever the proprietors of an estate are, in accordance with a private arrangement as aforesaid, respectively in possession of separate lands held in severalty as representing their respective interests in the estate, the joint application presented to the Collector by all the recorded proprietors of the estate as required by section 12, may be to the effect that a partition of such estate be made by assigning to each proprietor, or to two or more proprietors jointly, as his or their separate estate, the lands of which he or they is or are in possession in accordance with such arrangement, and that the land revenue for which the parent estate is liable may be apportioned among the separate estates so formed, in accordance with the provisions of section 6.

Joint petition may be presented for partition of land in accordance with private division with proportional redistribution of public revenue.

A joint application under this section may be made notwithstanding that a joint application under section 95 has been refused in respect of the same estate.

100. Whenever the Deputy Collector who is appointed to carry out the partition, shall find that in accordance with a private arrangement made by the proprietors of an estate, the proprietors respectively, or any of the proprietors, are in possession of separate lands held in severalty as representing portions only of their respective interests in the parent estate, while other lands of the parent estate are held in common tenancy between such proprietors, the Deputy Collector shall allot to the separate estate of each proprietor the lands of which such proprietor is found to be in possession in severalty, in accordance with such private arrangement.

Lands of which each proprietor is in possession to be allotted to him.

101. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section, the Collector may cause any transfer of lands agreed to by the parties to be made from the possession of one proprietor to that of another.

Collector may cause transfer of lands agreed to by parties.

Rules applicable both to lands held in common tenancy and to lands held in severalty.

102. Places of worship, burning grounds, and burial grounds which have been held in common previous to the partition of an estate, and lands of which the proceeds have been assigned by the proprietors jointly for religious, charitable, or public purposes, shall continue to be held in common, unless the proprietors shall otherwise agree amongst themselves, in which case they shall state in writing the agreement into which they have entered, and the Deputy Collector shall enter a note of the agreement in the paper of partition.

Rule as to places of worship.

103. Tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments shall be considered as attached to the land for the benefit of which they were originally made.

Rule as to tanks, wells, water-courses, and embankments.

In cases in which, from the extent, situation, or construction of such works, it shall be found necessary that they should remain the joint property of the proprietors of two or more of the separate estates, the paper of partition shall specify, as far as the circumstances may admit, the extent to which the proprietors of each of such estates may make use of the same, and the proportion of the charges for repairs to be borne by them respectively.

104. Whenever the Deputy Collector shall find in the parent estate lands which are actually held rent-free (whether the proprietors of the estate do or do not claim a right to receive rent from such lands), the Deputy Collector shall make no division or assignment of such lands among the separate estates, but shall specify in the partition papers and proceedings that such lands are left appertaining jointly to all the separate estates which are formed out of the parent estate, in the proportion which each separate estate bears to the parent estate.

Lands held rent-free not to be divided.

105. Whenever the Deputy Collector shall find in the parent estate any lands which are held at a fixed rent on a patni or other permanent intermediate tenure created by all the proprietors of the parent estate or their predecessors, the Deputy Collector may either

Rule as to permanent intermediate tenures.

(1) assign the lands which are held on such tenure and the assets thereof entirely to one or more of the separate estates, the rental being calculated as provided in Exception 2 or in Exception 3 (as the case may be) of section 7; or

(2) leave such lands unassigned to any separate estate, and specify in the partition papers and proceedings that the lands are left appertaining jointly to all the separate estates which are formed out of the parent estate in the proportion which each separate estate bears to the parent estate. In the event of such lands being so left undivided, the Deputy Collector shall assign to each separate estate such share of the rental of the tenure as shall bear the same proportion to the entire rental of the tenure, as the separate estate bears to the parent estate.

In dealing with a tenure under this section, the Deputy Collector shall take into consideration the extent of the lands comprised in the tenure, and all other circumstances of the case.

106. Whenever any lands are held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates, one of which is under partition in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the Deputy Collector shall first allot to the estate under partition a portion of such common lands of which the assets are in proportion to the interest which the proprietors of such estate hold in the said common lands; and all the provisions of this Act in respect of the allotment between the shareholders in one estate, of lands which are held jointly by such shareholders, shall, as far as possible, apply to the allotment of the proportionate share of such common lands to the estate under partition;

Lands held in common between the proprietors of two or more estates how to be dealt with.

and, in respect of the service of notices, hearing of objections, and all other procedure in view to such allotment, the proprietors of the estate under partition, and the proprietors of all other estates who have an interest in the said common lands, shall be deemed to be joint proprietors of a parent estate consisting only of the lands so held in common.

Provided that all expenses of any division of lands so held in common between the

proprietors of two or more estates shall be deemed to be expenses of making the partition of the estate which is under partition, and shall be leviable as provided by this Act from the proprietors of such estate, and that the proprietors of any other estate having an interest in such lands shall not be required to bear any portion of such expenses.

Proprietors of other estates may be required to pay a portion of expenses of partition.

107. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section, if it shall appear to the Commissioner, on the report of the Collector or otherwise, that the proceedings for such division have been unnecessarily delayed, and the cost of such division enhanced by obstacles vexatiously put in the way of the completion of such division by any proprietor of any estate other than that under partition, or by want of due diligence on the part of any such proprietor in carrying out any requisitions made upon him, the Commissioner may direct that such sum as he shall think fit shall be levied from every such proprietor who is responsible for such delay or additional cost, and every sum so levied shall be taken in diminution of the amount payable by the proprietors of the estate under partition as costs of such partition.

Allotment of lands held in common to be sanctioned by Collector.

108 The allotment of the proportionate share of the lands so held in common to the estate under partition shall be submitted for the approval of the Collector, who may confirm, amend, or reject the same, and in the case of rejection, may make or direct to be made another allotment.

The portion of such common lands assigned to estate under partition how to be dealt with.

109. As soon as the allotment of a proportionate share of the said lands to the estate under partition shall have been approved by the Collector, the lands so allotted shall be dealt with in every respect as if they were held in common tenancy by such of the proprietors of the estate under partition as were found to hold interests in the common lands.

Procedure when dispute exists as to whether any lands form part of the parent estate.

110. If a dispute or doubt shall be found to exist as to whether any lands form part of the parent estate, the Deputy Collector shall enquire into the fact of possession, and shall report his conclusions, with the reasons thereof, to the Collector; whereupon the Collector may order that the partition be struck off the file (in which case no application for a partition of the said estate shall be admitted until the applicant can show that the dispute or doubt has been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or has been amicably settled);

Procedure when Collector thinks that lands belong to parent estate.

or if the Collector shall find that possession of the disputed lands is with the proprietors of the parent estate, and if it shall appear to him that the claim of the other parties to the right in such lands is untenable, he may order that the partition shall proceed, and that the disputed lands be treated as part of the estate under partition.

Provided that no partition shall be made under this section, if such partition would involve the assignment to any separate estate of such a quantity of the disputed land that the removal of such land from such estate would, in the opinion of the Collector, endanger the safety of the land revenue for which any separate estate would liable be after the partition.

Procedure when partition completed and proprietor of an estate dispossessed by order of a competent court.

111. If, after a partition has been completed in accordance with an order passed by the Collector under clause three of section 110, the proprietor of any separate estate shall be dispossessed by a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction of any lands which may have been assigned to his estate by the partition, such proprietor shall not be entitled to claim any modification of the partition (which shall hold good), but shall be entitled to recover from the proprietors of the other separate estates formed by the partition such compensation as may be fair and equitable having regard to the reduction in the proportionate value of his separate estate which is caused by such dispossession.

And such compensation may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the proprietors of those separate estates on which a proportionate share of the total loss caused by the order of dispossession does not fall.

Lots to be drawn for equal shares.

112. When two or more of the separate estates shall consist of the same proportions of the parent estate, the Deputy Collector may, if he think proper, direct the parties entitled thereto to draw lots in his presence for the equal separate estates which have been formed by assignment of lands, unless the recorded proprietors of the equal shares shall agree among themselves as to the allotment of the equal separate estates and shall present a petition to that effect; or, unless for any other reason the Deputy Collector shall, with the sanction of the Collector, think proper to assign the equal separate estates to the proprietors of the equal shares without causing lots to be drawn.

Drawing of lots when aggregate of two or more shares equals one share.

113. When the aggregate of two or more shares equals one other share or equals the aggregate of two or more other shares, the Deputy Collector, with the sanction of the Collector, may cause such aggregate shares to be treated as one share for the purpose of determining by lots as aforesaid how the several separate estates shall be allotted among the several proprietors; and may cause lots to be drawn as often as he shall think proper, in respect of the allotment of such aggregate shares; and for such purpose may decide which separate estates shall be formed into one aggregate share, and after the lots shall have been drawn in respect of such aggregate shares, may order that lots shall again be drawn for the allotment of any equal separate estates between the proprietors of such estates.

Provided that lots shall in no case be drawn until after all objections which any proprietor may make as to the papers accepted as the basis of the partition, and as to the assets of the lands which it is proposed to allot to the separate estates respectively, shall have been disposed of.

Illustrations.

I.—The partition of a parent estate is being made into the following shares:—

8 annas.
4 annas.
3 annas.
1 anna.

For the purposes of drawing lots, the 4 anna, 3 anna, and 1 anna share may be taken together, and considered to be an aggregate 8 annas share.

The Deputy Collector will divide the parent estate into two halves of equal value; and will then cause lots to be drawn, in order to determine which of the two halves shall be assigned to the proprietor of the integral 8 annas share, and which shall be divided among the proprietors of the 4 annas, 3 annas, and 1 anna shares.

Subsequently, if necessary, the Deputy Collector may again, cause lots, to be drawn by the proprietor of the 4 annas share on the one hand, and the proprietors of the aggregated share made up by taking together the 3 annas share and the 1 anna share.

II.—The partition is being made of a parent estate into the following shares:—

6 annas.
4 annas.
3 annas.
2 annas.
1 anna.

Two tracts in the estate may first be marked off the value of each being equivalent to a 6 annas share, and then, for the purpose of drawing lots, in respect of the assignment of these two tracts the 4 annas share and the 2 annas share may be taken together as an aggregate 6 annas share; and lots may be drawn, between the proprietors of the aggregated share so formed on the one hand, and the proprietor of the integral 6 annas share on the other.

One of the two 6 annas tracts having thus been finally assigned to the proprietor of the integral 6 annas share, the Deputy Collector will proceed to assign the rest of the estate among the remaining sharers, and he may again, for the purpose of causing lots to be drawn, mark off two tracts the value of each of which shall be equivalent to five annas of the parent estate, and may cause lots to be drawn for these two tracts between the proprietors of the four anna share and the 1 anna share taken together as an aggregate 5 annas share on the one hand, and the proprietors of the 3 annas share and the 2 annas share taken together as another 5 annas share on the other.

Finally, their separate estates will be assigned to the proprietor of the 4 annas share, and of the 1 anna share respectively, within the tract which fell to them jointly by lot; and their separate estates will be assigned to the proprietors of the 3 annas share and of the 2 annas share respectively within the tract which fell to them jointly by lot.

PART IX.

OF THE PROCEDURE BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER UP TO THE FINAL COMPLETION OF THE PARTITION AND SEPARATION.

If no appeal presented, Commissioner may consider the case without issue of notice.

114. If no appeal or objection shall be presented to the Commissioner within the time allowed by section 82, the Commissioner may proceed to consider the case without issue of any notice, and may confirm the partition made by the Collector.

Commissioner to fix a day for hearing case.

115. If it shall appear to the Commissioner that the proceedings of the Collector should be amended, or if a petition of appeal or objection shall have been presented within the period allowed by section 82, the Commissioner shall fix a day for hearing and disposing of the case, and shall cause a notification of the same to be published and a notice of the same to be posted up in his own office.

Commissioner to confirm, modify, or return petition.

116. On the day so fixed, which shall not be less than thirty days after the publication of the said notification at the office of the Collector, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing of the case, may extend, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may have been postponed by a notice published in his own office, the Commissioner shall after hearing and disposing of all objections, and calling for any further information or enquiry which may be necessary, either confirm the partition as proposed by the Collector or modify the same, or return the papers of the partition to the Collector for any changes the Commissioner may think proper to be made.

If the partition is returned to the Collector for amendment, the Collector shall proceed to make the said amendments or to cause them to be made in the same manner as if he had himself passed such orders on a partition, submitted to him for approval by a Deputy Collector.

Commissioner may return papers for amendment or inquiry.

117. The Commissioner may, before confirming a partition, return the papers for amendment or inquiry as often as he shall think fit, and as often as he shall so return them the procedure prescribed in the last preceding section shall be followed.

Procedure by Collector on receipt of order of Commissioner or of Board of Revenue on appeal.

118 After the expiration of not less than sixty days from the date of the order of the Commissioner confirming a partition, or, if an appeal has been preferred to the Board, or if any proceedings in respect of the partition be pending before the Board, then on receipt of the final order of the Board determining that the partition as sanctioned by the Commissioner shall not be disturbed, the Collector shall cause to be published in his office, and in some conspicuous place in each of the estates separately constituted by such order, a notice that the partition has been finally confirmed as it was sanctioned by the Commissioner, or with any amendments or alterations, as the case may be.

If the partition as finally sanctioned involves any amendments which may conveniently be made on the extracts of the partition papers and on any maps which have been prepared ann delivered or offered by notice to the recorded proprietors as required by section 77 or section 83, the Collector shall cause a notice to be served on every recorded proprietor whose estate is affected by such amendments requiring him to produce such extracts and maps in order that such amendments may be noted on them;

and if the alterations made in the partition as finally sanctioned be such as to make it desirable to prepare fresh extracts and maps as aforesaid, the Collector shall cause such fresh extracts and maps to be prepared; and shall cause a notice to be served on each proprietor declaring the extract and map which was furnished or offered to him under section 77 or section 83, as the case may be, to be cancelled, and requiring him to take out of the Collector's office such fresh extract and map.

Procedure as to giving possession of separated estates.

119. The Collector shall then proceed to give the several proprietors possession of the separate estates allotted to each, and if necessary, may require the assistance of the Magistrate in giving such possession;

and shall cause to be served on every recorded proprietor of a separate estate, a notice that from the date specified in such notice, the separate estate assigned to him (as described in the extract from the partition paper prepared and delivered or offered to him under section 77,

section 83, or section 118, as the case may be) will be deemed to be separated from the parent estate, and to be separately liable for the amount of land revenue specified in such notice, and shall call upon him to enter into a separate engagement for the payment of such revenue.

Time of service of notice under preceding section.

120. The date specified in such notice shall not be more than three months after the proprietors have been put in possession of their respective separate estates as herein provided.

Each separate estate to be borne on the revenue roll as separately liable for revenue assessed upon it.

121. From the date specified in such notice, each separate estate shall be borne on the revenue roll and general register of the Collector as a distinct estate separately liable for the amount of land revenue assessed upon it under this Act; and shall be so liable, whether the proprietor have executed an agreement for the payment of the amount of land revenue so assessed upon the said estate, or whether he shall have failed to execute such agreement.

Collector may direct the construction of boundary marks.

122. The Collector may direct the construction of such boundary marks as he may think proper to distinguish the lands of each separate estate, and the cost of such boundary marks shall be deemed to be expenses of the partition.

Boundary marks erected under this Act shall be assigned to zemindars, or to zemindars jointly with tenure-holders, for preservation, as provided in the second clause of section 29, Bengal Act V of 1875 (*the Bengal Survey Act* 1875), and after they have been so assigned, the provisions of sections 19, 20, and 52 to 57 (both inclusive) of the said Act shall apply to such boundary marks.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Any point may be referred to arbitration.

123. The Deputy Collector, with the consent of all the parties concerned, may refer to arbitration any point arising in the course of a partition; and the provisions of Part VIII shall, as far as possible, be applicable to such references.

Case of proprietor who has created a tenure.

124. If any proprietor of an estate held in common tenancy brought under division under the provisions of this Act shall have given his share or a portion of it in patni or other tenure or lease, such tenure or lease shall hold good, as regards the lands finally allotted to the share of the lessor, and only as to such land.

Illustrations.

I.—A, the proprietor of a quarter share in a joint undivided estate held in common tenancy, gives to B a patni tenure of the whole of his interest in the estate, entitling B, as long as such estate is held in common tenancy, to collect one-fourth of the rent payable by every ryot on the estate;

Partition of the said estate is made under this Act, and certain specific lands are assigned to A as his separate estate;

B will become patnidar of the entire separate estate which has been assigned to A, and will be entitled to collect the whole of the rents from the ryots on that estate.

II.—A, the proprietor of a quarter share in a joint undivided estate held in common tenancy, gives to B a patni tenure of one-half of his share in the estate, entitling B, as long as such estate is held in common tenancy, to collect one-eighth of the rent payable by every ryot on the estate;

Partition of the estate is made under the Act, and certain specific lands are assigned to A as his separate estate;

B will become patnidar of one-half of A's separate estate, and will hold his patni in common tenancy with the half of A's interest which A has not given in patni; so that B will be entitled to collect one-half of the rent payable by every ryot on A's estate, and A will be entitled to collect the other half.

Two estates may be united.

125. If two or more estates shall come into the possession of one proprietor or of the same body of proprietors, such proprietor or body of proprietors, after being recorded as proprietors, may apply to have such estates united, and to hold them as a single estate.

Application for such union how to be made, and how to be dealt with.

126. Such application shall be made in writing to the Collector, and the Collector shall not less than thirty days after the issue of a notification of such application (provided he see no objection), comply with the same, and cause the necessary entries to be made in the records of his office, and shall report the case to the Commissioner.

Cause of sale of a separate estate for arrears to be ascertained.

127. Whenever any separate estate created under this Act shall fall in arrear so as to require a sale of the land for the discharge of the arrear at any period within twelve years of the date of the confirmation of the partition, the Collector shall, if possible, ascertain the cause of the estate having fallen into arrear, and shall enquire whether such arrear has been caused by any fraudulent or erroneous allotment of the assessment or assignment of lands at the time of the partition, shall make a report upon the case to the Commissioner for such action as the said Commissioner may think proper.

In certain cases Lieutenant-Governor may order a new allotment of the land revenue.

128. If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor at any time within twelve years from the date of confirmation of a partition, that through any fraud or error at the time of making the partition the assets of the lands assigned to any separate estate were not in proportion to the amount of land revenue for which such estate was made liable, or that the amount of land revenue assessed on any separate estate was not in proportion to the assets of the lands assigned to such estate, the Lieutenant-Governor may to order a new allotment of the land revenue upon the separate estates in accordance with the principles prescribed in this Act, on an estimate of the assets of each such estate as they stood at the time of the partition, such estimate being made on such evidence and information as may be procurable respecting the same.

Under-assessed estates to make refund to over-assessed estates.

129. Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall pass an order for the re-allotment of the land revenue on any separate estates under the last preceding section, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the proprietors whose estates are found to have

been under-assessed shall, for each year during which they have held possession of the separate estates, be required to pay to the recorded proprietors of the estates which have been over-assessed a sum equal to the annual amount in which the latter shall be found to have been over-assessed, and in default of payment the amount shall be leviable as provided in section 131.

No order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor under this section shall be liable to be contested in any court.

Publication of notifications under this Act.

130. Every notification required to be published in and by this Act shall, unless otherwise specially directed, be published by posting up copies of the same at the office of the Collector, and of the Deputy Collector who is making or has made the partition, at the mâl cutcherry, or mâl cutcherries (if any) of the proprietors of the parent estate, and at one or more of the principal villages on the said estate.

Service of notice.

131. Every notice in and by this Act required to be served on any person may be served—

(1) by delivering the same to the person to whom it is directed, or, on failure of such service, by posting the same on some conspicuous part of the house in which the said person usually resides, or by delivering the said notice to a general agent of the person to whom such notice is directed, or to any person who has been appointed in that behalf, or who has been appointed an agent of the person to whom the notice is directed for the general purposes of any partition under this Act; or

(2) by sending a registered letter containing such notice directed to the said person at his usual place of abode or to the place where he may be known to be residing; or

(3) by posting a copy of the notice at any mâl cutcherry of the person to whom the notice is directed; or, if no such mâl cutcherry be found, on some conspicuous place on the estate to which such notice relates.

In all cases where two or more persons are joint applicants for the separation of an estate to be held by them jointly as a separate estate, service of notice under this section on any one such joint applicant shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on each and all of such joint applicants.

No proceedings under this Act to be affected by any mistake or misdescription.

132. Provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with, no proceedings under this Act shall be affected by reason of any mistake or by reason of any other informality, unless any person has suffered, or is in danger of suffering, material injury in consequence of such mistake or informality; and no proceedings under this Act shall be affected by reason of the omission to issue any notification required by this Act, or to serve any notice on any person whose name is not recorded on the Collector's registers as proprietor of the estate in respect of which the notice is required to be served.

Power of Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

133. For the purpose of any enquiry under this Act, the Collector and Deputy-Collector shall, in addition to every power conferred specially by this Act, have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, to examine witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be), and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Fine in case of non compliance with notice or requisition.

134. If any proprietor or other person shall fail to comply within the time fixed by a notice served on him as by this Act provided, with any requisition made upon him under this Act by the Collector or Deputy Collector, the Collector or Deputy Collector may impose upon him such daily fine as he may think fit, not exceeding fifty rupees; and such fine shall be payable daily until the requisition is complied with, and the Collector or Deputy Collector may proceed from time to time to levy the amount which has become due in respect of any such fine, notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending;

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the Commissioner.

Deputy Collector may declare cost of local enquiry.

135. Whenever any local enquiry may be held by the Deputy Collector or any other officer, in consequence of an objection raised by any person to any record of measurements, rent-rolls, or other information which has been laid before the Deputy Collector, the Deputy Collector may declare the cost which has been incurred by such enquiry, and may direct that the entire cost so declared shall be paid by the person making the objection or by any one of the proprietors, or that such cost shall be paid in such proportions as he shall think fit, by the said person and the proprietors or any of them, or that such cost be deemed a part of the cost of making a partition as prescribed in section 39.

Fees, &c., to be deemed a demand under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

136. Except as herein expressly otherwise provided, all fees, fines, costs, and other sums ordered to be paid by any person under this Act, shall be deemed to be a demand under section 1 of Bengal Act VII of 1868 (*an Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue*), and shall be leviable as such.

Powers and functions assigned to Deputy Collector may be exercised by Collector.

137. All powers and functions which are assigned by this Act to a Deputy Collector may be exercised and discharged by the Collector; and whenever it is provided by this Act that any act done, or order made by a Deputy Collector shall require the sanction of the Collector, or shall be appealable to the Collector, if such act shall have been done or such order shall have been made by the Collector, it shall be deemed to have been sanctioned by the Collector, or to have been confirmed by the Collector in appeal, as the case may be.

138. An appeal, if presented within one month from the date of the order appealed against, shall lie to the Collector against every order of a Deputy Collector

Appeal to the Collector.

(*a*) accepting or adopting any papers as correct under section 61 for the purposes of the partition;

(*b*) refusing, under section 66, to confirm a partition made by the parties or by arbitrators;

(*c*) refusing, under section 98, to make a partition as applied for by the joint applicants;

(*d*) passed under section 104 in respect of lands held rent free or under section 105 in respect of lands included in a tenure;

(*e*) imposing a fine under section 134;

(*f*) directing, under section 135, by whom the costs of an enquiry held in consequence of an objection preferred shall be paid.

139. An appeal, if presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within one month from the date of the order appealed against, shall lie to the Commissioner against every order of the Collector (whether such order be passed by the Collector in the first instance, or in appeal from the order of a Deputy Collector)

Appeal to the Commissioner.

(*a*) having the effect of rejecting an application for the partition of an estate, or for the separation of a share, or of putting an end to proceedings for effecting a partition or separation after the application has been admitted;

(*b*) directing, under section 31, that an application for partition or separation be admitted;

(*c*) accepting or adopting any papers under section 61 for the purposes of a partition;

(*d*) refusing under section 66 to confirm a partition made by the parties or by arbitrators;

(*e*) setting aside, or approving the general arrangement of the partition under section 73;

(*f*) approving with or without amendment, a partition made by a Deputy Collector; or directing such partition to be amended; or making a fresh partition under section 79;

(*g*) refusing under section 96 or 98 to allow a partition to be made in accordance with an existing private division;

(*h*) passed under section 104 in respect of lands held rent-free, or under section 105 in respect of lands included in tenures;

(*i*) approving or disallowing, under section 108, the allotment to the estate under partition of a portion of land held in common tenancy between the proprietors of such estate and the proprietors of one or more other estates;

(*j*) passed under section 110;

(*k*) imposing or confirming the imposition of a fine under section 134;

(*l*) imposing any fine amounting to more than fifty rupees, or directing the payment of any costs amounting to more than fifty rupees.

140. An appeal, if presented to the Board, or to the Commissioner for transmission to the Board, within six weeks from the date of the order appealed against, shall lie to the Board against every order of the Commissioner which confirms, modifies, or reverses any order of the Collector

Appeal to the Board of Revenue.

(*a*) having the effect of rejecting an application for the partition of an estate, or for the separation of a share, or of putting an end to proceedings for effecting a partition or separation after the application has been admitted;

(*b*) directing, under section 31, that an application for partition or separation be admitted;

(*c*) accepting or adopting any papers under section 61 for the purposes of a partition;

(*d*) allotting, under section 108, or approving the allotment to the estate under partition, of a portion of lands held in common tenancy between the proprietors of such estate and the proprietors of one or more other estates, or disallowing such allotment;

and against every order of the Commissioner

(*e*) directing, under section 39, that any proprietor shall pay more than his proportionate share of the expenses of a partition, when the excess which he is ordered to pay amounts to more than five hundred rupees;

(*f*) directing, under section 107, that any sum shall be paid by the proprietor of an estate other than the estate under partition, when such sum exceeds five hundred rupees;

(*g*) confirming, under section 114 or section 116, or modifying or setting aside under section 116, a partition and separation as made or approved by a Collector;

(*j*) imposing, or confirming the imposition of any fine, amounting to five hundred rupees, or ordering or confirming an order directing the payment of any costs amounting to more than five hundred rupees.

141. Except as provided in sections 138, 139, and 140 no appeal shall lie as of right against any order passed under this Act by any officer; but the proceedings and orders of every Deputy Collector under this Act shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Collector; the proceedings and orders of every Deputy Collector and of the Collector to the supervision and control of the Commissioner; and the proceedings and orders of all revenue officers, to the supervision and control of the Board;

No appeal to lie against any order passed under this Act.

and any order passed and anything done under this Act may be modified, amended, or reversed by the supervising and controlling authority at any time before possession of their respective separate estates has been given to the several proprietors as provided in section 118, but not after such possession has been given, except as provided in the next succeeding section.

142. Any proceedings of a revenue officer connected with giving possession to the proprietors of their respective separate estates as provided in section 118, may be set aside or amended as above provided by any supervising and controlling revenue authority, provided that such supervising and controlling authority shall within three months of the date on which such possession may have been given, make an order to the effect that such proceedings are under the consideration of such authority.

Proceedings connected with giving possession may be set aside within three months of date of giving possession.

Such order shall be communicated to the Collector of the district, who shall cause the same by to be published by notification in the manner provided by section 130.

143. The Commissioner and the Board may pass such orders as they shall think fit in respect of the payment of costs of any appeal which is made to them respectively under this Act.

Orders as to costs on appeal.

144. The Government may vest any Collector or Deputy Collector with all or any of the powers which, under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, might be exercised by them respectively, or might be conferred on them respectively, if they were making a settlement of the parent estate.

Government may vest Collector or Deputy Collector with certain powers.

Such powers may be conferred either generally in respect of all estates in the partition of which the Collector or Deputy Collector may at any time and in any District be engaged, or specially in respect of any particular estate.

145. The provisions of this Act may, in so far as the same are applicable, be applied, upon order of the Board or of a court of competent jurisdiction, to the partition of any landed property held free from the payment of Government revenue, which is recorded in the Collector's register of revenue-free lands as a separate revenue-free property.

Provisions of Act may be applied to partition of estates held free from payment of revenue.

146. If, in any case in which a Collector or other officer shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act, any person is guilty of the offence of giving or fabricating false evidence, or of forgery, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or of abetting any of those offences, such Collector or other officer shall have the same powers in respect of such offence, and of the person charged with committing the same, as are vested by the Code of Criminal Procedure in a civil court, when any such offence is committed before or against such court, or when a document believed to be a forgery is given in evidence in any proceedings in such court.

Powers of officers exercising jurisdiction under this Act with regard to false evidence.

147. No order of a revenue officer

Orders of revenue officer which are not liable to be set aside by civil suit.

(*a*) refusing to allow a partition on the grounds mentioned in section 11, or section 14;

(*b*) rejecting or directing to be amended an application under section 20;

(*c*) made under the first clause of section 32;

(*d*) made under Part IV, Part V, Part VI, or Part VII;

(*e*) made under Part VIII (except as provided in the next succeeding section);

(*f*) confirming, amending, or returning for amendment under section 116 or section 117, a partition made by a Collector or a Deputy Collector;

(*g*) giving possession of a separate estate under section 118;

(*h*) directing the construction or maintenance of boundary marks under section 122;

(*i*) imposing a fine;

(*j*) directing that any sum shall be paid by any person under section 135;

(*k*) in respect of the payment of costs of any appeal under section 143;

shall be liable to be contested or set aside by a suit in any court, or in any manner other than as is expressly provided in this Act.

148. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*e*) of the last preceding section

When suit may be brought to set aside order of revenue officer.

any person claiming a greater interest in any lands which were held in common tenancy between two or more estates than has been assigned to him by the order of a revenue officer under section 106 or section 108;

and any person who is aggrieved by any order of a revenue officer passed under section 110,

may bring a suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to modify or set aside such orders of the revenue officer.

149. In the execution of the duties vested in the Board by this Act, the Board shall be guided by such orders or instructions as they may from time to time receive from the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom they shall apply in all cases which shall appear to the Board not to have been provided for or by the existing law.

Board of Revenue to be guided by instructions of Local Government.

150. The Board may, from time to time, make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act—

Board may lay down rules.

(*a*) to regulate the expenses of effecting partitions, or the amount of fees to be levied in respect of partitions; the allotment of the same among the proprietors; and the instalments in which, and the times at which the same shall be levied under Part IV;

(*b*) to regulate the receipts, disbursements, and management of any "Estates' Partition Fund" formed under section 43;

(*c*) to regulate the employment and remuneration of amins and other subordinate officers appointed under Part IV, to enable the officer making the partition to keep himself informed of the proceedings of such officers, and to exercise a proper control over them;

(*d*) to regulate the form in which the partition papers shall be framed under section 64 and section 74;

(*e*) and generally for the guidance of officers in conducting partitions under this Act.

SCHEDULE.

See Section 2.

Number and year.	Subject or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
Regulation XI of 1811.	For extending period of revising jamá on certain lands.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation XIX of 1814.	Consolidating Regulations respecting Partition of Estates.	Ditto.
Act XX of 1836 ...	Quashing of Butwaras ...	Ditto.
Act XI of 1838 ...	Remuneration of persons effecting a partition.	Ditto.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Legislative Department.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates and to prevent agrarian disturbances, together with the Bill as amended by the Committee is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to provide for enquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances, have the honor to report as follows.

From Commissioner of Chittagong, dated 18th May 1875.
From Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, dated 26th May 1875, and enclosures.
From Officiating Commissioner of Dacca, dated 25th May 1875, and enclosures.
From Honorary Secretary British Indian Association, dated 12th June 1875.
From Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, dated 17th June 1875, and enclosures.
From Honorary Secretary, Peoples' Association, Dacca, dated 10th July 1875, and enclosure.
Memorial of Baboo Jogendra Chundra Ghose, dated 19th July 1875.
From Commissioner, Presidency Division, dated 22nd July 1875, and enclosure.
From Joint Secretary to the Rajshahye Association, dated 7th September 1875.

We have considered the communications noted in the margin.

The following are the principal alterations which we have made in the Bill as referred to us.

We have limited the duration of the Act to three years from its commencement.

We have added a definition of "Commissioner," have omitted the definitions of "estate" and "revenue-free tenure" as unnecessary, and have altered that of "Collector."

We have, in modification of section 3 of the original Bill, substituted any "tract of country" for an "estate" or "revenue-free tenure" as the unit to which the Lieutenant-Governor may apply the Act; and have provided for the publication of the Lieutenant-Governor's order declaring the Act to be in force in any tract of country.

We have empowered the Collector to delegate such of his functions under the Act as he may think proper (except in respect of appeals) to officers who have been vested by the Lieutenant-Governor with the powers of Deputy Collector under the Act

We have provided that when the Act is declared to be in force in any tract of country, the Lieutenant-Governor shall specify any matters of fact to be enquired into by the Collector, and that the Collector shall make a general inquiry into such matters, the result of which, with the conclusions arrived at by the Collector and the Commissioner thereupon, shall be reported to the Board; and that the matters specified by the Lieutenant-Governor shall be determined by an order of the Collector made in accordance with the instructions given by the Board on such reports.

We have omitted the provision authorizing the Collector formally to refer any points connected with the general inquiry to arbitration, and the provision requiring that all suits involving enquiry into the rate of rent payable which may be pending at the date of the Act being declared in force in any tract shall be transferred to the Collector exercising special jurisdiction under the Act.

We have provided that every suit between parties decided by a Collector under this Act shall be decided by a reference to, and in accordance with, any applicable order of the Collector passed under the instructions of the Board, determining a matter of fact which has been made the subject of the general inquiry.

We have provided that the rates of rent fixed by any decree under the Act shall take effect from the beginning of the year in which the suit was instituted, or from such other date as the Collector may direct, and shall not be liable to change for five years, except on the ground that the area of a holding has been changed.

We have provided that the Collector may refer for the decision of the Civil Court, or Revenue Courts under Act X, 1859, suits involving points which may be better determined by such courts, and that before making such a reference, the Collector may come to a decision on any question involved in the suit which may properly be decided by him under the Act; and that the decision of the Collector on such question shall be binding on the Court which makes the final decision in the suit.

We have provided that every order and decree of a Collector under the Act may be enforced as if it were an order or decree under Act X of 1859.

We have provided that even after a tract has been withdrawn from the general operation of the Act, the Collector, Commissioner, and Board shall exercise the special jurisdiction and powers of the Act in respect of pending matters until such matters shall have been finally disposed of.

We have provided that no suit to contest any order of an officer under this Act shall be instituted before any court or tribunal otherwise than as provided in the Act.

We have provided for appeals in general accordance with the system of Act X of 1859, substituting the Commissioner and the Board for the Judge and the High Court respectively; but we have allowed no appeal from the order of a Collector in execution of decree.

We have provided that no appeal shall lie against an order declaring arrears of rent to be due until the amount decreed has been deposited with the Collector.

And we have made other minor alterations in the Bill as referred to us.

H. L. DAMPIER.
V. H. SCHALCH.
G. C. PAUL.
H J. REYNOLDS.
H. BELL.
RAMSHUNKER SEN.
MEER MAHOMED ALLY.

The 10th March 1876.

DISSENTS.

I AM of opinion that some general principles should have been laid down for the guidance of Collectors in enhancement suits.

RAMSHUNKER SEN.

The 17th March 1876.

I AM of opinion that this Bill, as it is settled by the majority of the Select Committee, will do more harm than good. It is left absolutely to the discretion of the Collector, or rather the Deputy Collector, to settle the principles on which the rent is to be fixed. This means the suspension of law and the promulgation of discretion, to which I cannot too strongly express my objection. If the Council is not prepared to determine the principles on which the rent is to be fixed, the object of the Bill ought to be confined to the recovery of arrears of rent at existing rates, regarding which there seems to be great difficulty in case of combination of ryots to withhold payment. In my humble opinion, if the general law regulating rates of rent were amended on fair and equitable principles, and due facilities given for the realization of rent, the rent disputes, which are justly considered a scandal to good government, would be satisfactorily settled.

KRISTODAS PAL.

The 18th March 1876.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to provide for inquiry into Disputes regarding Rent, and to prevent Agrarian Disturbances.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of providing for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and of preventing agrarian disturbances: It is enacted as follows:—

Local extent.

1. This Act may be called the "Agrarian Disputes Act, 1876;"

. It extends to all the territories for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General, and shall continue in force for three years from such date.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lieutenant-Governor."

"Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board."

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may vest (as he is hereby empowered to do) with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

"The Collector."

"The Collector" means the officer appointed to make the inquiry under this Act.

"Section."

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare provisions of Act to be in force in any tract of country.

3. If it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a serious dispute exists in any tract of country as to any question in respect of the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rents,

and if application shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor by any person interested in such dispute praying that the Lieutenant-Governor do take action under the powers vested in him by this Act,

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare the provisions of this Act to be in force in such tract, the boundaries of which shall be defined in the said order,

and may direct that inquiry be made for the determination of such dispute by the Collector of the district, or by such other officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

A copy of such order shall be published by being posted up at the court of every judge and munsif, and at the office of every Collector and sub-divisional officer within whose jurisdiction, and at every police station within the jurisdiction of which, the said tract or any part of it is situated, and in such one or more conspicuous places in the said tract as the Collector may direct.

From the date of the publication of the copy of such order in the office of the Collector of the district, this Act shall be deemed to be in force in such tract until the Lieutenant-Governor shall by notification declare that it is no longer there in force.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with powers of a Deputy Collector.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may specially vest any officer with the powers of a Deputy Collector under this Act; and any officer so vested may exercise any of the powers, and discharge any of the functions of the Collector under this Act (except in respect of appeals) which he may be required to exercise or to discharge by a general or special order of the Collector.

Lieutenant-Governor to specify matters for inquiry.

5. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall have made an order under section three, the Lieutenant-Governor shall also issue instructions specifying any matters of fact into which the Collector shall inquire, in accordance with the provisions of the said section; and on receipt of such instructions the Collector shall proceed to make the inquiry in accordance therewith.

Collector may allow parties to come before him and make objections.

6. Before proceeding to make such inquiry, the Collector shall publish a notification in the manner provided by clause five of section three, stating the nature of the inquiry to be made, and calling upon all parties who may deem themselves interested therein to appear before him, either in person or by agent, for the purpose of making such representations and advancing such objections as to them may seem fit; and such representations and objections (if any) shall be duly heard and considered by the Collector.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

7. For the purpose of such inquiry, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of parties and witnesses, to examine such parties and witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

8. After making the necessary inquiry, the Collector shall draw up a report stating the result of the inquiry, and his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and shall publish a notice in his office stating that any person may take a copy of the said report for the purpose of advancing before the Commissioner any objections thereto which he may think fit, and that such objections must be filed in the office of the Commissioner, or in the office of the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within fifteen days of the publication of the said notice.

Collector to draw up report, and to allow persons to take copies of the same.

9. The Collector shall forward such report and copies of any objections which may be filed in his office under the last preceding section to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner, after considering such objections, and causing any further inquiry to be made which he may think fit, shall submit the report of the Collector, with copies of the objections made thereto, and with his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, to the Board.

Collector and Commissioner to report result of inquiry to Board.

10. After considering the reports and objections submitted by the Commissioner under the last preceding section, the Board shall issue such instructions as to it shall seem fit, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect to the determination of each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and the Collector shall make an order determining each of the said matters in accordance with such instructions of the Board.

Board to issue instructions to Collector.

11. On receipt of such instructions the Collector shall publish a notice of such receipt at his office, and from the date of the publication of such notice, and as long as this Act is in force in the tract mentioned in section three, all suits of the nature of those specified in section 23 of Act X of 1859, relating to such tract, shall be instituted before, and, except as hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, be cognizable by, the Collector and by no other tribunal.

Suits to be transferred to Collector.

12. As soon as possible after publication of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, the Collector shall send a copy thereof to every Court which had jurisdiction to entertain such suits immediately before the publication of the said notice.

Collector to send copy of notice to Courts.

13. In the disposal of such suits the Collector shall, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in Act X of 1859, and all powers exercised by a Collector under the said Act may be exercised by the Collector under this Act, provided that all such suits shall be decided by a reference to, and in accordance with, any order of the Collector determining a matter under section ten, in so far as such order may be applicable.

Procedure in suits.

14. The Collector may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any such suit to arbitration, and the provisions of sections 313 to 325 (both inclusive) of the aforesaid Act VIII of 1859 shall, as far as may be practicable, apply to such references.

Power to refer to arbitration.

15. In every suit under this Act of the nature of those specified in the first, second, third, and fourth clauses of section 23 of Act X of 1859, any number of ryots or other tenants may be sued, or may sue collectively, and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such ryots or other tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such ryots or tenants hold land in the same estate;

Suit may be brought by or against any number of ryots collectively.

but no order shall be passed in such case unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them;

and if at any time it shall appear to the Collector that the question between any two of the parties of whom one is so joined with others cannot conveniently be so jointly tried, the Collector may order a separate trial to be held.

16. Every order passed in any such case as is mentioned in the first clause of the last preceding section, shall specify the extent to which each of the ryots or other tenants named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Order to specify how far it applies to each ryot.

17. Every decree of a Collector under this Act in any suit of the nature of those specified in the first clause of section 23 of Act X of 1859 shall have effect, and the rates of rent determined by such decree shall be payable from the beginning of the year in which such suit was instituted (such year being computed according to the era in force in the aforesaid tract), or from such later date as the Collector may fix; and the rates of rent so determined shall not be liable to abatement or enhancement for five years from the first day of the year in which the decree may have effect as provided in this section or in case any part of the tract is comprised within a temporarily-settled estate, until the conclusion of the period of the settlement with Government under which such estate is held, if such period expires before the lapse of five years as aforesaid.

Rate of rent once fixed under Act, to be fixed for five years.

Provided that, during the currency of the term for which the rent has been fixed as aforesaid, any person may bring a suit to enhance the rent of any ryot or tenant whose rent has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the ryot's or tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground:

And any ryot or tenant may, during the said period, bring a suit for abatement of his rent which has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the land held by him has been dimi-nished by diluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if it shall appear to the Collector that any suit which is pending before him involves any question relating to the title of land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or any other question which can more properly be decided by a civil court, or, in districts in which Act X of 1859 is in force, by a revenue court under that Act, the Collector may transfer such suit to a civil court or revenue court (according to whether such civil court or such revenue court would have had jurisdiction in the matter if

Collector may refer suit to Civil Court.

this Act had not been passed); and such court shall thereupon proceed to deal with the suit as if this Act had not been passed, and as if the suit had originally been instituted before such court.

Collector may decide question before transferring suit to civil court.

19. If such suit involves a question of rent or any other question which may properly be settled by the Collector under this Act, as well as a question which may more properly be decided by such civil court or revenue court, the Collector may decide the former question under this Act before transferring the suit to such other court; and such decision shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of appeals, and the civil court or revenue court shall be bound to give the final decision in the suit in accordance with the decision of the Collector or of the appellate authority under this Act on such question, so far as such decision is applicable.

Enforcement of decisions.

20. Every order and decree of a Collector under this Act may be enforced by the same means and in the same manner as if such order or decree were an order or decree to the same effect made under Act X of 1859.

Powers of Collector after withdrawal of Act.

21. Notwithstanding that the Lieutenant-Governor may have issued a notification as provided in section three declaring this Act to be no longer in force in any tract, the Collector shall proceed to decide all suits pending before him on the date of issue of such notification as if no such notification had been issued; and in respect of all such suits and of all other matters and suits which may be pending before the Board, the Commissioner, or the Collector on the date of the issue of such notification, the said Board, Commissioner, and Collector shall, until such matters or suits are finally decided or disposed of, exercise the same powers with respect thereto as if such notification had not been issued.

Suit to contest order or decree under this.

22. No suit to contest any order or judgment of any officer under the provisions of this Act shall be instituted before any court or tribunal otherwise than as provided in this Act.

Control and supervision of Commissioner and Board.

23. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Deputy Collectors shall be subject to the general control and direction of the Collector, the Collector to the general control and direction of the Commissioner, and all officers to the general control and direction of the Board.

Appeal to and from Collector.

24. An appeal shall lie to the Collector against every order and judgment of a Deputy Collector under this Act, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; but no appeal shall lie against any order or judgment of the Collector under this Act except as hereinafter expressly provided.

No appeal from any decree of Collector for money below Rs. 100, unless the decision involve some question of right to enhance rents or some question relating to a title to land.

25. In suits of the nature of those specified in clauses two, four, and seven of section twenty-three of Act X of 1859, when such suits have been tried and decided by the Collector, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment of the Collector shall be final and not open to revision or appeal, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a ryot or tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment, in which case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section twenty-eight.

The provisions of section 154 of Act X of 1859 shall apply to all suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final.

No appeal to lie against judgment declaring arrears due unless arrears have been paid.

26. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, no appeal shall lie against any order declaring arrears of rent to be due and directing that such arrears be paid, unless such appeal shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector that the amount of such arrears has been paid to the Collector; and on payment of such amount, the Collector, if required so to do by the person making such payment, shall be bound to grant such certificate, and to hold the amount in deposit until the appeal against his order shall have been disposed of, or until the period for making such appeal shall have expired.

Appeal against judgment of Deputy Collector.

27. When any such suit as is mentioned in section twenty-five in which, if tried and decided by the Collector, the judgment of the Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Deputy Collector shall lie to the Collector, and the provisions of sections 156 to 159 (both inclusive) of the said Act X of 1859 shall apply to such appeals.

In what suits appeal to lie to Commissioner and to Board.

28. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector, the judgment of the Collector is final as aforesaid, or when tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal is allowed to the Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector or Deputy Collector shall lie to the Commissioner, and the decision of the Commissioner shall be final, unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case an appeal from the Commissioner's decision shall lie to the Board.

Time for presenting appeals from orders.

29. Every appeal against the order of a Deputy Collector shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days, and every appeal against the order of a Collector shall be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Every appeal against the order of a Commissioner shall be presented to the Board, or to the Commissioner for transmission to the Board, within sixty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Orders passed in appeal by a Commissioner or a Collector shall not be open to any further appeal, except as hereinbefore provided: but the Board or the Commissioner may at any time call for any case, and pass such orders thereon as they may think proper.

FREDERICK CLARKE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

THE following Bill, as finally settled by the Council, is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town of Calcutta; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876."

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Enactments repealed.

2. The enactments specified in the tenth schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

This repeal shall not revive any office, authority, or thing abolished by any such enactment, or affect the validity of any thing done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued before the commencement of this Act.

And all rules prescribed, assessments, valuations, measurements, divisions, and appointments made, powers conferred, and notifications published under any such enactment, and all other rules (if any) now in force and relating to the matters hereinafter dealt with, shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred, and published hereunder.

And all references made to any such enactment shall, as far as may be practicable, be deemed to be made to this Act.

And all proceedings now pending, which may have been commenced under any such enactment, shall be deemed to be commenced under this Act.

In respect to all the matters aforesaid, the Commissioners under this Act shall be substituted for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause.

"Animal." "Animal" means a horse, pony, mule, or bullock.

"Bazar." "Bazar" means any place of trade, where there is a collection of shops and warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Carriage." "Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle with springs used for the conveyance of human beings.

"Cart." "Cart" means any cart, hackery, or wheeled vehicle with or without springs not included in the definition of carriage.

"Chapter." "Chapter" means Chapter of this Act.

"Chairman." "Chairman" means the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta.

"Commissioner of Police." "Commissioner of Police" means the officer so styled and appointed under section four of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Court of Small Causes." "Court of Small Causes" means the Court of Small Causes for the time being established by law in Calcutta.

"Drug." "Drug" includes medicine for internal or external use.

"House." "House" includes any hut, building, or shed.

"Immoveable property." "Land." "Immoveable property" and "land" respectively mean land, benefits to arise out of land, anything attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Moveable property." "Moveable property" means property of every description, except immoveable property.

"Local Government." "Local Government" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Owner." "Owner" includes—

(a) the person entitled for the time being to receive the rent of the land in respect of which the word is used;

(b) an agent of such person;

(c) a trustee for such person;

But no such agent or trustee shall be liable to do anything required by this Act to be done by the owner, nor shall he be subject to any fine for omitting to do such thing, unless he have sufficient funds in his hands, as such agent or trustee, to do such thing.

"Police Force." "Police Force" means the Police Force as constituted under section eight of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866.

"Public Street." "Public Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway, and also the footway and drains attached to any street, public bridge (other than the Hooghly bridge), or causeway within the Town.

"Street." "Street" means any road, street, square, court, alley, or passage, not included in the definition of public street.

"Railway." "Railway" includes a tramway.

"Schedule." "Schedule" means schedule annexed to this Act.

"Section." "Section" means section of this Act.

"Slaughter-house." "Slaughter-house" means any place used for the slaughter of cows, or bullocks, or sheep, or goats, or pigs, or kids, for the purpose of selling the same as meat.

"The Suburbs." "The Suburbs" mean the Suburbs of Calcutta as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, under the provisions of Act III of 1874 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of any other Act for the time being in force.

"The Commissioners." "The Commissioners" means the "Corporation of the Town of Calcutta."

"The Town." "The Town" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, but not

(a) Fort William;

(b) The Esplanade; or

(c) Coolie Bazar, now called Hastings, except such portion as is bounded on the north by Clyde Row, on the south by Tolly's Nullah, on the east by the road leading from Kidderpore bridge to Clyde Row, and on the west by the Strand Road.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

PART I.—*Of the Constitution of the Corporation and the application of the Municipal Funds.*

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall consist of seventy-two members, to be appointed or elected as hereinafter provided, and shall, by the name of "The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta," be a body corporate, and have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued.

Constitution of Corporation.

The aforesaid number of seventy-two shall not include the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners in the event of those two officers not being appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act, but in such case the said Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be *ex-officio* Commissioners.

The said seventy-two members shall be male persons resident within the Town or the Suburbs who have attained the age of twenty-one years.

5. All property, moveable and immoveable, and all interest of whatsoever nature and kind therein now vested in or held in trust for the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, with all rights

Property to vest in Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

of whatsoever description now used, enjoyed, or possessed by the said Justices, shall become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of this Act.

Number of Commissioners to be appointed by Government.

6. Of the said seventy-two members twenty-four shall be appointed by the Local Government immediately after the result of the election hereinafter mentioned shall have been published, and such appointment shall take effect from the date on which such election takes place.

Number of Commissioners to be elected.

7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons resident within the Town or Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Voter when entitled to vote in one ward.

8. Any person qualified as aforesaid who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees, may vote in one only of the wards mentioned in section thirteen, and may choose the ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business is situated, or in which any of the said land or masonry buildings is situated.

Voter when entitled to vote in more than one ward.

9. Any person qualified as aforesaid, who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the said rates for the next preceding year on account of land or masonry buildings situated in more than one of the said wards, shall be entitled to vote in each ward in which he shall have been a rate-payer to the extent of twenty-five rupees; and no such person shall be entitled to vote on account of any taxes paid under Parts I and II of Chapter III.

The word "land" in this and the last preceding section does not include huts erected on land.

Vote of a company.

10. Any company registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1866," which has paid such amount of the said rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, on the date and for the period and in the manner aforesaid, shall be entitled to one vote in the ward in which the place of business of the said company is situated, and such vote shall be given by the secretary of the company, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf.

Qualification of elected Commissioners.

11. Every male person shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation who shall have severally paid, on his own behalf, and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than fifty rupees.

Provided that no officer of the Corporation shall be qualified for election as a member of the Corporation so long as he shall remain in the employ of the Commissioners, except the Chairman and Vice-Chairman as hereinbefore provided.

Qualification of members of a joint family or firm.

12. Where the aggregate amount of rates or taxes, or of rates and taxes, paid by a joint undivided family, or by two or more partners in any trade or business, or by the joint occupiers of any house or land, under Chapter IV, or under Parts I and II of Chapter III, on the date and for the period aforesaid, is not less than one hundred rupees, any one member of such family, or any one of such partners or joint occupiers, may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for election as a member of the said Corporation.

If the majority of the members of such joint family, or of such partners, or of such joint occupiers, agree to select one of their number, the person so selected shall be eligible for election under this section. But if the majority do not so agree, the Chairman shall decide which of the said members, partners, or joint occupiers is so eligible, and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

For the purposes of election the city to be divided into wards.

13. For the purpose of the aforesaid election of Commissioners the Town shall be divided into eighteen wards, the boundaries of which are defined in the first schedule.

The first, second, third, fourth, eleventh, and eighteenth of the wards described in the said schedule may each elect two Commissioners, and the remaining wards may each elect three Commissioners.

Every person qualified to vote as hereinbefore provided may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward or wards allotted to such person under section eighteen, and may give all or any of the votes which he is entitled to give in any one ward to any candidate in that ward.

If ward fails to elect, Local Government may appoint.

14. If the rate or tax-payers of any ward shall fail to elect the number of Commissioners allotted to such ward under the last preceding section, the Local Government shall, in place of such election, appoint one or more Commissioners to complete the number so allotted as aforesaid.

Procedure if a person is elected a Commissioner in more than one ward.

15. If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one of the said wards, he shall within five days of the date of the election, choose, or in default thereof, the Chairman shall forthwith declare, the ward for which such person shall serve; and such person shall thereupon be held to be elected in that ward only which he shall so choose, or which the Chairman shall so declare; and thereupon the rate and tax-payers of the other ward or wards in which the said person has been elected a Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to elect another Commissioner in the manner provided by this Act.

Procedure in case of equality of votes.

16. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two candidates at any election under this Act, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be

elected a Commissioner, the Chairman may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

Time and manner of election.

17. The first election shall take place at any time, not being less than two, or more than three months from the commencement of this Act; and until such election has taken place, and until the appointment of members by the Local Government takes effect under section six, this Act shall be read as if all the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta had been respectively appointed or elected Commissioners under this Act.

All subsequent elections, not being elections under section twenty-three, shall take place on the expiration of three years from the date of the previous election.

Votes at all elections shall be rendered by means of voting papers.

The Local Government may from time to time make rules, not being inconsistent with this Act, for the purpose of regulating all matters connected with such elections, and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules, and the result of all elections shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule, and any person committing a breach of any such rule shall be liable to the penalty so declared; provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule than a fine of fifty rupees.

The expenses of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected.

18. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may, at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place, apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for registration of his name as such voter or person qualified as aforesaid, and shall, at the same time, if he is entitled to vote in one ward only, name the ward in which he wishes to vote; and if he is entitled to vote in more than one ward, name the wards in which he is entitled to vote.

On receipt of such application the Chairman shall, if he is satisfied that such person is qualified to vote or to be elected as aforesaid, enter the name of such applicant in a list, and shall allot to him the ward or wards which he may have named as aforesaid; and no person whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election shall be qualified to vote, or to be elected as a Commissioner.

If the applicant shall omit to name a ward as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him such ward as to the Chairman may seem fit, and if the applicant shall omit to name the wards as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him the wards in which he is entitled to vote.

Publication of list.

19. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, and subsequently from time to time on any date or dates not less than one month before the election (not being an election under section twenty-three) takes place, such list shall be printed and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the Police station of each of the said wards, or at some conspicuous place in each of the said wards; and the Chairman shall forthwith give notice of such publication in one English and one vernacular newspaper published within the Town, and the said list shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times of the day for fifteen days after the date of the publication of such notice.

The Chairman shall be at liberty at any time to revise the said list for the purpose of removing therefrom the name of any person not duly qualified and erroneously entered therein, or of recording the name of any person duly qualified and erroneously omitted therefrom.

Appeal from decision of Chairman.

20. Any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected, whose name is omitted from the list referred to in the last preceding section, may, in case the Chairman shall refuse to insert his name in such list, apply to a stipendiary Magistrate of Police for the town of Calcutta within eight days after such refusal for an order to have his name inserted in such list, and such Magistrate shall, after enquiry, make such order as to the insertion or omission of the name of the applicant as shall be just; and such order, if it directs the insertion of the name of the applicant in such list, shall be forthwith obeyed by the Chairman. The order of such Magistrate made under this section shall not be appealable.

Erroneous omission or entry does not affect election.

21. No election shall be deemed to be invalid, or shall be in any way affected, by reason of the name of any person duly qualified as aforesaid being omitted from the said list, or by reason of the name of any person not duly qualified as aforesaid being inserted therein; and no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of any defect of form in the conduct thereof.

Term for which members to be appointed or elected.

22. The members of the said Corporation shall be appointed or elected respectively for a term of three years. At the expiration of the term for which the members of the said Corporation may be appointed or elected respectively, they shall cease to be members of the said Corporation, but shall be eligible to be again appointed or elected members of the said Corporation for a further term or terms.

Provided that the said term of three years shall be held to include any period which may elapse between the expiration of the said three years and the date of the next subsequent election, not being an election under the next succeeding section.

Disqualification of members. Successors how appointed.

23. No person shall be qualified to be or to continue to be a member of the said Corporation who is or becomes at the time, or during the term of his appointment or election, a bankrupt or insolvent, or who is interested (otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company) in any contract with the Corporation; and no person who is absent from Calcutta for six months consecutively, or who shall be sentenced to imprisonment, shall be qualified to continue to be such member.

In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification as aforesaid of any member of the said Corporation, his successor shall be forthwith appointed or elected in the manner hereinbefore provided, and such successor shall remain a member of the said Corporation for the residue only of the term for which the member so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally appointed or elected.

Provided that no act of the Commissioners or their officers, or of the Commissioners in meeting, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that the number of the Commissioners did not amount to seventy-two at the date of the performance of such act.

Penalty for taking bribe.

24. Whoever, being qualified to vote or claiming to be qualified to vote at any election under this Act, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for giving or forbearing to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation.

Penalty for giving bribe.

And whoever, by any gift or reward, or by any promise, agreement, or security for any gift or reward, corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation."

Application of Municipal property and funds.

25. All property vested in the Corporation, and all funds received or raised by them in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be applicable to the purposes expressly authorised by this Act.

Objects to which Municipal property and funds shall be applicable.

26. The purposes expressly authorised by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, and convenience hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Public Safety.

(1) Defraying the cost of the Police who may be employed for the security of life and property within the Town, in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII.

(2) Provision for lighting the public streets, places, and buildings, and for the securing or removal of dangerous places, buildings, and trades.

Public Health.

(1) Defraying the charges of Vaccination, Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and taking a Census.

(2) Construction and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, depôts for the deposit or discharge of night-soil, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage-works, water-works, bathing-ghâts, drinking-fountains, tanks, wells, squares, and gardens, reclamation of unhealthy localities, and the like.

(3) Cleansing and watering of streets, sewers, scavenging, removal of noxious vegetation, and generally the abatement of all nuisances.

(4) Regulation of offensive trades, and burial and burning grounds, and the removal of and providing sites for the same.

Public Convenience.

(1) Construction, maintenance, and alteration of streets, bridges, causeways, culverts, and the like; regulation of buildings, naming streets and numbering houses, planting trees, and removal of obstructions and projections.

(2) Erection and maintenance of public halls, offices, police stations, lock-ups, and other buildings under the control of the Corporation, or required for municipal or police purposes.

(3) Survey of houses and preparation of plans.

And generally all objects connected with the public safety, health and convenience.

PART II.—*Of the duties of the Corporation.*

Duties of Commissioners.

27. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, and they are hereby required, to

(1) provide for the payment of the interest on the municipal debt in the manner prescribed by section three hundred and thirty-seven;

(2) provide for the establishment of a reserve fund in the manner prescribed by the said section;

(3) provide such funds as may be necessary for the maintenance of the police in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VIII;

(4) complete and extend throughout the town the new underground drainage works now under construction, and for that purpose to expend annually a sum, being not less than one lakh and a half of rupees, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any sum less than the above amount, to be raised as provided by section three hundred and thirty-four;

(5) maintain a water-supply in the manner and to the extent mentioned in Chapter VII;

(6) make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town, and to provide such funds as may be necessary for that purpose.

Local Government may appoint a Commission.

28. If it shall appear to the Local Government that the Commissioners have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, the Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint a Commission, consisting of three persons, of whom one shall be the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, or the Senior Medical Officer of the Presidency, the second shall be appointed by the Commissioners in meeting within thirty days of the date of the said notification, or in their default, by the Local Government, and the third by the Local Government; and the Local Government shall order the members of the said Commission to report within a certain time, to be fixed by the Local Government, whether they are of opinion that the cleaning and the conservancy of the town are defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, or of any part thereof, and, if they shall be of such opinion, to specify in their report what further provision should be made for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town up to the end of the year then current, or of the year next succeeding, as may be directed by the Local Government, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision.

29. On receipt of the said report, the Local Government shall forward the same for the consideration of the Commissioners, and if the Commissioners shall decline to carry out the provisions recommended therein, the Local Government may order that such provisions, or any of them, or any portion of them respectively, be carried out; and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to comply with such order, and to provide the funds mentioned in the said estimate, or such portion thereof as the Local Government may fix; and the Chairman shall forthwith carry out such order, and shall defray the cost of carrying out the same from the Municipal Fund, notwithstanding any power conferred on the Commissioners by section fifty-three, or anything to the contrary contained in any other provision of this Act.

In default of Commissioners, Local Government may carry out recommendation contained in report of the Commission.

Provided that, if there is a difference of opinion among the members of the said Commission, the opinion and report of the majority of the said members shall be held to be the opinion and report of the Commission.

PART III.—*Of the Officers of the Corporation.*

30. The Local Government shall from time to time appoint a proper person to be Chairman of the Commissioners.

Appointment and removal of Chairman of the Commissioners.

Such Chairman may be removed from office by the Local Government if his removal be recommended by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the Commissioners shall have voted, but not otherwise.

31. The Commissioners, at a special general meeting to be held for that purpose, may from time to time appoint, for such period as they may think fit, a proper person to be Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners.

Appointment of Vice-Chairman.

Such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

32. The Commissioners may, at a special general meeting, from time to time, appoint proper persons, for such period as they may think fit, to the several offices of Secretary, of Engineer, of Surveyor, of Health Officer, of Collector of Taxes, and of Assessor for the Town, or may appoint a proper person to two or more of such appointments or to one.

Appointment of Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor.

Every person so appointed, and also the Vice-Chairman, shall reside within the Town, and shall in all things be under the immediate orders of the Chairman, and shall perform such duties as shall be assigned by him, and may be removed by the Commissioners by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting shall have voted, and another person may be appointed in his place.

All appointments and resolutions under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

33. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall reside within the Town, and each of them shall devote his whole time to the duties of his office; and no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall have or engage in any other profession, trade, or business whatsoever:

Chairman and Vice-Chairman to reside in Calcutta and not to engage in any other profession or trade.

Provided that—

(*a*) Any Civil or Military Officer in the service of the Government may hold the office of Chairman or Vice-Chairman, so long as such Officer shall fill no other appointment than those specified in this section.

(*b*) The Chairman may also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, or of Commissioner as interpreted in section one of Bengal Act No. V of 1870 (*to appoint Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta*): and may perform such other duties as the Local Government may from time to time assign to the Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The Chairman may also be a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

(*d*) The Vice-Chairman may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed to and may hold any other office in the employ of the Commissioners to which he may be appointed at a special general meeting.

34. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman respectively may receive such allowances out of the Municipal Fund as shall be, from time to time, fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Allowances of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Such allowance shall not exceed—

(*a*) for the Chairman three thousand rupees a month (exclusive of house-rent, which may or may not in the discretion of the Commissioners be allowed):

(*b*) for the Vice-Chairman twelve hundred rupees a month.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

35. Every Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes, and Assessor, appointed as hereinbefore provided, may receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall be from time to time fixed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Salaries of Secretary, Engineer, &c.

36. The Chairman may from time to time appoint all such Overseers, Clerks, Subordinate Officers, and servants, as he shall think necessary and proper to assist in carrying out this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their place;

Appointment and remuneration of Overseers, Clerks, and Subordinate Officers.

and may, with the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, pay out of the Municipal Fund such allowances to the said persons respectively, or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as he shall think reasonable; Provided that the allowances of the offices filled by the said persons shall have been sanctioned in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

But no person shall be appointed to, or removed from, any office the monthly salary of

which exceeds two hundred rupees, without the sanction of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting.

All resolutions passed by the Commissioners under this section shall be subject to the approval of the Local Government.

Commissioners to grant leave of absence, &c., with sanction of Government.

37. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, grant such leave of absence to the Chairman or any Officer appointed under sections thirty-one and thirty-two, and may, if such officer be other than the Chairman, make such arrangements for carrying on the duties of his office during his absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Chairman, the Local Government shall appoint one of the Commissioners to act as Chairman in his place, or shall make such other arrangements for carrying on the duties of the office as to it shall seem proper.

Any person appointed under this section to act for the Chairman or any other Officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions, which the Chairman or other Officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

Allowances during absence on leave.

38. In any case in which leave of absence shall be granted under the last preceding section, the Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at the meeting shall have voted, with the sanction of the Local Government, out of the Municipal Fund, pay to the Chairman or other Officer aforesaid such allowance during absence on leave as shall to them seem proper.

Commissioners may make rules for pensions and gratuities to their officers and servants.

39. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, by a resolution in favor of which not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at such meeting shall have voted, from time to time make rules for pensions and gratuities to be granted, and to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, to their officers and servants, and may repeal, alter, or add to such rules.

No rule, and no repeal, or alteration of, or addition to any rule, shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, in accordance with such rules for the time being in force, grant such pensions or gratuities to any of their officers or servants as to the Commissioners may seem fit.

Officers, &c., not to be interested in contracts made with the Commissioners.

40. No Chairman or Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant of the Commissioners shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any such person be so interested, he shall become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as such Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or other officer or servant, and shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred rupees, which may be recovered by suit brought by or on behalf of the Commissioners.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered Company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such Company and the Commissioners.

Penalty on Officers, &c., taking unauthorised fees.

41. If any person employed under this Act (not being a public servant within the meaning of Section 21 of the Indian Penal Code) shall accept or obtain, or agree to accept or attempt to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a reward for doing, or forbearing to do, any official act;

or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favor or disfavor to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Commissioners or with any public servant, or with the Government, as such, he shall be punished with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous as provided in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term which may extend to three years, or with a fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or with both.

PART IV.—*Of the Mode of transacting Business and entering into Contracts.*

Commissioners to provide an office and keep a book for entry of complaints.

42. The Commissioners shall provide and keep an office within the Town, and shall at such office, and during all days of business, keep open a book in which shall be entered all reasonable complaints made, orally or by letter, by any inhabitant, or the owner, or occupier of any land within the Town, of any matter cognizable by the Commissioners;

and the proper Officer of the Commissioners shall forthwith enquire into the truth of all such complaints, and report thereon to the Commissioners; and such report shall be entered in the said book, and such book shall be open, at all reasonable times, to any inhabitant, or owner, or occupier of land within the Town.

Time for holding quarterly and ordinary meetings.

43. There shall be four quarterly meetings in every year, and one ordinary meeting in every month, at which the Commissioners shall meet for the transaction of general business.

The quarterly meetings shall be held in the months of January, April, July, and October, or in any month to which the quarterly meetings first called for the months of January, April, July, and October may be adjourned; and the ordinary meetings at such dates as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time direct.

Provided that no ordinary meeting need be called if there be no business to be laid before it by the Chairman or by any of the Commissioners.

Business at ordinary and quarterly meetings.

44. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, at a special meeting to be convened for that purpose or at some adjournment thereof, fix and determine the kind of business that may be transacted at the said ordinary and quarterly meetings: and no business, save such kind of business, shall be transacted at such meetings:

But the Chairman may postpone the discussion of any question that may be raised at any such meeting, and refer the determination thereof to a

special or special general meeting to be convened within fourteen days thereafter.

45. The Chairman or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any ten Commissioners, call a special or special general meeting of the Commissioners.

Special, and special general meetings may be called.

Previous to any such meeting, at least five days' clear notice, specifying the time and place of such intended meeting, and the purpose for which it is to be held, shall be given by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town.

46. No business shall be brought before, or transacted at, any special or special general meeting other than the business specified in the notice given under the last preceding section:

What business to be transacted at special and special general meetings.

Provided that any Commissioner may submit to a special or special general meeting any resolution beyond the matters mentioned in the notice given of such meeting, if he shall have given not less than two clear days' previous notice of his intention so to do, by leaving a copy of the resolution at the office of the Commissioners.

47. All acts authorized or required to be done by the Commissioners, and all questions which may come before them for decision, shall, save as is herein otherwise provided, be done, and decided by, a majority of the Commissioners present at the meeting before which the matter may be brought.

All questions to be decided at meetings by majority of votes.

48. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall attend all meetings of the Commissioners held under this Act, unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause; and the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

Who to preside at meetings.

In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners present at any meeting shall choose some one of their number to preside, who shall, in case of equality of votes, have a second or casting vote.

The President of any meeting at which a quorum of the Commissioners shall be present, may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn the meeting from time to time, and from place to place; but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting, other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which such adjournment took place.

49. No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless a quorum of Commissioners be present at such meeting, that is to say:—

What shall constitute quorum.

(a) At an ordinary meeting at least six;
(b) At a special meeting at least nine;
(c) At a special general, or quarterly meeting, at least eighteen.

Provided that, if at any meeting there shall not be a sufficient number of Commissioners present to form a quorum as above mentioned, the President (whether he be the Chairman or not) shall adjourn the meeting to such convenient time and place as he shall think fit; and the business which should have been brought before the original meeting had there been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and disposed of by the adjourned meeting in the usual manner, whether there be a quorum present at such adjourned meeting or not;

Provided also that no business shall be brought before an adjourned special general or quarterly meeting, unless there are at least ten Commissioners present at such adjourned meeting.

50. Minutes of the proceedings of all meetings shall be drawn up and fairly entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the President after each meeting; and minutes of each meeting shall be laid on the table at the next subsequent meeting, and the said Minutes shall, at all reasonable times, be open at the office of the Commissioners to the inspection of any Commissioner without charge, and of any other person on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Minutes of proceedings of meetings to be kept, and to be open for inspection.

51. At any special general or quarterly meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least five Commissioners, and at any special or ordinary meeting, unless a poll be demanded by at least three Commissioners, a declaration by the President that a resolution has been carried, and an entry to that effect in the Book of Proceedings of the Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be sufficient evidence of the fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favor of, or against such resolution.

Declaration by President that a resolution has been carried.

52. If a poll be demanded as in the last preceding section mentioned, the votes of all the Commissioners present who desire to vote shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the result of such poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the Commissioners at such meeting.

Poll how to be taken.

53. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall, except upon such holidays as shall be allowed by the Government, and unless prevented by sickness or other reasonable cause, attend daily at the office of the Commissioners for the transaction of business connected with or arising under this Act, and, when so attending, shall have all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners; and they may respectively exercise the like powers at all times in carrying out the orders of the Commissioners, or in executing any work sanctioned by them, and generally in the management of the business aforesaid:

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to attend daily for the transaction of business, and to exercise the powers of the Commissioners.

Provided that no Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall act in opposition to, or contravention of, any order of the Commissioners, or exercise any power which by this Act is directed to be exercised only by the Commissioners in meeting.

54. The Commissioners may enter into and perform all such contracts as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Mode of contracting by, and on behalf of, the Commissioners.

Every contract made on behalf of the Commissioners in respect of any sum exceeding one thousand rupees, or in respect of any property

exceeding one thousand rupees in value, shall be in writing, and signed by the Chairman (or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman), and two other Commissioners, and shall be sealed with the seal of the Commissioners, and no such contract shall be made without inviting tenders thereon, and without the approval of a Committee of the Commissioners.

Unless so executed it shall not be binding on the Commissioners.

The Commissioners may compound with any contractor or other person in respect of any penalty or damages incurred by reason of the non-performance of any contract entered into as aforesaid, whether such penalty be mentioned in any such contract or otherwise, for such sums of money or other recompense as to the Commissioners may seem proper.

Commissioners may appoint Committees.

55. The Commissioners in meeting may from time to time appoint, from among the Commissioners, such and so many Committees, either of a general or of a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as they may think fit, for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, any matter connected with the conservancy or improvement of the Town, or of advising and aiding the Chairman in the discharge of any portion of his executive duties, which in the discretion of the Commissioners would be better regulated or managed with the advice and aid of any such Committee:

Provided that the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be a member of every such Committee, and that the proceedings of every such Committee shall be submitted to the Commissioners at a meeting;

Provided also that in cases where the Chairman and the majority of the Committee differ on any matter, no action shall be taken in respect of such matter until it be disposed of by the Commissioners in meeting.

PART V.—*Of the Estimates of Income, Expenditure, and Audit.*

A Budget or Estimate of income and expenditure to be submitted annually to the Commissioners.

56. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year, the Chairman shall lay before the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate, prepared by him, of the income and expenditure of the Commissioners (not mentioned in Chapter VIII) for the year commencing on the first day of January then next succeeding, in such detail and form as the Commissioners shall from time to time, by order passed at a quarterly or special general meeting, direct.

Such Budget shall be completed and printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House, at least seven days prior to the meeting before which the Budget is to be laid.

Budget of expenditure.

57. The Budget shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur during the period to which it relates, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall preclude the Commissioners in meeting from sanctioning expenditure not provided for in the Budget.

Revision and passing of estimates.

58. It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners at the meeting referred to in section fifty-six to pass or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the Budget.

No new work or series of works, the entire estimated cost of which shall exceed fifty thousand rupees, shall be commenced without the sanction of the Local Government.

Accounts to be audited and examined.

59. The accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Commissioners shall be audited and examined at least once in every year at such time and by such auditors as shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Local Government.

Powers of auditors.

60. For the purposes of any audit and examination of accounts under this Act, the auditors may, by summons in writing, require the production before them of all books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, and all other documents and papers which they may deem necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, to appear before them at any such audit and examination, or adjournment thereof, and to make and sign a declaration with respect to the same.

Penalty.

61. If any such person neglect or refuse to make or sign such declaration, or to produce any such books, deeds, contracts, accounts, vouchers, documents, or papers, or to make or sign such declaration, he shall be liable for every neglect or refusal to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Remuneration of auditors.

62. All auditors acting under this Act shall, in respect of each audit, be paid out of the Municipal Fund such reasonable remuneration as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time determine.

Ten days' notice of audit to be given.

63. Before each audit and examination of accounts, the Commissioners shall give ten days' notice of the time and place at which the same will be made, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers, published in Calcutta; and a copy of the accounts to be audited and examined shall be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and be open during office hours thereat, to the inspection of all persons interested for seven days before the audit and examination, and all such persons shall be at liberty to take copies of, or extracts from, the same, without the payment of any fee; and within fourteen days after the audit and examination shall have been completed, the auditors shall report upon the accounts audited and examined, and shall deliver such report to the Commissioners at a meeting, who shall cause the same to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners, and to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

PART VI.—*Of the Fixing of Rates.*

64. At the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of October in each year as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall fix the rates at which the rates and taxes hereinafter mentioned shall be imposed for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing, and the rate so fixed shall not be altered before the quarterly meeting held in the next succeeding month of October, except by a resolution passed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting.

Rates to be fixed at the quarterly meeting in October.

CHAPTER III.

OF TAXES.

PART I.—*Of the Tax on Carriages and Animals.*

65. A tax at a rate not exceeding the rates specified in the second schedule shall be imposed upon all carriages and animals kept within the Town, and shall be payable in advance. But it shall not be imposed on—

Tax on carriages and animals.

(a) animals belonging to Officers doing regimental duty at the Presidency, at the rate of one animal for each Officer;
(b) animals exempt from any municipal tax under section twenty-five of the Indian Volunteers' Act, 1869;
(c) carriages or animals belonging to the Government or to the Commissioners
(d) carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter;
(e) animals under eleven hands in height;
(f) carriages kept for sale by *bonâ fide* dealers in such carriages and not used for any other purpose;
(g) animals used by, or in, any cavalry regiment, or by the Police Force.

66. The person in possession of every carriage or animal kept within the Town shall, on or before the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, forward to the office of the Commissioners, a statement in writing signed by him, containing a description of the carriages and animals in his possession liable to the tax.

Owners of carriages, &c., to take out license.

Such person shall at the same time pay to the Commissioners such sum as shall be payable by him for the half-year commencing on the first day of January or July (as the case may be) for the carriages and animals specified in such statement, according to the rates given in the second schedule.

Any person becoming possessed between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January, of any carriage or animal so kept, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, send to the office of the Commissioners a similar statement, together with the amount payable for the whole of the then current half-year, according to the rates specified in the second schedule.

The Commissioners may, if they are satisfied that any such carriage or animal has been kept for only a portion of the then current half-year, remit the whole, or such portion thereof as they may think fit, of the amount so payable.

For the purposes of this section a livery stable-keeper shall be deemed to be possessed of every animal in his stables.

67. Whenever any person shall pay to the Commissioners the amount of the tax which under the two last preceding sections shall be payable by him in respect of all carriages and animals kept within the Town, the Commissioners shall grant to such person a license to keep within the Town such carriages and animals during the current half-year ending upon the first day of January, or the first day of July which shall occur next after the grant of such license, and no longer.

On payment of tax Commissioners to grant license

68. Whoever keeps or is in possession of any carriage or animal without the license required by the two last preceding sections, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

69. The Commissioners, at their discretion, may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers, and other persons keeping carriages for hire, or animals for sale or hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages or animals so kept by such persons, in lieu of the taxes specified in the second schedule.

Commissioners may compound for carriages with livery stable-keepers and others.

70. Whoever, having compounded for the payment of a certain sum under the last preceding section, refuses to pay such sum, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such composition, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

71. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require any person who shall carry on the trade or business of a livery stable-keeper, to produce, for the inspection of the Commissioners or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, all books and accounts relating to the business of a livery stable-keeper carried on by such person.

Power to compel production of the books of livery stable-keepers.

72. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable or coach-house, or any place wherein they may have reason to believe that there is any carriage or animal liable to taxation; and the Commissioners may summon any person whom they have reason to believe to be liable to the payment of any tax under sections sixty-five and sixty-six, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or servant as to the number and description of the horses and carriages in respect of which such person is liable to be taxed.

Power to inspect stable, &c., and to summon persons liable to the payment of the tax.

73. Whoever neglects or refuses to comply with a notice served under section seventy-one, and whoever hinders or obstructs the Commissioners or any person appointed by them, from or in entering or inspecting any stable, coach-house, or place, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

74. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and entered in distinct columns, in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners and to be open to the inspection of any person who shall apply for leave to inspect the same, a list of the persons to whom during the then current period of six months a license has been granted under section sixty-seven, and of the carriages and animals in respect of which the same has been granted.

List of persons licensed to be entered in a book.

PART II.—*Of the Tax on Professions, Trades, and Callings.*

75. Every person who shall, within the Town, exercise any of the professions, trades, or calling, specified in the third schedule, shall yearly take out a license, and shall pay for the same such sum as is in the third schedule mentioned.

Persons exercising certain professions, trades, and callings in the Town, to take out a license.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the sum so payable if they are satisfied that any such person has exercised any such profession, trade, or calling, for a portion of the year only.

76. The license mentioned in the last preceding section shall be granted by the Commissioners or by some person authorized by them in that behalf, and shall specify,

License to be granted by Commissioners and to specify particulars.

the date of the grant thereof,

the name of the person to whom the license is granted,

the profession, trade, or calling for which the license is granted,

and the sum paid for such license.

Such license shall have effect and continue in force from the commencement of the year in which it is granted until the thirty-first day of December next after the day of the granting thereof, and no longer.

77. Whoever exercises any trade, profession, or calling without the license required by section seventy-five, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable.

Penalty.

78. The Chairman, or some other officer authorized by him in that behalf, shall determine under which of the classes mentioned in the third schedule, every person to whom a license may be granted shall be assessed, and may in his discretion remit the payment of license tax either in whole or in part to any person classified under Classes 5 or 6 of the third schedule.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to classify all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

79. Any person may, within fourteen days of the date of his being informed of the class under which he has been assessed as determined in the last preceding section, appeal against such assessment by delivering at the office of the Commissioners an application in writing stating the grounds of appeal; and such appeal shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners other than Executive Officers of the Commissioners.

Appeals against assessment of licenses.

No such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the license assessed as aforesaid has been deposited with the Commissioners.

If no appeal be made within the time limited as aforesaid, the decision of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall be final.

80. The Commissioners may, by a notice in writing under their common seal, require the occupier of any house to forward to them a list in writing signed by him of the names of all persons residing in such house, and of their respective professions, trades, and occupations.

Commissioners may require list of persons in any house.

81. Whoever being the occupier of any house fails to forward such list when required to do so under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding hundred rupees.

Penalty.

82. As soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, the Chairman shall prepare a list of the persons licensed under sections seventy-five and seventy-six which shall state

Chairman to prepare a list of all persons required by this Act to be licensed.

the profession, trade, or calling of every such person therein named;

the class under which he is assessed;

and the sum paid by him in respect of his license;

and such list shall be kept in the office of the Commissioners and be open to public inspection at all reasonable times.

PART III.—*Of the Registration of Carts.*

83. Every cart kept or used within the Town, or the Suburbs, or Howrah, shall be registered in the office of the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall have affixed thereto the number of such registration in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct.

Registry and numbering of carts.

84. Whoever keeps or is in possession of a cart not duly registered as required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount payable by him in respect of such registration, exclusive of the amount so payable; and whoever, being the owner or driver of any cart, shall fail to affix the registration number required by the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Penalties.

85. The registration of carts, under the last preceding section, shall be made and the numbers assigned half-yearly, on or after the first day of January and the first day of July in each year, upon such days as the Commissioners shall appoint, and a fee of four rupees shall be paid for each registration.

Fee for registration.

The Commissioners may in their discretion remit any portion of the fee so payable if they are satisfied that the cart hereinbefore required to be registered has been kept or used as in the last preceding section mentioned for a portion of the half-year only.

When any registered cart is transferred within any half-year, it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred; and a fee of four annas shall be paid for every such last mentioned registration.

One-sixth of the total net proceeds of the fees half-yearly received by the Commissioners for the

registration of carts, after deducting charges incurred in and about such registration, shall be paid half-yearly by the Commissioners to the municipality of the Suburbs, and one-twelfth of such proceeds to the municipality of Howrah.

Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government, from time to time, to alter the proportion of the said proceeds required by this section to be paid by the Commissioners to the municipalities of the Suburbs and of Howrah respectively, and to prescribe such other proportions as to it shall seem proper.

Last two sections not to apply to certain carts.

86. The two last preceding sections shall not apply to carts—

(*a*) which are the property of the Government,

(*b*) which are the property of the Commissioners, the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs, or of Howrah.

(*c*) or which are kept at any place more than eight miles distant from Government House, and are only temporarily and casually used within the Town, the Suburbs, or Howrah.

On failure to register, the Commissioners may seize and sell cart and animals.

87. If any person owns or keeps any cart hereinbefore required to be registered, without having caused the same to be registered, the Commissioners or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may seize such cart (provided the same be not employed at the time of the seizure in the conveyance of passengers or goods), together with the animals or cattle drawing the same, and may detain them;

and all Police Officers shall, on the application of the Commissioners or their Officers as aforesaid, seize and detain any such cart, animals, or cattle.

If the cart, animals, or cattle so seized be not claimed within ten days, they may be sold by auction by order of a Justice of the Peace, or Magistrate, and the proceeds of such sale may be applied to the expenses incurred on account of the seizure, detention, and sale; and the surplus (if any), if not claimed within a further period of twenty days, shall be paid to the Municipal Fund of Calcutta.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE RATES.

PART I.—*Of Imposing the Rates.*

Rates.

88. The Commissioners shall, as provided in section sixty-four, impose upon all houses and land within the town the following annual rates, which shall be calculated on the annual value of the said houses and land—

(*a*) a House-rate, not exceeding ten per centum;

(*b*) a Water-rate, not exceeding six per centum when the houses and land are situated in streets supplied with filtered water in the manner provided by section one hundred and twenty-nine, and not exceeding five per centum when the houses and lands are situated in streets not so supplied.

(*c*) a Police rate, not exceeding three per centum;

(*d*) a Lighting rate, not exceeding two per centum.

The Commissioners may impose upon all houses and land situated within the boundaries notified under section one hundred and sixty-eight an annual Drainage rate, not exceeding two and a half per centum of their annual value.

Rates by whom and when payable.

89. The House-rate and Drainage-rate shall be payable by the owners of the houses and land.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in sections ninety-nine and one hundred) be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable by the occupiers of the houses and land.

All the rates hereinbefore mentioned shall be payable by quarterly instalments.

The House-rate shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

The Water-rate shall (save as is provided in section ninety-nine) be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

The Police and Lighting-rates shall be payable in advance on the dates above mentioned for the current quarter.

PART II.—*Of the Owner's Rates.*

If assessment be made at a higher annual value than the amount paid by the occupier, owner may recover difference from him.

90. If the annual value of any house or land as assessed under Chapter V, shall in any case exceed the amount of rent payable by the occupier to the owner, the owner may in such case recover from the occupier the difference between the sum assessed upon him and the sum at which he would have been assessed had he been rated only upon the amount of rent actually payable to him, and such difference shall be added to the rent payable by the occupier, and shall be recoverable by the owner from him.

Remission of house-rate when house vacant.

91. Where any house or land, whereon the rate is assessed under Chapter V has been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the person assessed to the said rate shall be entitled to a remission of so much thereof, not exceeding one-half of the rate for that year, as shall be proportionate to the number of days such house or land has been vacant, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant, and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No remission unless application be made within six months from vacancy.

92. No remission shall be made under the last preceding section, unless the same shall be applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the remission is applied for.

PART III.—*Of the Occupier's Rates.*

Refund of Water-rate when house ceases to be occupied.

93. Whenever any quarterly instalment of Water-rate shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such Water-rate shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners three-fourths of

such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

Refund of Police and Lighting-rates when house ceases to be occupied.

94. Whenever any quarterly instalment of the Police and Lighting-rates shall have been paid in respect of any house or land, and such house or land shall, during the quarter for which such instalment shall have been paid, cease to be occupied, the person who shall have paid such instalment shall be entitled to be repaid by the Commissioners such sum as shall bear to the amount paid by him the same proportion which the residue of the quarter bears to an entire quarter, if notice shall have been given in writing to the Commissioners of such house or land being vacant; and the date of vacancy shall be calculated from the date of delivery of such notice at the office of the Commissioners.

No refund of rates unless application made within six months from vacancy.

95. No refund of rates shall be made under the two last preceding sections, unless the same is applied for within six months from the date of cessation of occupation of the house or land on account of which the refund is applied for.

Rate payable on house or land becoming occupied.

96. Whenever any house or land, which shall have been unoccupied, shall be occupied during any quarter, there shall be forthwith payable in respect of such house or land, such amount of the Water, Police, and Lighting-rates as shall bear to the entire quarterly instalments of the said rates for such house or land the same proportion as the residue of such quarter after such house or land shall be occupied bears to an entire quarter.

Person subletting to different persons to be deemed occupier.

97. Whenever any person holding any house or land at a rent from the person liable to pay the House-rate has or may sublet the same to different persons holding in severalty, the person so holding shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the occupier of such house or land.

Occupier paying Water-rate to deduct one-fourth from rent due to owner.

98. Whenever the person from or by whom the Water-rate shall have been recovered or paid shall not be the owner of the house or land in respect of which the Water-rate shall have been assessed, such person may recover from the owner of such house or land one-fourth of the Water-rate so paid by deducting the same from the rent payable by him to such owner.

When house or land unoccupied, owner to pay one-fourth of Water-rate.

99. Whenever any house or land has been unoccupied during an entire quarter, the owner of the said house or land shall pay to the Commissioners one-fourth of the sum which would have been payable as Water-rate by the occupier if such house or land had been occupied.

The sum payable by the owner under this section shall be payable on the first of April, the first of July, the first of October, and the first of January, for the quarters immediately preceding those dates.

Power to assess owners in certain cases.

100. If any house is occupied by more than one person holding in severalty, or is of less assessed annual value than two hundred rupees, the Commissioners may impose the Water, Police, and Lighting-rates upon the owner of such house, or upon the owner of the land on which such house is situated.

Owner to recover from occupier water-rate paid by owner.

101. If the Water-rate is paid by the owner of any house or land under the last preceding section, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier three-fourths of the rate so paid by such owner;

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier three-fourths of such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to recover from occupier police and lighting-rates paid by owner.

102. If the Police and Lighting-rates are paid by the owner of any house or land under section one hundred, such owner may, if there be but one occupier of the house, recover from such occupier the entire amount of the rate so paid by such owner;

and if there be more than one occupier, he may recover from each occupier such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate so paid by him the same proportion as the value of the portion of the house in the occupation of such person bears to the entire value of such house.

Owner to have same power for recovering rates as for recovering rent.

103. Every owner who, under the provisions of the two last preceding sections, may be entitled to recover any sum from the occupier of any house or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to him by the occupier in respect of such portion of the house as may be in his occupation.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ASSESSMENT OF HOUSES AND LAND.

Annual value of house or land how to be ascertained.

104. The estimated gross annual rent at which any house or land, liable to rate under this Act, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall, for the purposes of any rate to be imposed under this Act, be held and be deemed to be the annual value of such house or land.

The value of land so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery thereupon.

Provided that all the unoccupied land, roads, and slopes of the Port Commissioners shall be rated at the rent for which the said land, roads, or slopes might be reasonably expected to let, in the same manner as if the said land, roads, and slopes were used for other than public purposes, and belonged to persons other than a public body, save and except the road extending from the northern boundary of the premises occupied by the East India Railway Company at Armenian Ghât

to the Chitpore canal, and the road extending from the Chitpore road to the river Hooghly at Coomartollah Ghat, for a width not exceeding seventy feet and sixty feet respectively, which shall be exempted from assessment of any rate under this Act.

Annual value to be assessed by the Commissioners; assessment to remain in force for six years.

105. All assessments made by the Commissioners prior to the passing of this Act shall remain in force during the period for which they were so made, and on the expiration of such assessments, the annual value at which any house or land is to be assessed shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and such land shall be assessed upon the value so fixed for six years from the date on which it is so fixed.

When substantial improvement made, Commissioners may re-assess.

106. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in the last preceding section, any substantial alteration and improvement is made to any such house or land, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though such period has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment.

When substantial injury done, Commissioners may re-assess.

107. If, during the currency of any period mentioned in section one hundred and five, any such house or land shall receive substantial injury through fire, cyclone, the act of God, or civil commotion, or suffers material depreciation from any cause proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been beyond the control of the owner or occupier thereof, the Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, on application being made to them in writing by the owner or occupier of such house or land, cause such house or land to be again assessed, even though the current period of assessment has not expired, and such last mentioned assessment shall be in force, and the rate shall be imposed according to it, until the expiration of the said period of assessment;

Provided that if any substantial alteration and improvement shall be made, prior to the expiration of the said period of assessment, to the house or land which shall have been again assessed as aforesaid, the Commissioners may cause such house or land to be again assessed as under section one hundred and six.

Annual value assessed to be entered in a book.

108. The annual value assessed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the office of the Commissioners, wherein shall also be written in distinct columns—

(*a*) the name of the owner;

(*b*) the name of the occupier, if the occupier is the person liable to pay the rate;

(*c*) a designation of the property, sufficient to identify the same, together with the name and number of the street (if any) in which it is situated;

(*d*) the amount of the rate assessed thereon; and

(*e*) the amount of the rate assessed on the house and on the land respectively, whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land.

The book required to be kept under this section is hereinafter called the "assessment book."

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in the assessment book as the "owner" or "occupier."

New valuation or measurement to be made.

109. The Commissioners shall from time to time make a valuation or measurement of all houses and land within the Town, and for such purpose may divide the Town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement district by district, and shall enter the same in the assessment book.

Returns may be required for purpose of valuation.

110. The Commissioners may require the owner or occupier of any house or land, to furnish them with returns of the measurements and of the rent or annual value thereof; and the Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may at any time between the hour of seven in the forenoon and sunset enter on, and inspect, survey, and measure such house or land, after giving a notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours.

Penalty.

111. Whoever refuses or fails to furnish any such return for the space of one week from the day on which he shall have been required so to do, or knowingly makes a false or incorrect return, and whoever hinders, obstructs, or prevents any Commissioner or any person appointed by the Commissioners as aforesaid, from entering or inspecting or measuring any such house or land shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

Public notice of valuation and measurement to be given.

112. When the valuation or measurement of any of the districts of the Town, into which it may have been divided by the Commissioners, shall have been completed, the Commissioners shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the assessment book, or a copy thereof, may be inspected, by advertisement in at least two of the English daily newspapers, and in two vernacular newspapers, published within the Town, and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout such district of the Town;

and the person in whose custody the assessment book may be, shall permit every person being the owner or occupier of any house or land included in the assessment or measurement, or the agent of such owner or occupier, to inspect the book and to make extracts therefrom without payment of any fee, and every person not being such owner or occupier, to inspect and make extracts, in like manner, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Notice when valuation made for first time or increased.

113. The Commissioners shall, in all cases in which any house or land is for the first time assessed, or in which the valuation or measurement of any house or land previously assessed is increased, give special notice thereof to the owners or occupiers of the same, and when the valuation is increased as aforesaid, the said notice shall state the grounds of such increase.

114. Appeals against any assessment made by the Commissioners under this Chapter shall lie

Appeals.

(*a*) to not less than three Commissioners, other than executive officers of the Commissioners; or

(*b*) to the Court of Small Causes.

In any case of an appeal to the Court of Small Causes under this section the said Court may follow the procedure laid down in sections three hundred and fifty-four and three hundred and fifty-five.

115. Any person desiring to appeal against any assessment made under this chapter, shall, within fifteen days of the publication of the notice referred to in section one hundred and twelve deliver at the office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of the last preceding section.

Notice to be given by person appealing.

No appeal shall lie as hereinbefore provided unless the amount of the house-rate for one quarter, under the assessment about to expire, has been deposited with the Commissioners;

and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the said book as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

116. The Commissioners shall give notice of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the publication of such notice, when they will proceed to hear the appeals under clause (*a*) of section one hundred and fourteen.

Notice of day for hearing appeals.

Every appeal under clause (*b*) of the said section shall be presented to the Small Cause Court within seven days from the date of the delivery of the notice at the office of the Commissioners under the last preceding section.

117. The assessment by the Commissioners of any rate, when no appeal therefrom is made as hereinbefore provided, and the adjudication of any appeal under the two last preceding sections, shall be final and conclusive.

Assessment by Commissioners when to be final.

118. The assessments made by the Commissioners, subject to such alterations as may from time to time thereafter be duly made on appeal, shall be entered in the assessment book, and the rate calculated on the said assessment shall, subject to such alterations as aforesaid, be deemed to be the rate for the whole period for which the assessment is made, and this period shall be calculated from the commencement of the quarter succeeding that in which any such amendment shall be so authenticated; and until such date the old assessment shall continue in force, notwithstanding that the period for which the old assessment was made may have expired.

Assessments to be entered in assessment book.

119. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman may at any time amend the assessment book by inserting therein the name of any person whose name ought to be so inserted, or by inserting any house or land liable to the rate, after giving notice, to any person interested in the making of the amendment, of a day, not being less than fifteen days from the date of the service of such notice, when such amendment is to be made; or by striking out the name of any person or any house or land not liable to the rate, or reducing the amount of the assessment, without notice:

Alteration or amendment of assessment.

and if any amendment shall be made, in cases where notice is required, the same shall be deemed to have been made on the expiration of fifteen days after service of the said notice; and any person interested in such amendment may appeal by application in writing to the Commissioners, to be left at their office three clear days before the day fixed in the said notice for such amendment; and the provisions of sections one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and fifteen, and one hundred and sixteen, shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to such appeal.

120. It shall not be necessary to prepare a new assessment book at the expiration of each period of assessment, but the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may adopt the valuation or measurement and assessment contained in any assessment book for any previous period, with such alterations as may in particular cases, be deemed necessary, as the valuation, or measurement and assessment for the period next following;

New assessment book need not be prepared every six years.

Provided that sections one hundred and ten to one hundred and eighteen (inclusive) shall, as far as may be practicable, be applicable to such valuation or measurement and assessment, and to the assessment book or books in which it is contained.

CHAPTER VI.

OF LEVYING THE RATES.

121. When any rate is due, the Commissioners shall cause to be presented, to the person liable to the payment thereof, a bill for the sum due, which shall also contain a statement of the period, and a description of the property for which the rate is charged.

Bills to be presented.

Provided that whenever any rate is payable by the owner of the land, and the said owner is not the owner of the house situated on the said land, the assessment on the land and on the house shall be separately entered in the said bill.

122. If the bill is not paid by the person liable to pay the same within seven days from the presentation thereof, the Commissioners may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand, in the form contained in the fourth schedule, or to the like effect; and if he shall not, within seven days from the service of such notice of demand, pay the sum due, or show sufficient cause, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, for non-payment of the same, such sum, with all costs, may be levied by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter, or if the defaulter be the occupier of any house or land in respect of which a rate is due, by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, under a warrant in the form contained in the fifth schedule, or to the like effect, to be issued for that purpose by the Commissioners.

Notice of demand.

Distress.

For every notice of demand under this section which the Commissioners shall cause to be served

upon any person, a fee, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid by such person.

Such fee shall be added to the amount of the rate in respect of which the notice is given, and, if not duly paid, shall be levied in the same manner as such rate may be levied.

Inventory—notice of distress.

123. The officer charged with the execution of a warrant of distress under the last preceding section shall make an inventory of the moveable property seized under such warrant, and shall at the time give a notice in writing, in the form contained in the sixth schedule, to the person in possession thereof at the time of the seizure, that the said moveable property will be sold as therein mentioned.

Sale.

124. If the warrant is not in the meantime discharged or suspended by the Commissioners, the moveable property seized shall be sold under the orders of the Commissioners, who shall apply the proceeds, or such part thereof as may be necessary, in discharge of the said arrears and costs ;

and the surplus, if any, shall be returned, on demand, to the person in possession of the moveable property at the time of the seizure.

All sales of property under this section shall, so far as may be practicable, be regulated by the procedure now in force or hereafter to be in force in the Court of Small Causes with respect to sale after distress.

Fees shall be payable upon distraints under this Act according to the rates set forth in the Table of Fees in the sixth schedule.

All officers and servants of the Corporation are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale.

Goods of defaulter, wherever found, may be distrained.

125. The moveable property of any person from whom any rate is due may be distrained, wherever the same may be found, for default in payment of the money due from him.

Rate due from owner may be recovered from occupier, and deducted by him from his rent.

126. If the sum due on account of any rate from the owner of any house or land remains unpaid after notice of demand has been duly served, the Commissioners may demand the amount from the occupier for the time being of the house or land, and, on non-payment thereof, may recover the same by distress and sale of any moveable property found on the house or land, and, in such case, the occupier may deduct, from the next and following payments of his rent, the amount which may be so paid by, or recovered from, him.

Provided that no arrear of rate, which has remained due from the owner of any house or land for more than one year, shall be so recovered from the occupier thereof.

Distress not unlawful for want of form.

127. No distress levied under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser on account of any irregularity committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Commissioners may sue, instead of proceeding by distress.

128. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress and sale the whole or any part of the sum due in respect of any rate, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE WATER-SUPPLY.

The Commissioners to provide water-supply.

129. The Commissioners shall provide a supply of water within the Town, and shall for that purpose cause such mains and pipes to be laid, and such tanks, reservoirs, or other works to be made and constructed, as shall be necessary for the supply of filtered water in all the chief public streets of the Town, and shall also erect, in all such streets, sufficient and convenient stand-pipes or pumps for the gratuitous use of the inhabitants of the Town for domestic purposes.

The said stand-pipes or pumps shall be so placed that there shall not be any portion of any such chief street at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty yards from some such stand-pipe or pump.

What are not domestic purposes.

130. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for animals, or for washing carriages, where such animals or carriages are kept for sale or hire, or a supply for any trade, manufacture, or business, or for fountains, or for watering gardens or roads, or for any ornamental or mechanical purpose.

Pressure at which water must be kept.

131. The Commissioners shall, between the hours of six in the forenoon and nine in the afternoon, so far as may be reasonably practicable, keep and maintain in their pipes and mains a sufficient supply of filtered water under a pressure of not less than ten feet for the domestic use of the rate-payers, and shall daily, from the hour of seven in the forenoon to nine in the forenoon, and from the hour of five in the afternoon to six in the afternoon, maintain a pressure of water in the service pipes and mains sufficient to raise the water in all houses and places in which the same may be introduced, to a height of not less than fifty feet.

Supply for business.

132. The Commissioners may supply water through a meter, for purposes other than domestic purposes, provided that the person requiring such supply make application to the Commissioners in writing, specifying the purpose for which such supply is required and the quantity likely to be consumed.

The Commissioners may thereupon, subject to such charges or rates as may have been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, lay down, or allow to be laid down, the necessary communication-pipes and works, of such dimensions and character as may be fixed by the Commissioners.

Householder entitled to certain supply of water for domestic use.

133. The occupier of every house shall be entitled to have, free of further charge, fifteen hundred gallons of filtered water for every rupee paid to the Commissioners

as Water-rate on account of such house, to be supplied from the service pipes of the Commissioners for domestic use through a ferrule of such size as the Commissioners may determine. If the Commissioners have reason to believe that the occupier of any house consumes more filtered water than he is entitled to as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners to provide a water-meter at their own expense, and attach the same to the water-pipes of the said house; and any water which may be used over and above the quantity to which the occupier is entitled as aforesaid shall be paid for by him at the rate of one rupee for every fifteen hundred gallons.

Provided that no charge shall be made by the Commissioners for unfiltered water supplied under the next succeeding section.

Nothing contained in the first clause of this section shall apply to houses assessed at less than twelve hundred rupees per annum.

Commissioners may provide filtered or unfiltered water for latrines.

134. It shall be at the option of the Commissioners to provide filtered or unfiltered water for all latrines and water-closets; and wherever filtered water has been already supplied to such latrines or water-closets, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners at their own expense, and not otherwise, to stop the supply of filtered water, and in lieu thereof to provide unfiltered water for such latrines and water-closets.

All latrines to be provided with cistern.

135. All latrines and water-closets now supplied, or hereafter to be supplied, with water, filtered or unfiltered, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the Commissioners shall direct; and all such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the owner of the house or land so supplied with water.

Communication-pipes, &c., to be made of required dimensions and at expense of householder.

136. Every person paying the Water-rate hereinbefore mentioned shall be entitled to lay down communication-pipes from the service pipes of the Commissioners, for bringing into his house or land a reasonable supply of water for domestic use; provided that the Commissioners shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water to any house or land during the time the said house or land is unoccupied.

The communication-pipes leading the water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into the house of any rate-payer, and the pipes and works within the house connected therewith, shall be of such character, dimensions, and material as the Commissioners shall fix and approve; and shall be made and constructed at the expense of the person requiring the same.

Communication-pipes, &c., must be made to satisfaction of Officer of the Commissioners.

137. The communication-pipes and all fittings thereon leading water from the service pipes of the Commissioners into any house or land, and the pipes, works, and fittings inside the house or land, must in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

Such communication-pipes, works, and fittings may be made by the servants and workmen of the Commissioners, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Commissioners and the person requiring the supply, or subject to such charges as may be fixed by the Commissioners;

and the Commissioners may require the amount necessary for the execution of such works to be paid or deposited before such works are executed;

and such charges and expenses shall be recoverable in the same manner as the water-rate.

Power to enter premises.

138. The Officer authorized in that behalf by the Commissioners may, between the hours of seven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon, enter into or on any house or land supplied with water as aforesaid in order to examine all pipes, works, and fittings, connected with the supply of water, and to ascertain if there be any waste or misuse of such water;

and if such Officer at any such time be refused admittance into such house or land for the purposes aforesaid, or be prevented from making such examination as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith turn off the water from such house or land.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

When pipes are out of repair, Commissioners may turn off water.

139. In the event of any pipes, works, or fittings connected with the supply of water to any house or land, being at any time found on examination by any officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, the Commissioners may cause the water to be turned off from such house or land, after giving notice in writing of not less than twenty-four hours, and may recover the expense incurred for turning off the water from the occupier of such house or land.

Water may be cut off on neglect to pay the rate.

140. If any person supplied with water shall neglect to pay the Water-rate hereinbefore mentioned at any of the times of payment thereof, or the charge made for the said water when supplied for other than domestic purposes, the Commissioners may turn off the pipe from the house or land in respect of which such rate or charge is payable, by cutting off the pipe to such house or land, or by such means as the Commissioners may think fit, and may recover the expenses of turning off the water from such person;

Provided that the stopping or cutting off the supply of water shall not relieve any person from any penalties or liabilities which he may otherwise have incurred.

Occupier in whose house water is wasted liable to penalty.

141. The occupier of any house or land in which water supplied by the Commissioners under this Act is, from negligence or other circumstances under the control of the said occupier, wasted, or in whose house or land the pipes, works, and fittings for the supply of water shall be found to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause any waste of water, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person causing waste of water liable to penalty.

142. Any person causing waste of water supplied by the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five rupees.

Commissioners at their discretion may allow person outside the Town to take water

143. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners to allow any person, not residing within the limits of the Town, to take or be supplied with water for his domestic use on such terms as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time prescribe And any person taking or causing to be taken for use outside the limits of the Town water supplied by the Commissioners without the permission of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty.

Person executing any work for laying on water must hold a license from the Commissioners.

144. It shall not be lawful for any person to execute any work in connection with the laying on of water from any service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land, unless he shall hold a license from the Commissioners authorising him to act as a plumber under such rules and regulations as the Commissioners may from time to time lay down, and which shall be printed on the back of his license. Any person licensed by the Commissioners as a plumber, who shall infringe or break any rules or regulations under which he holds his license, shall be liable to have his license at once cancelled by the Commissioners, and shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees

Penalty

Owner or occupier when not entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes

145. Any owner or occupier of any house or land who shall cause or allow works, pipes, or fittings for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to be executed by any person other than a plumber licensed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to demand a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes.

Before connection, Engineer of the Commissioners to cause all works and pipes to be inspected.

146. Before a connection for the supply of water from the service pipes of the Commissioners to any house or land is sanctioned by the Commissioners, the Engineer of the Commissioners shall cause all the works, pipes, and fittings within the said house or land to be inspected by a duly qualified officer; and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct, by the person applying for the said connection; and until the Engineer of the Commissioners shall have certified that the said works, pipes, and fittings have been executed and put up in a satisfactory manner, a connection with the Commissioners' service pipes shall not be permitted.

Connection with service pipes to be executed only by an officer of the Commissioners.

147. The connection with the service pipes of the Commissioners, as also the laying of supply pipes under any public road or thoroughfare, shall be executed by an officer of the Commissioners authorized in that behalf and by no other person; and the expense of making such connection shall be payable in advance by the person applying for the same, at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, shall from time to time direct.

Penalty on licensed plumber who executes works badly

148. If any licensed plumber shall execute any works or put up any fittings within any house or land for the supply of water from the pipes of the Commissioners in a careless and negligent manner, or make use of bad materials or fittings, the said licensed plumber shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and upon a third conviction shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Commissioners.

Obstructing or diverting water.

149. Any person who shall unlawfully flush, draw off, divert, or take water from any water-works belonging to or under the management or control of the said Commissioners, or from any water or streams by which such water works are supplied, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Power to require owner to provide works for water-supply

150. Any occupier holding direct from the owner of any house may, by notice in writing signed by him, require the owner of such house to perform all such necessary works as may be required for bringing into such house a supply of water for domestic use.

Every such notice shall contain an agreement on the part of such occupier to pay interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, calculated from the date of the completion of the works, on the cost of such works during the residue of his term of occupation.

Provided that, if the house and the premises belonging thereto shall not abut upon some street in which there is a supply-main, such occupier shall, in the agreement, undertake to pay the cost of connecting the house with the nearest supply-main.

Power to occupier to make works in default of owner

151. If any owner shall not, within the space of three months from the service of such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, cause such necessary work as aforesaid to be completed, the occupier, who shall have given such notice, may cause the same to be completed, and may deduct from the rent payable by him the cost of such works, save so much of such cost as may be incurred in connecting with a supply-main any house and premises belonging thereto which may not abut upon a street in which there may be a supply-main; and such deduction shall be made by six equal monthly instalments.

Interest on each such instalment shall be payable to the owner by the occupier at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, from the time when it shall have been so deducted.

What works to be made for a house

152. The supply of water to a house shall not be deemed sufficient for domestic use unless it provides two taps in each floor of such house, one other such tap in the cookroom of or attached to such house, and one other such tap in the premises, or in or near the stables belonging to such house, and the necessary works for such taps.

But if the annual rent of such house, with the land attached thereto, shall be less than three hundred rupees, it shall be sufficient to provide one tap only within the said premises and the necessary works for the same.

153. No works for introducing a supply of water to any house shall be commenced by the owner without sending a specification and estimate of the cost thereof to the occupier, nor by the occupier without sending such specification and estimate to the owner.

Estimate and specification of works to be sent.

154. In case there shall be any difference between the owner and the occupier respecting the cost or the sufficiency of the proposed works, either the owner or the occupier may refer such difference to the Commissioners, and the written award of the Engineer of the Commissioners, or of any officer authorized by them in that behalf, shall be binding on the owner and the occupier.

Power of arbitration.

155. There shall be payable to the Commissioners in respect of every such reference a fee at the rate of two rupees for every hundred rupees of the monthly rent of the land in respect of the water-supply to which the difference may have arisen:

Fee on reference.

Provided that such fee shall in no case exceed ten rupees, and shall be paid by the person making the reference.

156. Except in the case of a special agreement to the contrary, the owner of any house or land shall bear the expense of keeping all works connected with the supply of water to such house or land in substantial repair.

Owner to keep works in repair.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liabilities of parties under leases executed or made previous to the commencement of this Act.

157. Any owner to whom any sum is payable under sections one hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty-one, may recover such sum from the person liable to pay the same as if the same were rent payable by such person for the house in respect of which the expenses have been incurred.

Power of recovery by owner of sums payable.

158. All public tanks, reservoirs, cisterns, wells, aqueducts, conduits, tunnels, pipes, pumps, and other water-works, whether made, laid, or erected at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all bridges, buildings, engines, works, materials, and things connected therewith, or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Tanks, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

159. If any person, being the proprietor of any gas-works,

Water fouled by offensive trades.

or being engaged or employed in the manufacture or supply of gas,

or being the occupier or owner of any place where an offensive trade or manufacture is carried on,

wilfully does any act connected with the said business whereby the water in any stream, tank, reservoir, well, cistern, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to the Commissioners is fouled or corrupted, the Commissioners may, after twenty-four hours' notice in writing, lay open and examine any pipes, conduits, and works belonging to such person;

and if, upon such examination, it appears that the water has been fouled or corrupted by anything proceeding from, or contained in, the pipes, conduits, or works examined. the expenses of such examination shall be paid by the person to whom such pipes, conduits, or works belong or under whose management or control they may be;

but if it appear that the water has not been so fouled or corrupted, then such expenses, and all damages occasioned by the examination, shall be paid by the Commissioners.

160. The water rate and all monies collected, received, or recovered for or in respect of the supply of water or the execution of works, and all fines connected therewith, or in any respect relating to the water-supply, shall be applied by the said Commissioners in defraying the expense of making, extending, or maintaining the said water-works,

Application of rates and monies received from the supply of water.

in paying the interest of money borrowed for the said water-works,

and in the liquidation of debts incurred connected therewith, or for some other purpose connected with the supply of water.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE POLICE BUDGET.

161. The Commissioner of Police shall, on or before the first day of September in each year, transmit to the Commissioners a Budget or Estimate of the expense of the Police Force for the year commencing on the first day of January then next ensuing.

Commissioner of Police to prepare Budget

162 The Police Budget shall show the various heads of the estimated expenditure of the Police Force, and the intended distribution of the Police Force during the year to which it relates.

Form of Budget.

163. The Chairman shall forthwith, upon the receipt of any such Budget, cause the same to be printed, and a copy thereof, as far as may be practicable, sent by post or otherwise to each of the Commissioners resident within twenty miles of Government House; and shall lay every such Budget before the Commissioners at the next quarterly meeting of the Commissioners or at a special general meeting.

Chairman to lay the Budget before the Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall thereupon forward such Budget to the Local Government, with such remarks as to them may seem fit, and it shall be in the discretion of the Local Government to pass, or to reject, or to modify, the estimates of all or any sums entered in the same.

164. If during any period for which a Police Budget shall have been passed and submitted as aforesaid, it shall appear that the amount provided by such Budget is insufficient to defray the necessary expense of the Police Force for such period, the Commissioner of Police may prepare a supplemental Budget for such period,

Power to bring in a supplemental Budget.

and the provisions of the three last preceding sections shall apply to such supplemental Budget.

165. The amount of the estimates passed shall, after deducting therefrom such amount as may from time to time be allowed by the Government from the General Revenues towards the maintenance of the Police Force, be paid to the Local Government, or to such Officer as the Local Government may from time to time direct, by the Commissioners out of the annual proceeds of the Police rate; and it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to expend from the said proceeds any sums for purposes other than those provided in the Budget of the Commissioner of Police and duly sanctioned by the Local Government under section one hundred and sixty-three.

Amount of estimates to be paid to Government.

166. On or before the first day of April in every year, the Commissioner of Police shall present to the Chairman, to be laid before the Commissioners at their next monthly meeting, an account of the expense of the Police Force for the year ending the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, and in case the amount, which shall during such year have been paid to the Local Government under the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall not have been expended in the maintenance of the Police Force, the balance remaining unexpended shall be deemed to have been paid by the Commissioners in or towards discharging the expense of the Police Force during the ensuing year.

Commissioner of Police to give accounts of Police expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE SYSTEM OF DRAINAGE FOR THE TOWN AND ITS ENVIRONS.

167. The Commissioners may carry out such a complete system of sewerage and drainage within the Town as they may think fit, subject to the approval of the Local Government, and to such alterations as may from time to time be ordered by it.

Commissioners to drain the Town.

168. The Local Government may determine what portions, if any, of the environs of the Town shall be included in the said system of sewerage and drainage, and may declare the boundaries thereof in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and for the purposes of the Drainage rate the land within such boundaries as aforesaid shall be deemed to be part of the Town.

Local Government may declare environs within the drainage system.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

169. The Commissioners shall keep in their office a Register of all births and deaths in the Town, and for this purpose shall divide the Town into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district shall appoint a person to be a Registrar of births and deaths within such district; and the Commissioners shall at each burning ghât and native burial-ground appoint a Sub-Registrar for the registration of all corpses brought to such burning ghât or burial ground for cremation or interment.

Commissioners may keep a Register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

170. Every Registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is Registrar, and every Sub-Registrar shall dwell in the vicinity of the burning ghât or native burial ground for which he is appointed; and they shall cause their names, with the addition of Registrar for the district, or Sub-Registrar for the burning ghât or native burial ground for which they shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of their own dwelling-houses; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar and Sub-Registrar in the Town.

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

171. The Commissioners shall cause to be prepared and printed a sufficient number of Register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place in the Town, according to the forms prescribed in the eighth and ninth schedules, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

Commissioners to have Register books prepared and numbered.

172. Every Registrar shall inform himself of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district, and shall ascertain and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the eighth and ninth schedules respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

173. The father or mother of every child born in the Town, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house in which such child shall have been born, shall, within eight days after the day of the birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars by this Act required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

Information of birth to be given within eight days.

174. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the Town, or, in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some person living in the house in which such death shall have happened, shall forthwith give information to the Registrar of the district, or Sub-Registrar at the burning ghât or burial ground, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person:

Information of death to be given.

Provided that, in lieu of the information hereinbefore stated, in the case of persons dying in any hospital it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to send a notice in writing to the Commissioners in the form prescribed in the

ninth schedule of the occurrence of any death in the hospital under his charge.

Penalty.

175. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the two last proceding sections, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, or who shall give false information, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Person giving information to sign the Register.

176. Every person by whom the information contained in any Register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the Register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it:

Provided that the Registrar may fill up and sign the Register for any person who is unable to write:

Provided further that in the case of a person dying in any hospital the registration of the death shall be deemed to be complete on receipt by the Commissioners of the written notice from the Medical Officer in charge of the said hospital prescribed in section one hundred and seventy-four.

Corpse must be accompanied by a certificate before it is buried or burnt.

177. It shall not be lawful for any sexton-keeper of a cemetery, burial ground, or burning ghât to bury, burn, or allow to be buried or burned, any corpse, unless the said corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form specified in the ninth schedule, and signed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar appointed under section one hundred and sixty-nine, or by a Medical Officer.

Penalty.

178. Whoever buries, burns, or allows to be buried or burnt, a corpse without the certificate mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

OF TAKING A CENSUS.

Account of population to be taken.

179. At such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may from time to time appoint, an account shall be taken of the number of persons who, at the time of taking such account, shall be within the Town, and the persons employed in taking such account shall set down the several particulars respecting the same which are hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman or Vice-Chairman to superintend the taking of an account of the population.

180. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman shall superintend the taking of such account, and shall cause to be prepared and issued, for the use of the persons to be employed, such forms and instructions as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, deem necessary; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Enumeration Districts.

181. Each Police division of the Town shall be formed into one or more enumeration districts.

At the appointed time, occupiers of houses shall give the required information.

182. At such times as shall be appointed under section one hundred and seventy-nine, and as shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* by the Local Government, every occupier of a dwelling-house, or of any part of a dwelling-house distinctly occupied, and every person to whom a form, as mentioned in section one hundred and eighty-four, may have been delivered, shall afford such information in regard to all persons who were abiding in his house, or in the place under his charge, on the night immediately preceding, and in such manner as may under this Act be required of them.

Persons to be employed as enumerators.

183. The Chairman shall select a sufficient number of competent persons to act as enumerators; and every such enumerator, under the direction of the Chairman, shall visit every house within his district, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall take an account in writing of the name, six age, caste, nationality, and occupation of very living person who shall abide therein on the night immediately preceding the day appointed as aforesaid, and shall also take an account of the occupied houses, and the houses then being built and therefore uninhabited, and also of all other uninhabited houses within his district, and in all respects conform to, and obey, the instructions which may be issued to him by the Chairman in this behalf.

Provided that, in the case of females, no account shall be taken either of their name or age.

Forms for Census.

184. The Chairman, when he deems such a course to be advisable, may cause such a form as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, subject to the approval of the Local Government, to be delivered to any occupier of any dwelling-house who may be able to write, and such occupier shall fill in all the particulars required in the form on the day to be appointed, and shall deliver the same to the person authorized to demand the same.

Military and naval officers and certain others, if required, to act as enumerators.

185. Any military or naval Officers in command of bodies of military or naval men, or of vessels of war, or any master of a merchant vessel, or nacodah, or tindal of a vessel or boat, or any person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, or prison, or of any public or private charitable or scholastic institution, or any keepers of hotels or lodging-houses, shall, if required, act as enumerators for the purpose of taking account of persons under their command or charge, or abiding in their houses, on the night immediately preceding the day to be appointed.

Penalty.

186. Whoever, being required under section one hundred and eighty-four to fill in any form, or under section one hundred and eighty-three to act as an enumerator, fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Every person so required to act as an enumerator shall receive and conform to all instructions in writing which may be issued to him by the Chairman in that behalf.

Returns of houseless persons.

187. The Chairman shall obtain, by such ways and means as shall appear to him best adapted for the purpose, and as shall be sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting, returns of the particulars required by this Act with respect to all houseless persons, and all persons who, during the said night preceding the day to

moved, or altered as they think fit; provided that they give notice of such intended removal or alteration to the occupier of the house against or in front of which such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall be, thirty days before such alteration or removal is begun; and if such projection, encroachment, or obstruction shall have been lawfully made, they shall make reasonable compensation to every person who suffers damage by such removal or alteration; and if any dispute shall arise touching the right of any person to compensation when the right thereto is disputed, and the amount thereof, or touching the amount of such compensation when the right thereto is admitted, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Notice of removal.

Compensation when to be made.

210. The Commissioners may give permission in writing to the owners or occupiers of houses abutting on any public street or drain or sewer to put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, weatherframes, and the like, to project from any upper story thereof over any public street, or drain or sewer.

Commissioners may allow certain projections from houses.

211. The external roofs and walls of huts or other buildings erected or renewed within the Town, after the commencement of this Act, shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats, or other such inflammable materials; and it shall not be lawful for the owner of any hut or other building, in or near any street (public or otherwise), now having an external roof or wall made of any such material, and which is contiguous to or adjoining to any other building, to suffer such roof or wall to remain after the commencement of this Act unless with the consent in writing of the Commissioners; and whoever makes any external roof or wall of such materials, or suffers any roof or wall made of such materials to continue contrary to the provisions herein contained, and who shall not remove or alter the same within one month after notice given to him for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that such roof or wall shall continue.

Roofs and external walls of huts not to be made of inflammable materials.

Penalty.

212. The Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier of any house or land to trim or prune the hedges thereof bordering on any public street to a height not exceeding seven feet;

Commissioners may direct hedges to be trimmed.

to cut and trim trees overhanging any public street and obstructing the same or causing damage thereto;

and if such notice is not complied with within three days from the date thereof, the Commissioners may cause such hedges and trees to be cut in the manner required, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the house or land.

213. No person shall deposit any building materials, or make a hole in any public street, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing; and when such permission is granted to any person, he shall, at his own expense, cause such materials, or such hole, to be sufficiently fenced and enclosed, until the materials are removed or the hole is filled up and otherwise made secure; and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted at night.

No one to deposit materials or make hole in the street.

214. Whoever deposits materials, or makes a hole, without such permission, or fails to fence or enclose, and light, such materials or hole, or does not remove such materials, or fill up such hole, when the permission has been withdrawn, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART II.—*Of the Drains.*

215. All public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, tunnels, and culverts, in, alongside, or under the public streets, whether made at the cost of the Commissioners or otherwise, and all works, materials, and things appertaining thereto, shall become vested in the Commissioners.

Public sewers, drains, &c., vested in the Commissioners.

216. The Commissioners in making any main or other sewers for the drainage of the Town, may, if necessary, carry such sewers through, across, or under any public street, or any place laid out as, or intended for, a street, or any cellar or vault which may be under any of the public streets, and (after reasonable notice in writing in that behalf) into, through, or under any land whatsoever, making full compensation for any damage done thereby; and if any dispute shall arise with respect to the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Powers of Commissioners in making public sewers.

217. The Commissioners shall maintain, and from time to time repair, and as they think fit, enlarge, alter, arch over, or otherwise improve all or any of the sewers and drains vested in them:

Commissioners to repair and alter and close sewers.

and may discontinue, close up, or destroy such of them as they may deem useless or unnecessary.

If by reason of anything done under this section, any person is deprived of the lawful use of any sewer or drain, the Commissioners shall at a place within one hundred feet of the sewer or drain, of the use of which he is deprived, provide the means of drainage into some public sewer, tidal river, or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, and thereupon the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as the Commissioners shall direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

218. The Commissioners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, cause the sewers and drains vested in them to be so constructed, maintained, and kept, as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and to be properly cleared, cleansed, and emptied;

Cleansing and emptying sewers.

and for the purpose of flushing, cleansing, and emptying the same, may construct and place, either above or underground, such reservoirs, sluices, engines, and other necessary works;

and may also, with the sanction of the local Government, cause all or any of such sewers and drains to communicate with, and be emptied into, any tidal river or other fit place, or cause the refuse from such sewers and drains to be conveyed by a proper channel to the most convenient site for its deposit, and may sell the same for any agricultural or other purpose as may be deemed most expedient, but so that the same shall not become a nuisance.

Bed of stream receiving sewerage to be cleared.

219. When the contents of any sewer or drain, or any other flow of filth or refuse, are discharged into any river or stream, in the bed or channel of which the quantity of water at any season of the year is so much diminished, by natural or artificial causes, as to be insufficient to keep such channel clean or clear, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, shall make such alteration in the bed of such river or stream as may prevent such sewer and drain-water from spreading over the surface of such bed, or from accumulating and stagnating in parts thereof, to the injury of health or the annoyance of the surrounding population.

Unauthorised drains leading into public sewers may be demolished.

220. If any person, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such branch drain to be demolished, altered, re-made, or otherwise dealt with as they shall think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person making or altering such branch drain.

Penalty for altering or making unauthorised drains leading into public sewers.

221. Whoever, without the written consent of the Commissioners first obtained, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the sewers or drains vested in the Commissioners by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Commissioners empowered to make drains from houses which are not properly drained.

222. If any house or land within the Town and within a reasonable distance of a sewer fit for use, or of some tidal river or other place at which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers, be at any time not drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by sufficient drains or pipes communicating with some sewer, tidal river, or other place as aforesaid, the Commissioners may, if the owner neglects to do so within fifteen days after notice, construct or lay through or from such house or land, covered drains, or pipes, of such materials, of such size, at such level, and with such fall, as they shall think necessary for the complete draining of such house or land;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may construct certain portions of drains under public drains and streets.

223. The Commissioners themselves may construct and lay down such portions of the drains mentioned in sections two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and twenty-two, two hundred and twenty-five, and two hundred and twenty-six as may be carried through or under any public drain, aqueduct, or street, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Supervision of certain works.

224. The Commissioners may cause the works mentioned in the said sections to be supervised while in progress, and from time to time during their execution order such reasonable alterations therein, additions thereto, and abandonment of part or parts thereof, as may to the Commissioners appear, on the fuller knowledge afforded by the opening of the ground, requisite to secure the complete and satisfactory execution of such works as aforesaid.

Group or block of houses, &c., may be drained by a combined operation.

225. If it appear to the Commissioners that a group or block of houses may be drained or improved more economically or advantageously in combination than separately, and a sewer of sufficient size already exists, or is about to be constructed, within one hundred feet of any part of such group or block of houses, the Commissioners may cause such group or block of houses to be drained and improved by a combined operation;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners of such houses in such proportions as shall to the Commissioners seem fit.

Sewers in streets to be covered with traps, &c.

226. All sewers and drains in streets (public or otherwise), shall be provided by the Commissioners or by the persons to whom they severally belong, with proper traps or other coverings or means of ventilation, so as to prevent stench.

If the owner of any private sewer or drain shall, for ten days after notice given to him by the Commissioners neglect or delay to provide proper traps or coverings or means of ventilation as aforesaid, the Commissioners may forthwith provide and apply the same;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Power of Commissioners to erect or affix to building pipes for ventilation of sewers.

227. The Commissioners may erect on, or fix to any house such pipes as they may deem necessary for the proper ventilation of the sewers belonging to them, and such pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the highest part of the house, and erected so as not to occasion any nuisance or inconvenience to any house in the neighbourhood.

Branch-drains, privies, &c., to be under the control of the Commissioners and to be kept in good order by owners.

228. All branch-drains, as well within as without the house or land to which they belong, and all privies and cess-pools within the Town, shall be under the survey and control of the Commissioners and shall be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, and kept in proper order at the costs

be appointed, were on out-door night duty, or for any other reason were not abiding in any house of which account is to be taken by the enumerators.

188. The enumerators shall fill in all forms for those persons who are unable to write.

Enumerators to fill in for those unable to write.

CHAPTER XI.

OF CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT.

PART I.—*Of the Streets.*

189. All public streets in the Town (not being the property and kept under the control of the Government) and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners.

Public streets vested in the Commissioners.

190. The Commissioners, making due compensation to the owners and occupiers of any houses or land which may be required for any such purposes, may

Power to make and improve streets.

(*a*) lay out and make new streets;
(*b*) build and construct new bridges;
(*c*) turn, divert, discontinue, or stop up any public street; and
(*d*) widen, open, enlarge, or otherwise improve any such street.

For the purposes of this section the Commissioners in meeting may purchase any land necessary for houses and buildings to form any public street or for the improvement of any public street.

191. The Commissioners shall, so far as the Municipal Fund permits, from time to time cause the public streets to be maintained and repaired, and for such purpose may do all things necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Maintenance and repair of streets.

192. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets of the Town to be sufficiently lighted; and the sum applicable annually to the current expenses of lighting the said streets shall be the gross proceeds of the said Lighting-rate and no more; but the Commissioners may expend, out of the Municipal Fund, such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the purchase, setting up, cleaning and maintenance of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

Gross proceeds of Lighting-rate to be applied for purposes of lighting.

193. The Commissioners shall cause the public streets to be regularly swept and cleansed; and the dust, dirt, filth, and refuse of every kind whatsoever found thereon to be collected and removed.

Cleansing streets.

194. The Commissioners may cause any number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other convenient receptacles, wherein dust, dirt, filth, and refuse, arising from the ordinary domestic use of houses, may be temporarily deposited until removed and carried away, to be provided and placed in proper and convenient situations, and may require the occupiers of houses in public streets to cause all such matter as aforesaid to be deposited daily, or otherwise periodically, in such receptacles and between such hours as they may from time to time direct.

Dust-boxes in streets

195. Every person who, after such receptacles have been provided, and after such requisition as above mentioned, shall deposit, or cause or permit to be deposited, any such matter in any public street, except in such receptacles, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Penalty.

196. Whoever deposits, or suffers to be deposited, any dust, dirt, filth or refuse of any kind whatsoever, in any public street, or on any public quay, jetty, ghaut, or landing place, or on any part of river bank, whether above or below high-water mark, except in such places, and in such manner, and at such hours, as shall be fixed by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for depositing dirt in public street, etc.

197. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink or sewer, or any other offensive liquid matter belonging to him or being in his house or land, to run, drain, or be thrown or put upon any street (public or otherwise), or causes or allows any offensive matter from any sewer or privy, to run, drain, or be thrown into, a surface drain in any street (public or otherwise), shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every such offence.

Penalty for allowing sewerage to flow on streets.

198. The Commissioners so far as the Municipal Fund permits, and so far as they may deem requisite for the public convenience, shall cause the chief public streets to be watered; and for that purpose may rovide such works and engines as they may think necessary.

Watering streets.

199. Whoever builds any wall, or erects, or sets up any fence, rail, post, or other obstruction or encroachment, in any public street, or in or over any drain, sewer, or aqueduct, after the commencement of this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and the Commissioners shall have power to remove any such obstruction or encroachment, as also all walls, fences, rails, posts, or other obstruction or encroachment erected in any public street, or in or over any open drain, sewer, or aqueduct, subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the person erecting the same, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty for making obstructions in public streets.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioners from allowing any temporary erections in any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or for building purposes

Temporary erections on occasions of festivals, &c.

200. Every person who wishes to make or lay out any new street, shall give notice in writing thereof to the Commissioners, showing the intended level and width of such street; and the level and width of every such street shall be fixed or approved by the Commissioners;

Private persons laying out new streets.

and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause any such street laid out or made at a level or width otherwise than in accordance with the level or width so fixed or approved as aforesaid, to be altered;

For may cause any house, erected in any such street, otherwise than in accordance with such level and width, to be altered, or, if necessary removed,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person offending.

If no such level or width be fixed, and no approval or disapproval of the level or width proposed be signified by the Commissioners within one month from the delivery of the aforesaid notice at the office of the Commissioners, the intended street may be laid out and made upon the level and of the width specified in the notice.

Penalty.

201. Whoever lays out, makes, or builds upon any such street, otherwise than in accordance with the level and width so fixed or approved, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Paving, &c., of streets.

202. If any street or any part thereof, be not levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, by notice in writing to the respective owners or occupiers of the land fronting, adjoining, or abutting upon, such parts thereof as may need to be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered, require them to level, metal, pave, flag, channel, and sewer the same within a time to be specified in such notice; and upon non-compliance, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, execute the works mentioned or referred to therein:

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owners in default according to the frontage of their respective lands, and in such proportion as shall be settled by the Commissioners or, in case of dispute, as shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses;

Provided that, after such street shall have been so levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled and sewered, on the requisition of the Commissioners, or by the Commissioners as aforesaid, at the expense of the owners, such owners shall have a right to require that the street shall be declared a public street, to be from time to time repaired by the Commissioners out of the Municipal Fund.

Certain streets to be deemed public and repaired by the Commissioners.

203. If any street be levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, channelled, and sewered to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, they may, if they think fit, and if three-fourths of the owners of houses in such street signify in writing their consent thereto, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, declare the same to be a public street, and thereupon the same shall become a public street, and be from time to time repaired by them out of the Municipal Fund.

Names of public streets.

204. The Commissioners in meeting shall, from time to time, cause to be put up or painted on a conspicuous part of some house, wall, or place, at or near each end, corner, or entrance of every public street, the name by which such street is to be known; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such name, or puts up any name different from that put up by order of the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

Numbers on houses.

205. The Commissioners may, from time to time, fix a number in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any house or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof; and whoever destroys, pulls down, or defaces any such number, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty.

Doors not to open outwards.

206. All doors, gates, bars, and ground-flood windows (whether hung of placed before or after the commencement of this Act), which open upon any public street, shall be hung or placed so as not to open outwards and cause obstruction;

and if any such door, gate, bar, or window be hung or placed so as to open outwards on any such public street, the owner of the house or land to which the same is attached shall, within eight days after notice from the Commissioners to that effect, cause the same to be altered so as not to open outwards; and if he neglects so to do, the Commissioners may make such alteration, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner.

Troughs and pipes to be fixed to houses.

207. The owner of every house in any public street shall, within fifteen days after notice from the Commissioners, put up, and keep in good condition, proper troughs and pipes for catching and carrying the water from the roof and other parts of such house and for discharging the same in such manner as the Commissioners shall direct; and in default of compliance with such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day that he shall so make default.

Penalty.

Projections erected in future from houses, to be removed.

208. The Commissioners may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of any house to remove or alter any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, which, after the commencement of this Act, shall be erected or placed against or in front of such house or which has been so erected or placed subsequent to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such owner or occupier shall within fifteen days after the service of such notice upon him, remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction, or alter the same in such manner as shall have been directed by the Commissioners and in default thereof shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; and the Commissioners in such case may remove such projection, encroachment, or obstruction; and the expense of such removal shall be paid by the owner or occupier so making default, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Provided that when the expense shall have been paid by the occupier, except in the case in which such projections, encroachments, or obstructions were made or put up by him, such occupier shall be entitled to deduct the expense of removing or altering the same from the rent payable by him to the owner of the house.

Removal of existing projections from houses.

209. The Commissioners may cause any projection, encroachment, or obstruction, erected or placed against or in front of any house in any public street, previous to the first of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be re-

and charges of the owner of the house or land to which the same belong, or for the use of which they are constructed or continued;

and if the owner of any house or land to which any such drain, privy, or cess-pool belongs, neglect, during eight days after notice in writing for that purpose, to alter, lay water to, connect with a sewer, repair, stop up, demolish, or put in good order the same, in the manner required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may cause such drain, privy, or cess-pool to be altered, supplied with water, connected with a sewer, repaired, stopped up, demolished, or put in good order,

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may alter any drain, &c., made contrary to their orders.

229. If any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool be constructed contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or if any person, without the consent of the Commissioners constructs, re-builds, or unstops, any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, the Commissioners may cause such amendment or alteration to be made in any such drain, privy, or cess-pool, as they think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool was improperly constructed, re-built, or unstopped.

Penalty for persons making or altering drains, contrary to the orders of the Commissioners.

230. Whoever constructs any drain, privy, or cess-pool, after the commencement of this Act, contrary to the directions and regulations of the Commissioners or contrary to the provisions of this Act, or, without the consent of the Commissioners, constructs, re-builds, or unstops any drain, privy, or cess-pool which has been ordered by them to be demolished or stopped up, or not to be made, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drains, privies, and cess-pools.

231. The Commissioners, or any Officer authorized by them in that behalf, may inspect any branch-drain, privy, or cess-pool, and for that purpose, at any time between sunrise and sunset, after one hour's notice in writing to the occupier of the house or land to which such drain, privy, or cess-pool is attached, may enter upon such house or land with such assistants and workmen as are necessary, and cause the ground to be opened where they or he may think fit, doing as little damage as may be;

and if, upon such inspection, it appears that such drain, privy, or cess-pool is not in good order and condition, or that it has been constructed contrary to the provisions of this Act, the expenses of such inspection shall be paid by the person to whom such drain, privy, or cess-pool may belong;

but if the drain, privy, or cess-pool be found to be in proper order and condition, and not to have been constructed in violation of the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners or Officer as aforesaid shall cause the ground to be closed and made good as soon as may be, and the expenses of opening, closing, and making good such drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall in that case be paid by the Commissioners.

Provided that nothing hereinbefore contained shall authorize an entry into any room appropriated for the zenana or residence of women, which by the custom of the country is considered private, unless a notice in writing of not less than four hours be given.

Penalty for throwing rubbish into sewers.

232. Whoever throws or puts, or permits his servants to throw or put, any earth, dirt, ashes, garden' kitchen, or stable refuse, or any broken glass or earthen-ware, or other rubbish, or, until suitable sewers shall be provided, any night-soil, into any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners, or into any drain communicating therewith, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

No latrine to be constructed within fifty feet of a tank.

233. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners in writing, construct or keep any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle for filth, sewage, house-drainage, or other offensive matter, within fifty feet of any public tank, or a tank which the inhabitants of any locality are entitled to use. Any person upon whose land any latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle so situated shall be now existing or hereafter constructed, shall remove the same within forty-eight hours of the receipt of a written notice from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

234. Any person failing to comply with the notice mentioned in the last preceding section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding three rupees, for every day that the latrine, urinal, cess-pool, house-drain, or other receptacle remains within the limits aforesaid.

PART III.—*Of General Conservancy.*

Removal of night-soil.

235. The Commissioners, from time to time, may appoint

(*a*) the hours within which night-soil or other offensive matter may be removed;

(*b*) the kind of cart or other receptacle in which it may be removed;

(*c*) the route by which such cart or receptacle shall proceed.

Penalty.

236. When the Commissioners have fixed such hours and given public notice thereof, whoever removes or causes to be removed along any street (public or otherwise) any such offensive matter at any time, except within the hours so fixed, and also, whoever

at any time, whether such hours have been fixed by the Commissioners or not, uses for any such purpose any cart, carriage, or other receptacle or vessel, other than that approved and sanctioned by the Commissioners, or slops or spills any such offensive matter in the removal thereof, or

does not carefully sweep and clean every place in which any such offensive matter has been slopped or spilled, or

places or sets down in any public place any vessel containing such offensive matter,

or drives, or takes, or causes to be driven, or taken, any cart, carriage, receptacle, or vessel used for any such purpose as aforesaid, through any street (public or otherwise), or by any route other than that, from time to time, by public notice appointed for that purpose by the Commissioners, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every such offence.

Places of deposit for filth.

237. The Commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint or provide places for the deposit of dust, dirt, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever collected and removed in accordance with this Act;

and for keeping all cattle, carts, implements, and other things required for the above or any of the purposes of this Act.

Penalty.

238. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, keeps or suffers to be kept any dirt, dust, filth, or refuse of any kind whatsoever for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in a proper receptacle, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Filth and refuse to be the property of the Commissioners.

239. All dirt, dust, filth, and any other refuse whatsoever, collected from the streets (public or otherwise), houses, privies, sewers and cess-pools shall belong to the Commissioners, who may sell or dispose of the same as they may think proper, and the money arising from the sale thereof shall form part of the Municipal Fund.

Power to shut up, secure, clear, and clean deserted houses.

240. If any house or land, by reason of abandonment, or of disputed ownership, or other cause, shall remain untenanted, and thereby become a resort of idle and disorderly persons;

or become in a filthy or unwholesome state;

or be complained of by any two or more of the neighbours as a nuisance,

the Commissioners, after due enquiry, may cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, or to the person claiming, or believed to be the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door of the house or some conspicuous part of the land, requiring the persons concerned therein, whoever they may be, to secure, enclose, clean, or clear the same;

and if such notice shall not be complied with within eight days the Commissioners shall cause the necessary work to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner, or, in case of abandonment or disputed ownership, by the sale of any material found upon such house or land, and the provisions of section two hundred and sixty-seven shall be applicable to such sales.

Common necessaries.

241. The Commissioners may provide and maintain in proper and convenient situations, so as not to create a nuisance, common necessaries and urinals, and shall cause the same, when provided, to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

Licensing of public necessaries and tola mehters' depôts.

242. The Commissioners may license, for any period not exceeding one year, such necessaries for public accommodation, and such tola mehters' depôts as they may, from time to time, think proper; and may at any time, on giving one month's notice, cancel any license granted under this section, if it shall seem proper to them to cancel it.

No person shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners.

Penalty.

243. Whoever keeps any public necessary, or any tola mehters' depôt without a license, as mentioned in the last preceding section, or having a license, suffers such public necessary or tola mehters' depôt to be in a filthy or noxious state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one-hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence; and whoever shall carry on the business of a tola mehter without obtaining a license from the Commissioners shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Commissioners may direct performance of duties usually performed by mehters.

244. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by advertisement in at least two of the daily newspapers published within the Town and by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Town, or any portion thereof, declare that the duties usually performed by tola mehters within the boundaries specified in the aforesaid advertisement shall be performed by an establishment under the control of the Commissioners, and the Commissioners shall make suitable provision accordingly.

When the Commissioners have made such provision, the occupier of any house or land in respect of which such duties are performed shall be liable to pay in respect of the same such fees as may be imposed by the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting; and the said fees shall be recovered from such occupier as a rate under Chapter VI.

Neglecting to enclose private privy.

245. The owner or occupier of any land having a privy on it shall have such privy shut out by a sufficient roof, and wall or fence, from the view of persons passing by or residing in the neighbourhood: and no person shall keep a privy with a door or trap-door opening on to any street (public or otherwise) or drain.

Penalty.

Every owner or occupier who shall omit to comply with, or shall commit any breach of, any of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding five rupees, for each day the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence. Provided that the Commissioners may, in their discretion, permit the continuance, for such time as they may fix, of any such privy with a door or trapdoor opening on to any street (public or otherwise) where such privy already exists and does not create a nuisance.

246. If the Commissioners think that any privy or additional privy should be provided for any house or land, the owner of such house or land shall, within fourteen days after notice in that behalf by the Commissioners, cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be constructed in accordance with the requisition of such notice; and if such privy be not so constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners within such period, the Commissioners may cause such privy, together with the necessary pipes, drains, and water-supply, to be so constructed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Commissioners may cause additional privies to be provided for any land.

247. No milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages shall keep any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle within the Town for the purposes of trade or business except in a place licensed by the Commissioners.

Milkman, &c., not to keep animals or cattle without license.

Such license shall be taken out half-yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July in every year.

It shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting to grant any such license subject to such conditions as they may think fit, and impose a fee not exceeding five rupees in respect of the same.

248. Whoever, being a milkman, cartman, shepherd, livery stable-keeper, or keeper of hackney carriages, keeps any animals, sheep, goats, or horned cattle without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

249. Whoever, being the holder of a license under section two hundred and forty-seven, breaks the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

250. No person shall keep any pig-stye within the Town to the front of any street (public or otherwise), not being shut out therefrom by a sufficient wall or fence, and no person shall keep within the town, without the permission of the Commissioners, more than ten pigs, or more than twenty sheep or goats.

Regarding pig-styes, sheep, and cattle.

251. Whoever keeps any pig-stye, pigs, sheep, or goats, contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding thirty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

252. When the pavement or surface of any public street, or when any sewer or drain, shall be opened or broken up by the Commissioners, they shall, with all convenient speed, complete the work on account of which the same shall have been broken up, and fill in the ground, and make good the pavement and surface, and the sewer or drain so opened or broken up, and carry away the rubbish occasioned thereby; and shall, in the meantime, cause the place where such pavement or surface shall be so opened or broken up to be fenced and guarded and sufficiently lighted during the night.

Commissioners breaking up street to restore the same with all convenient speed.

253. If the Commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwis, alter the situation of any water-pipe or gas-pipe, or other water-works or gas-works, laid in any street, (public or otherwise) they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipes or works belong, or under whose control they may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners direct.

Situation of gas and water-pipes may be altered by the Justices.

Such alteration shall not be such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the water or gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners, as well to the persons to whom such pipes or works belong, as to all other persons.

Alteration not to permanently injure works, and to be done at Commissioners' expense.

And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Settlement of disputes.

254. If the person to whom any such pipes or works as are mentioned in the last preceding section belong, or under whose control they may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be after the receipt of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipes or works to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the water or gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

If owner, &c., neglect to make alterations, the Commissioners may cause the same to be made.

255. The Commissioners may, at their discretion, set apart any public ghât or place (not being private property, or part of the river or river bank of the Port of Calcutta), for the purpose of being used as a bathing place;

Commissioners may set apart bathing places, &c.

provide or set apart a sufficient number of convenient tanks, or runs of water, for the inhabitants to bathe in;

and set apart tanks or reservoirs, or runs of water, for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants.

256. Whoever bathes in any public place, except the places provided or set apart under the

Penalty.

last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

257. When any private tank or low marshy ground, or any waste or stagnant water, being within any private enclosure, appears to the Commissioners to be injurious to health or to be offensive to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may require, by notice in writing, the owner of the same to cleanse or fill up such tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove such stagnant water; and if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with such requisition during one month from the service thereof, the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may enter into the said premises, and do all necessary acts for all or any of the purposes aforesaid as they shall think fit;

Power to fill up unwholesome tanks, &c., on private premises.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

258. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

259. The Commissioners may from time to time, as they shall think fit, drain off into any sewers belonging to them, and cleanse or fill up, any stagnant pool, ditch, tank, pond, or other receptacle of water (the same not being within any private enclosure), which shall appear to them to be useless or unnecessary, or likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants, whether the same be the private property of any person or otherwise; and the Commissioners, their Officers, and workmen, may do all necessary acts for effecting any of the purposes aforesaid.

Power to drain off and cleanse unwholesome tank, &c., on private premises.

260. The Commissioners, in executing any works under this Act, shall provide and make, at their own expense, a sufficient number of convenient ways, water-courses, drains, and channels, in the place of such as may be interrupted, injured, or rendered useless by reason of the execution of such works;

Commissioners in executing works to provide proper drains, &c.

and if any difference arises between the Commissioners and the persons affected thereby, such difference shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

261. The Commissioners shall, during the construction or repair by them of any of the streets, sewers, or drains vested in or belonging to them, take proper precaution for guarding against accident, by shoring up and protecting the adjoining houses;

Bars to be erected across streets during repairs, and lights placed at night.

and shall cause such bars, chains, or posts to be fixed across or in any street (public or otherwise), to prevent the passage of carriages, carts, cattle, or animals, while such works are carried on, as to them shall seem proper;

and shall cause any sewer or drain, or other works in streets (public or otherwise), during the construction or repair thereof by them, to be sufficiently lighted and guarded during the night.

262. If any building, tank, well, or hole, or other place be, for want of sufficient repair, protection, or enclosure, dangerous to passengers or to persons living in the neighbourhood, the Commissioners may, by notice in writing, require the owner of the land to repair, protect or enclose the same; and if he fails to comply with such requisition during eight days from the service thereof, the Commissioners shall cause the same to be repaired, protected, or enclosed, so as to prevent danger therefrom;

Dangerous places near streets to be repaired or enclosed.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the property so repaired, protected, or enclosed.

263. Whoever, being an owner of land, fails to comply with the requisition mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

PART IV.—*Of Building Regulations.*

264. The Commissioners may, upon such terms as they shall think fit, allow any house to be set forward for improving the line of any public street in which such house is situated.

Houses may be set forward for improving lines of public streets.

265. When any house, any part of which projects beyond the regular line of a public street, or beyond the front of the house on either side thereof, has been taken down in order to be re-built or altered, the Commissioners may require the same to be set back to or towards the line of the street or the line of the adjoining houses.

Houses projecting beyond line of street, when taken down, to be set back.

Provided that the Commissioners shall make full compensation to the owner of any such house for any damage he may thereby sustain, and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

266. If any house, or wall, or anything affixed thereon, be deemed by the Commissioners to be in a ruinous state, or likely to fall, or in any way dangerous to the inhabitants of such house or to the neighbouring houses, or to the occupiers thereof, or to passengers, they shall immediately, if it appears to them to be necessary, cause a proper hoard or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner, if he be known and resident within the limits of their jurisdiction, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of such house, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof (if any), requiring such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, repair, or secure, such house, wall, or thing affixed thereon as the case shall require.

Houses in a ruinous and dangerous state.

If such owner or occupier do not begin to take down, repair, or secure the same within three days after such notice, and complete such work with due diligence, the Commissioners shall cause all or so much of such house, wall, or thing as they shall think necessary, to be taken down, repaired, or otherwise secured; and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

If owner does not take house down, Commissioners may do so.

267. If any such house, or wall, as is mentioned in the last preceding section, or any part of the same, be taken down as in such section mentioned, the Commissioners may sell the materials thereof, or so much of the same as shall be taken down, and apply the proceeds of such sale in payment of the expenses incurred, and shall restore any surplus arising from such sale to the owner of such house, or wall, on demand.

Sale of materials of ruinous houses.

The Commissioners shall have the same remedies for compelling the payment of so much of the said expenses as may remain due after the application of the proceeds of such sale as by this Act are given to them for compelling the payment of the whole of the said expenses.

268. Before beginning, within the Town, to build or re-build any house, the person intending to build or re-build such house shall give to the Commissioners notice thereof in writing, and shall accompany such notice with a plan, showing the levels and width at which the foundation and lowest floor of such house are proposed to be laid, by reference to some level ascertained under the direction of the Commissioners.

Notice of new buildings to be given to the Commissioners.

269. Within fourteen days after receiving such notice as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Commissioners shall signify their approval of the proposed levels and width of foundation, or, if they disapprove thereof, they shall fix other levels and width of foundation in lieu thereof within the same time.

Commissioners to signify disapproval within fourteen days

270. If such building as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections be begun or made without sending such notice and plan as are mentioned in section two hundred and sixty-eight, or at any levels different from those fixed by the Commissioners within the said fourteen days, or in any other respect contrary to the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may, if necessary, cause such building to be altered or demolished as the case may require;

Houses built without notice, or contrary to provisions of this Act, may be altered by the Commissioners.

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person failing to comply with the provisions aforesaid.

271. If the Commissioners fail to signify in writing their approval or disapproval of the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan as is mentioned in the last preceding section, and to fix other levels and width of foundation within fourteen days after receiving such notice and plan as aforesaid, the person giving such notice may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, proceed to build or re-build the house therein referred to, according to the levels and width of foundation shown on such plan:

If Commissioners fail to signify approval, &c., within fourteen days, parties may proceed without.

Provided that such building or re-building be otherwise in accordance with this Act.

The word "house" in this and the three last preceding sections does not include a hut.

272. Every person intending to build or take down any house, or to alter or repair the outward part of any house, where any public street will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the house where such works are being carried on from the street, and shall keep such hoard or fence standing and in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night.

Hoards to be set up during repairs.

Provided that no person shall put up a hoard or fence without the written permission of the Commissioners, and shall not keep up the said hoard or fence for a time longer than allowed in the said written permission.

273. Every person, who begins to build, or to take down or alter, or repairs any house contrary to the provisions of the last preceding section, or who, without license, erects or sets up any hoard, scaffolding, or fence whatsoever, or who, being licensed, fails to put up such fence or hoard, or to continue the same standing, or to maintain the same in good condition, or who does not, while the said hoards or fences are standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted during the night, or who does not remove the same, when directed by the Commissioners, within eight days, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such offence, and a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty

274. No house shall be newly erected over any sewer or drain belonging to the Commissioners without their written consent;

House over sewers, &c., not to be erected without consent of the Commissioners.

and if any house be so erected, the Commissioners may cause such house to be pulled down or otherwise dealt with as they may think fit;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person so erecting the house.

275. No house shall be built within the Town upon a lower level than will allow of the drainage of such house or building being led into some public sewer then existing or projected, or into some tidal river or other place into which the Commissioners are empowered to empty their sewers.

Level of houses hereafter built within the Town.

276. If any house newly erected or re-built within the Town have such means of drainage, as in the last preceding section mentioned, existing within one hundred feet thereof, the owner shall make a drain leading thereunto from the site of such house of such materials, of such size, at such

Houses hereafter built to have drains constructed under the orders of the Commissioners.

level, and with such fall as the Commissioners may direct;

and if he neglect to do so within a reasonable time, the Commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.

Erection of new huts to be under the control of the Commissioners.

277 It shall not be lawful for any person to erect a hut, or any range or block of huts or sheds, or to add any hut or shed to any range or block already existing at the commencement of this Act, without previous notice to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners may require such huts or sheds to be built so that they may stand in regular lines, with a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines, of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavengering, and with such number of privies and with such means of drainage as to them may seem necessary, and at such a level as will admit of such drainage, and with a plinth at least two feet above the level of the nearest public street.

Power to direct removal of huts built without notice.

278. If any such huts or sheds be built without giving such notice to the Commissioners or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier thereof, by affixing a notice to some conspicuous part of some one of such huts or sheds, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if they shall think fit so to do, to cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred in doing so shall be paid by the said owner or occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.

Penalty.

279. Whoever erects a hut or any range or block of huts or shed, or adds to any hut or shed, or to any range or block already existing contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and seventy-seven shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Part V. Of sanitary measures with regard to blocks of huts.

Power of Commissioners as to inspection of huts.

280. Whenever the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, are satisfied, from inspection, or by report of competent persons, that any existing block of huts in the Town is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, they may cause the locality to be inspected by two medical officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said block of huts, and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Commissioners may cause notice to be served.

281. On receipt of the said report the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the huts, or at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the aforesaid report, or any portion thereof respectively.

Commissioners may carry out works if owners or occupiers refuse.

282. If after the service of the said notice, such owners or occupiers, or the owner of the land, shall refuse or neglect to carry out and execute the said works within the time appointed, the Commissioners may cause all or any of the said works, or any portion thereof respectively, to be executed, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner of the land.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

Provided that the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to them that the said owner is unable by reason of poverty to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Sale of huts.

283. If any of the said huts be pulled down, the Commissioners shall cause the materials of each hut to be sold separately, if such sale can be effected, and the proceeds shall be paid to the owner of the hut; or if the owner be unknown, or the title disputed, shall be held in deposit by the Commissioners until the person interested therein shall obtain the order of a competent court for the payment of the same.

The Court of Small Causes shall be deemed a competent court for that purpose.

If Commissioners fail to act, Local Government may take steps.

284. In case the Commissioners should omit to take any action under sections two hundred and eighty or two hundred and eighty-one, or in the opinion of the Local Government should fail to give effect to the provisions thereof, the Local Government may cause any block of huts to be inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, who shall make a report in writing to the Local Government on the sanitary condition of the locality and, in the event of his reporting that the sanitary condition of the locality is such as to be attended with risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood, shall specify the huts which should be removed, the roads, drains, and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up, with a view to the removal of the said risk of disease.

On receipt of report Local Government may order Commissioners to serve notice on owners.

285. On receipt of the said report the Local Government may order the Commissioners to serve a notice on the owners or occupiers of the huts, or on the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Local

Government for such purpose, all or any of the works specified in the said report, or any portion thereof respectively; and upon service of the said notice the Commissioners may proceed as provided in section two hundred and eighty-two, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon them by section two hundred and eighty-three.

If Commissioners make default in carrying out order, Local Government may carry it out

286. If the Commissioners make default in carrying out the said order of the Local Government, the Local Government may appoint some officer to perform the same, and such officer may exercise such of the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by sections two hundred and eighty-one and two hundred and eighty-two, as are necessary for the execution of the said works, and shall be liable to all or any of the obligations imposed upon the Commissioners by section two hundred and eighty-three, and the expenses incurred by such officer in the execution of the said works shall be paid by the owner of the land.

Expenses may be recovered by instalments or remitted in case of poverty.

Provided that the Local Government may order the expenses so incurred to be recovered by instalments from the said owner, or if it should appear to the Local Government that the said owner is by reason of poverty unable to pay the same, may order the same or any portion thereof to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

CHAPTER XII.

OF SANITARY MATTERS.

PART I.—*Of Slaughter-houses, food, drink, drugs, and offensive trades.*

No place shall be used as a slaughter-house without a license from the Commissioners.

287. No place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the town or suburbs unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may, at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

Provided that no such license be granted by the Commissioners for the use of any place situated in the suburbs as a slaughter-house without the permission in writing of the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs, except such place has been used as a slaughter-house before the passing of this Act; and provided further that all fees levied by the Commissioners for licenses to use places situated in the suburbs as slaughter-houses be paid by the Commissioners to the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs.

Commissioners to provide places for slaughter-houses.

288. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, if they shall think fit, provide places within or without the town for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses; and all places within or without the town heretofore provided by the Commissioners for the purpose of being used as slaughter-houses shall be deemed to have been provided under this section.

Provided that the Commissioners shall annually pay one thousand rupees to the Municipal Commissioners of the suburbs by way of license fee for the slaughter-house established by the Commissioners at Tengrah.

Markets, slaughter-houses, &c., to be properly drained.

289. Every owner, or occupier, or farmer, of any place for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, or vegetables, or of any slaughter-house within the town, shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or burnt brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided, sufficient for keeping such place, shop, or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state.

Penalty.

290. If such owner, occupier, or farmer, after notice in writing given to him by the Commissioners that such market or slaughter-house is defective in any of the said particulars, and requiring him to remedy the defect specified within not less than thirty days, makes default therein, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such default is continued.

Sale of unwholesome food or drink

291. Any Justice of the Peace, on the application of the Commissioners or any of their officers, setting forth that there is just cause to believe that any article which has been rendered or has become noxious or unfit for use as food or drink for man, is in the possession of any person for the purpose of being sold or offered or exposed for sale may grant a warrant to enter upon the premises of such person, and to search for and seize such article;

and if it appear to the said Justice of the Peace that the same is noxious or unfit for such use, he shall order it to be forfeited and disposed of in such way as to him shall seem proper.

Power to Commissioners to enter and inspect markets, shops, &c., and to seize unwholesome articles exposed for sale.

292. The Commissioners, or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any market, building, shop, stall, or place used for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, wine, spirits, or other food or drink, or as a slaughter-house, and may examine any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink which may be therein; and in case any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink appear to be intended for the food or drink of man, and to be unfit for such food or drink, may seize the same;

and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that any of the aforesaid articles of food or drink is unfit for the food or drink of man, he shall order the same to be destroyed, or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food

Suspension or revocation of license, &c.

293. Any Justice of the Peace before whom any person is convicted of an offence contrary to the provisions of this Act relating to slaughter-houses, or of the non-observance of any of the bye-laws relating thereto made under this Act, in addition to the fine which may be imposed on such person under this Act, may suspend, for any period not exceeding two months, the license granted to him under section two hundred and eighty-seven;

and the Commissioners, upon the conviction of any person for a second or other subsequent like offence, may cancel his license.

Penalty for using slaughter-houses during suspension or revocation of license.

294. Whoever, during the period for which any such license is suspended, or after the same is cancelled as aforesaid, slaughters cattle, or allows cattle to be slaughtered in the slaughter-house to which such license relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted such offence.

No place to be kept for the sale of drugs unless registered.

295. No place shall be kept for the sale of drugs unless the same shall have been registered in the office of the Commissioners. Any keeper of such place failing to register the same within two months after the commencement of this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Inspection of drugs.

296. The Commissioners or any person authorized by them in that behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter into and inspect any place kept for the sale of drugs, or in which drugs are sold, and if they have reason to suspect that any drug in the said place is adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, may remove the same on giving a receipt, specifying the nature and quantity of the drug removed, and its approximate value; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace that the said drug removed as aforesaid is adulterated as aforesaid, he may order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to him may seem fit; if it shall appear to the said Justice that the drug so removed is not adulterated as aforesaid, the person from whose shop or place it has been taken shall be entitled to have it restored to him, and it shall be in the discretion of the said Justice to award him such compensation as he may think proper, not exceeding the actual loss which has been sustained.

Compensation if drug be not adulterated.

If the drug removed as aforesaid is not brought before a Justice of the Peace, it shall be restored to the person from whose shop or place it was taken, and such person shall be entitled to compensation for any actual loss which he may have sustained by the removal of the said drug, and any dispute which may arise touching the amount of compensation to be given shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Certain offensive and dangerous trades carried on within the town to be registered.

297. The owner or occupier of every place within the town, used for any of the following purposes, namely—

(*a*) melting tallow;
(*b*) boiling offal or blood;
(*c*) as a soap-house;
(*d*) oil-boiling-house;
(*e*) dyeing-house;
(*f*) tannery;
(*g*) brick, pottery, or lime kiln;
(*h*) sago-manufactory;
(*i*) manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
(*j*) or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal;

shall register the same at the office of the Commissioners in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

No such trades allowed without license.

298. No place shall be newly used within the town for any of the purposes mentioned in the last preceding section except under a license from the Commissioners who may, at their discretion, from time to time grant such license.

Penalty.

299. Whoever, without a license, uses any such place for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Commissioners may in certain cases order the use of slaughter-houses, and the carrying on of dangerous and offensive trades, to be discontinued.

300. If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that any place, licensed under section two hundred and eighty-seven or two hundred and ninety-eight, or registered under section two hundred and ninety-seven, is a nuisance to the neighbourhood, they may give notice to the occupier to discontinue the use of such place within one month after the date of such notice.

Penalty.

301. Whoever, after the expiration of such time, uses such place, or permits it to be used, in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding one hundred rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

PART II.—*Of Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Burial and burning grounds to be registered.

302. The Commissioners may, if they think fit, cause a survey and measurement to be made of every burial and burning ground and every place used as such; and every burial and burning ground, and every place used as such, shall be registered by the owner or the person having the control thereof, or, if there be no owner or person authorized to control the same by order of the Commissioners, in a book to be kept by them for that purpose.

Penalty.

303. Whoever uses any such place as is mentioned in the last preceding section without the same being registered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding seventy rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Penalty.

304. Whoever knowingly buries or burns, or causes, procures, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse in or on any ground not registered as a burial or burning ground, shall

be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

305. No vault or grave shall be made within the walls of, or underdeath, any church, chapel, or other place of public worship, and no burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened, made or formed, otherwise than by, or under the authority of, the Local Government, without a license, describing the extent and boundaries thereof, first obtained from the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, who may at their discretion, from time to time, grant such license.

No vault or burial or burning place henceforth to be constructed without leave of the Commissioners.

306. Whosoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any vault, grave, or burial or burning ground, opened, made or formed without such license, or contrary to the terms thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty.

307. If the Commissioners, in meeting other than an ordinary meeting, with the sanction of the Local Government, shall certify, in manner hereinafter provided, that any burial ground or place of burial,

Commissioners to issue certificates prohibiting the use of improper burial and burning places.

or that any place used for the burning of corpses, is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof;

or that any church or other place of public worship is dangerous to the health of persons frequenting the same, by reason of the state of the vaults or graves within the walls of, or underneath, the same, or in any churchyard or burial ground adjacent thereto;

and shall also certify that a fitting place for interment or burning (as the case may be) exists within a convenient distance and is available, no person shall, after a time (not less than two months) to be named in such certificate, bury or burn, or permit or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in, upon, within, or under the ground, church, or place of worship to which the certificate relates, except in so far as may be allowed by such certificate.

Every such certificate shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and a translation thereof in Bengalee shall, in the case of a burial or burning ground, be affixed conspicuously on some part of the said ground.

308. Whoever, after due publication of such certificate, buries or burns, or causes, permits, or suffers to be buried or burned, any corpse contrary to this enactment, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty.

309. Notwithstanding any certificate under the last preceding section, where, by usage or otherwise, there is any right of interment in or under any church or chapel, or in any vault of such church or chapel, or of any church yard, burial ground, or place of burial affected by such certificate, or where any exclusive right of interment, or any exclusive right to ground for the purpose of interment has been purchased or acquired, the Commissioners may, if, on application made to them, they are satisfied that the exercise of such right, or the use of such ground will not be injurious to health, grant a license for such exercise or use, during such time and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they may think fit.

Commissioners may, in certain cases, permit interment in churches, &c.

310. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, out of the Municipal Fund, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide fitting places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

Commissioners may provide places to be used as burial or burning grounds.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF MARKETS.

311. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, provide places within the Town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and the Commissioners may charge such rents, tolls, and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls, and standings therein.

Power to Commissioners to construct markets.

312. All such rents, tolls, and fees, which shall be imposed, shall be recoverable by the Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provisions of Chapter VI.

Recovery of fees.

313. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Local Government, to acquire land by purchase, lease, or otherwise, in order to provide places within the town for the purpose of being used as Municipal Markets, and for the like purpose to purchase or take on lease any land now used within such limits as a market, or registered as such, upon such terms, or subject to such conditions as they may consider necessary, and to appropriate any land now vested in or belonging to them, and to set out the whole or such parts thereof as they may think necessary for the purposes of such Municipal Markets, and thereupon from time to time to build and maintain such Municipal Markets and such stalls, sheds, pens, and other buildings or conveniences for the use of the persons frequenting such Municipal Markets, and for the weighing and measuring goods sold in such Municipal Markets, and on such land as aforesaid, or on other land purchased for that purpose, to make and maintain all such roads and approaches thereto as they may think necessary, and from time to time, in addition to the bye-laws provided in Chapter XVI, to make such bye-laws as they may think fit for all or any of the following purposes:—

Power to Commissioners to acquire land for markets;

And to make bye-laws.

(*a*) for regulating the control and use of such markets, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto;

(b) for preventing the use therein of false or defective weights, scales, or measures;

(c) for preventing the sale, or exposure for sale therein, of unwholesome meat, fish, or provisions;

(d) for the establishment and publication of a price-current, and for prescribing the mode of sale of articles, whether by measure, weight, tale, or piece;

(e) for keeping such markets in a cleanly and proper state, and for removing filth and refuse therefrom.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations.

314. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to expel from any such Municipal Market any person who, or whose servants, may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made under the last preceding section, and to prevent such person, by himself or his servants, further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying any stall or shop therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

Power to Commissioners to sell or let markets.

315. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to sell, or to let to tenants on lease or otherwise on such terms as they may think fit, any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to close markets, or to sell or let land formerly used as markets.

316. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting to close any Municipal Market, or any part thereof, or to sell, or to let out to tenants, on lease or otherwise, any land heretofore used as a Municipal Market, or any part thereof, on such terms as they may think fit, and to do all things necessary for carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

Power to Commissioners to carry on markets.

317. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, out of Municipal Fund and out of the monies borrowed under the provisions of this Act, and out of monies derived from the rents of buildings, stalls, pens, or standings in any Municipal Market, and from any fees realized from any Municipal Market, to expend such sums of money as they may think necessary for the construction, maintenance, and keeping such Municipal Market in repair, and for any other purpose or purposes which the Commissioners may deem necessary for establishing or carrying on the same or conducive thereto.

Power to grant licenses for markets. Duration of license.

318. It shall be within the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meet, fish, fruit, and vegetables within the town, and every such license shall be in force until the first day of January next ensuing the day therein named for the commencement thereof.

Nothing contained in this section shall be held to impose upon any person the obligation of taking out a license for a market which has been registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1871.

Penalty for permitting unauthorized places to be used as markets.

319. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the town (not being a market which has been registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1871) to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which the said offence shall be continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to close unlicensed place

320. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the last preceding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place within the space of one year, it shall be lawful for any Police Magistrate of Calcutta, on the application of the Commissioners to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Commissioners may define ways in bazars.

321. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may define, fix, and determine what portions of any market or bazar within the town shall be thrown into, and made part of, the existing approaches, roads, paths, and ways in such market or bazar for the convenient use of persons resorting thereto; and shall signify the same by affixing or causing to be affixed in some conspicuous place or places in the market or bazar a notice signifying the limits and description of the parts of the said market or bazar so to be kept and used as part of the approaches, roads, paths, and ways.

Commissioners may require works to be executed.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, by notice in writing to the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any such market or bazar, require him within a time to be specified therein to execute the necessary works and take all necessary measures for the setting out, clearing, widening, and maintaining of the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways;

and may, in case of such default, by their servants and workmen, enter into and upon the said market or bazar, and clear, set out, and widen the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person on whom the notice has been served.

Commissioners may alter approaches.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time vary and alter the said approaches, roads, paths, and ways as occasion may require, signifying the same by a like notice.

Penalty.

Whoever shall, after such notification, cause any obstruction or encroachment in or on any such approaches, roads, paths, or ways, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for every day such obstruction or encroachment is continued after notice from the Commissioners to remove or discontinue the same.

322. Whenever any person who shall have been convicted of any offence under this Chapter, or against any of the bye-laws made or to be made under this Chapter in respect to markets, shall again be convicted of an offence against the same provision, the fine to be inflicted for the first of such subsequent offences shall not be less than one moiety of the maximum fine provided for such offence, and for the second and every subsequent offence shall not be less than such maximum fine.

Minimum of penalties.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE GENERAL POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

PART I.—*Of Rights of Entry.*

323. The Commissioners shall, for the purposes of this Act, have power, by themselves or their officers, between sunrise and sunset, to enter upon any house or land, as well for the purpose of making any inspection, survey, or measurement, as for the purpose of executing any work authorized by this Act to be executed by them, without being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatsoever on account of such entry, or of anything done on such house or land in pursuance of this Act.

Power to enter upon houses and land for the purposes of this Act.

Provided that, except as herein otherwise provided, the Commissioners or their officers shall not enter upon any house or land which may be occupied at the time, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without previously giving the said occupier twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to do so.

324. The Commissioners, or their officers or servants, may enter upon the land of any person adjoining to, or being within the distance of one hundred yards of any works by this Act authorized to be made, for the purpose of depositing upon such land, any soil, gravel, sand, lime, brick, stone, or other materials, or for any other purposes connected with the formation of the said works, without making any previous payment, tender, or deposit, doing as little damage as may be in the exercise of the several powers hereby granted to them, and making compensation for such temporary occupation of, or temporary damage to, the said land to the owner and occupier thereof from time to time, and as often as any such temporary occupation shall be taken, or such temporary damage done, and making compensation to the owner also for the permanent injury (if any) to such land;

Power to Commissioners to enter on lands adjacent to works.

and if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be settled in the manner hereinafter provided for the settlement of disputes respecting damages and expenses.

Provided that, before the Commissioners make any such temporary use as aforesaid of any land adjoining or lying near to the said works, they shall give three days' notice of such their intention to the owner and occupier of such land, and shall set apart, by sufficient fences, so much of the land as shall be required to be used as aforesaid from the other land adjoining thereto.

325. For the purpose of laying pipes or constructing aqueducts for bringing water into the town from any place without the limits thereof, or for the purpose of making sewers or drains to communicate with, or empty themselves into, any public sewer, lake, stream, canal, or water-course without the said limits, the Commissioners, their officers, and servants may, whenever a plan for laying down any such pipes or constructing any such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, shall have been approved by the local Government, exercise, in the laying of such pipes and construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain throughout the line of country through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, all the powers which by this Act they may exercise within the town, and which may be necessary for the laying of such pipes, or the construction of such aqueduct, sewer, or drain, without being subject to any action or molestation whatever for so doing;

Powers to be exercised by the Commissioners when constructing drains and aqueducts without the town.

and the Magistrate of any district through which the said pipes, aqueduct, sewer, or drain, are to run, may exercise, in respect thereof, the like powers and jurisdiction within the limits of his own district as a Justice of the Peace may under this Act exercise in respect of any work to be executed by the Commissioners within the town.

326. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Commissioners (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom they may have contracted under the provisions of this Act, in the performance and execution of their or his duty, or of anything which they are respectively empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of this Act; or removes any mark set up for the purpose of indicating any level or direction necessary to the execution of works authorized by this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace before whom he is convicted, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months.

Penalty for obstructing persons employed by the Commissioners in their duty.

PART II.—*Of the Purchase and Sale of Land.*

327. The Commissioners in meeting other than an ordinary meeting, may purchase land, whether within or without the Town, for any of the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land vested in them and not required for the purposes of this Act, or may dispose of the same on lease; and the Commissioners may receive the rent of the same on such terms as they may think fit.

Commissioners may purchase, sell, and lease land for the purposes of this Act.

328. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may from time to time pay rent for, or take on lease, on such terms as they may think fit, any land required for the purposes of this Act.

Commissioners may rent and take on lease land.

329. Any land required for the purposes of this Act may be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and on payment by the Commissioners out of the

Land may be acquired under Land Acquisition Act

Municipal Fund of the compensation payable under such Act, the land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

PART III.—*Of Railways.*

330. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, upon any of the public streets in the Town or upon any land within or without the said Town, which is vested in the Commissioners, construct or maintain any railway which to the Commissioners may appear to be useful or necessary for the purposes of this Act,

Power to construct railway.

and use and employ upon any such railway, by them heretofore constructed or hereafter to be constructed, such locomotive engines or other moving power and such carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby,

carry and convey upon such railway all such passengers and goods as shall be offered to them for that purpose,

and make such reasonable charges in respect thereof as they may from time to time determine upon.

331. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, from time to time may enter into any contract with any person, for the passage over any railway already constructed by the Commissioners, or hereafter to be constructed by them, of the engines, wagons, or other carriages of such person, upon the payment of such tolls or rent and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon.

Power to permit carriages to run on railway.

332. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may lease any railway constructed or to be constructed by them under the provisions hereinbefore contained to any person upon such terms and under such conditions and restrictions as may be mutually agreed upon, and every person to whom any such railway shall be so leased by the Commissioners shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as aforesaid, have all such and the same powers of maintaining the same, and for using and employing thereupon locomotive engines and other moving power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, and for carrying and conveying thereupon passengers, and goods, and making charges in respect thereof, as the Commissioners would have had if such railway had not been leased.

Power to lease railway.

The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, from time to time, enter into any contract with any person for the purpose of the construction of any railway within or without the Town, and for the purpose of maintaining and working of the same.

PART IV.—*Of Hospitals.*

333. The Commissioners may in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, apply such sum as to them may seem proper in or towards the maintenance and support of such hospitals for such purposes as they may think it.

Power to support hospitals.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE MUNICIPAL DEBT.

334. For the construction of works of a permanent nature under this Act, the Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, borrow by way of debenture on the security of the rates, taxes, and dues imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund, or of a portion of them, and at such rate of interest, and upon such terms as to the time of repayment and otherwise as the Local Government may approve, any sums of money the Commissioners may require for the objects aforesaid.

Power to Commissioners to borrow on the security of rates and taxes.

335. All the debentures aforesaid, issued under the authority of this Act, shall be in the form contained in the seventh schedule, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the right to sue in respect of the monies secured by any of such debentures shall be vested in the holders thereof for the time being without any preference by reason of some of such debentures being prior in date to others.

Form of security.

336. The Commissioners in meeting, other than an ordinary meeting, may at any time, with the sanction of the Local Government, raise, by the issue of new debentures, any money that may be required to pay any monies for the time being due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed.

Payment of monies due on old debentures by issue of fresh debentures.

337. The Commissioners shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof

Establishment of reserve fund.

firstly.—Such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed; *secondly.*—A sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners for the purposes of any enactment hereby expressly repealed exclusive of the sum now due, or of any sum which may hereafter become due, by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year.

And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta municipal debentures, in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of Bengal respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Commissioners.

Surplus to be invested.

And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees for the Commissioners for the purpose of paying off any sum borrowed by them, shall be held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared.

All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

Appropriation of reserve fund.

338. The Trustees shall from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Commissioners, realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures.

Account of reserve fund.

339. The Trustees shall, at the end of every year, submit a statement to the Commissioners showing the amount which has been invested during the year under section three hundred and thirty-seven, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans.

Such statement shall be laid before the Commissioners and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF BYE-LAWS.

Power to make bye-laws.

340. The Commissioners may from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

(*a*) all matters and things connected with the supply and use of water;

(*b*) the time and places of bathing for persons of each sex in places provided or set apart for bathing purposes;

(*c*) the deposit of dirt, dust, filth, and refuse of any kind whatsoever, for removing and carrying away the same, and for charging the person making the deposit with the expenses of removing it;

(*d*) the duties to be performed by tolah mehters under section two hundred and forty-four, and the boundaries within which they are to be performed;

(*e*) the management and charges for places provided for slaughter-houses under section two hundred and eighty-eight;

(*f*) the inspection and management of, and conduct of, business in markets and slaughter-houses, and for keeping the same in a proper and cleanly state;

(*g*) the inspection of places used for any of the purposes mentioned in section two hundred and ninety-seven, and for the management and conduct of business within the same;

(*h*) the inspection and management of burial and burning grounds;

(*i*) and generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

And to repeal or alter them.

341. The Commissioners may from time to time repeal, alter, or add to their bye-laws.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be confirmed by Local Government.

342. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall have effect until the same has been confirmed by the Local Government.

Bye-laws and alterations of them to be published before confirmation.

343. No bye-law, and no repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be confirmed until the same has been published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes at least three times, nor till one month has elapsed from the date of the first publication, during which period a copy of such proposed bye-law, or the repeal or alteration of, or addition to, any bye-law shall be kept at the office of the Commissioners; and all persons may at any time between ten o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the afternoon inspect such copy without fee.

After confirmation bye-laws to be published in Gazette.

344. Every bye-law and every repeal or alteration of, or addition to any bye-law, when confirmed, shall be published in the English and Bengalee Government Gazettes, and a copy thereof in English and Bengalee shall be painted or placed on boards which shall be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Commissioners.

Penalty.

345. Whoever infringes any bye-law made and confirmed under this Act shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF PROSECUTIONS.

Commissioners may direct prosecutions.

346. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatsoever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against any of the provisions of this Act, and for the recovery of any fines imposed under this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecutions and proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude any person from instituting a prosecution for nuisance, or from giving information and instituting a prosecution under the next succeeding section.

Prosecutions to be before a Justice of the Peace.

347. Every prosecution under this Act, except as provided in section three hundred and forty-nine, may be instituted before any Justice of the Peace;

and every fine imposed under this Act may by recovered by a summary proceeding before any Justice of the Peace upon an information exhibited by order of the Commissioners,

and in default of payment of such fine, the same may be levied under the warrant of such Justice of the Peace by distress and sale of the moveable property of the offender, with all such

powers for the issuing of such warrant, and upon the return thereof, as are exercised by a Magistrate of Police under the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the Police of the Town of Calcutta.

And if the fine cannot be so levied, the offender may be punished by such Justice of the Peace with rigorous or simple imprisonment, as defined in section 53 of the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two months.

Procedure on prosecution.

348. Whenever any prosecution shall be instituted before any Justice of the Peace under this Act, he may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person shall not so appear, such Justice of the Peace may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence.

Such Justice of the Peace may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning, and enforcement of the attendance, of witnesses, and the production of documents, as are conferred on a Magistrate by the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, or any other Act for the time being in force for regulating the procedure of the Police Magistrates' Courts.

Prosecution under section eighteen to be instituted as under Penal Code.

349. Every prosecution under section forty-one shall be instituted before such Magistrate or Court as would have jurisdiction to entertain a charge of the nature described in section 161 of the Indian Penal Code.

How a Justice may award a fine.

350. The Justice of the Peace by whom any fine is imposed under this Act, may award any portion, not being more than one-half thereof, to the informer, and shall order the remainder, or, if he make no award to the informer, the whole of such fine, to be paid to the Municipal Fund.

Complaint to be made within two months of the offence.

351. No person shall be liable to any fine under this Act for any offence cognizable by a Justice of the Peace unless the complaint respecting such offence shall have been made before a Justice of the Peace, within two months next after the commission of such offence:

Provided that the failure to take out any license under this Act shall be deemed to be a continuing offence until the expiration of the period for which such license is required to be taken out.

Person doing damage to the property of the Commissioners to make good the same.

352. If through any act, neglect, or default on account whereof any person shall have been fined under this Act, any damage to the property of the Commissioners shall have been committed by such person, he shall be liable to make good such damage as well as to pay such fine;

and the amount of such damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Justice of the Peace by whom such person has been fined;

and on default of payment of the amount of such damage on demand, the same may be levied in the same manner as a fine.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES AND EXPENSES.

Damages and expenses how to be determined.

353. Where any damages, costs, or expenses are by this Act directed to be paid, the amount and, if necessary, the apportionment of the same, in case of dispute, shall be ascertained and determined by the Court of Small Causes.

Provided that when any work is executed by the Commissioners under this Act in default of the owner or occupier of the house or land doing such work, the expenses thereby incurred may be recovered by the Commissioners as a rate under Chapter VI.

Method of proceeding before a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

354. In any case which is to be determined by the Court of Small Causes under this Act, the said Court may, on the application of either party, summon the other party to appear at a time and place to be named in such summons.

Upon the appearance of the parties, or, in the absence of any of them, upon proof of due service of the summons, the said Court may hear and determine such question, and, for that purpose, may examine such parties or any of them, and their witnesses, on oath; and the costs of every such inquiry shall be in the discretion of the said Court which shall determine the amount thereof.

Recovery of damages by distress.

355. If the amount of damages, costs, or expenses, ascertained in the manner above described, be not paid by the party liable to pay the same within seven days after demand, such amount may be recovered, under a warrant of the said Court, by distress and sale of the moveable property of such party; and the surplus arising from the sale thereof, after satisfying such amount and the costs of the distress and sale, shall be returned on demand to the party whose property shall have been distrained.

Commissioners may sue in any competent Court instead of realizing by, or on failure of, distress.

356 Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, and in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any expenses, charges, or damages awarded under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Limitation of three months to suit against Commissioners or their officers.

357. No suit shall be brought against the Commissioners, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for any thing done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners, or at the place of abode of such person, stating the cause of suit, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff.

Unless such notice be proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

Every such suit shall be commenced within three months next after accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

If any person to whom any such notice of suit is given shall, before the suit is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover in any such action when brought; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action, by leave of the court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay into court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into court.

Payment out of Municipal Fund for damage done by the Commissioners.

358. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal fund to all persons sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers, or servants under this Act.

Fees for licenses under sections 242 and 287, and for permission given under section 210.

359. When any license is granted under section two hundred and forty-two or two hundred and eighty-seven authorizing the use of any place for any of the purposes therein described, and when permission is given under section two hundred and ten for putting up any projection, the Commissioners may charge a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such license or permission.

Daily fee for permission given under section 199.

When permission is given under section one hundred and ninety-nine to make any temporary erection, the Commissioners may charge a daily fee not exceeding one hundred rupees for such permission.

Rent may be charged for permission in certain cases.

360. When permission is given under section two hundred and thirteen or section two hundred and seventy-two, the Commissioners may charge rent for any land made use of in pursuance of such permission.

Every person to produce license if required.

361. Every person to whom a license has been granted under this Act shall, at all reasonable times while such license shall remain in force, if thereunto required by the Commissioners, or by any person authorized by them in that behalf, produce such license to the Commissioners or to the person so authorized.

Penalty.

362. Whoever fails to produce his license when required to do so as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

How notice, &c., may be served.

363. Every notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand under this Act may be served personally on or presented to the person to whom the same is addressed,

or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or at his place of business with some clerk of the office,

or if it cannot be so served or presented, may be put on some conspicuous part of his place of abode,

or of his place of business,

or of the house or land in respect of which the notice, bill, form, summons, or notice of demand is intended to be served.

Service of notice on owners and occupiers of houses and land.

364. Where any notice is required to be given to the owner or occupier of any house or land, such notice addressed to the owner or occupier, as the case may require, may be served on the occupier of such house or land, or otherwise in the manner in the last preceding section mentioned.

Provided that when the owner and his place of abode are known to the Commissioners they shall, if such place of abode be within the limits of their authority, cause every notice required to be given to the owner of any house or land to be served on such owner or left with some adult male member or servant of his family,

and if the place of abode of the owner be not within such limits, they shall send every such notice by post in a registered cover addressed to his place of abode, and the same shall be deemed to be good service of the notice.

When the name of the owner or occupier is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him as "the owner" or "the occupier" of the house or land in respect of which the notice is served.

Commissioners, in default of owner or occupier, may execute works and recover expenses

365. Whenever any work is required by this Act to be executed by the owner or occupier of any house or land, and default is made in the execution of such work, the Commissioners, whether any penalty is or is not provided for such default, may cause such work to be executed;

and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the person by whom such work ought to have been executed, and in default of payment thereof the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI.

Power to levy charges on occupier, who may deduct the same from his rent.

366. If the defaulter, as mentioned in the last preceding section, be the owner of any house or land, the Commissioners may, by way of additional remedy, whether any suit or proceeding has been brought or taken against any such owner or not, require the payment of all or any part of the expenses payable by the owner for the time being, from the person who then, or at any time thereafter, occupies the house or land under such owner, and in default of payment thereof by such occupier on demand, the same may be recovered as a rate under Chapter VI;

and every such occupier shall be entitled to deduct, from the rent payable by him to the owner, so much as is so paid by, or recovered from, him in respect of any such expenses.

Occupier not to be liable for more than the amount of rent due.

367. No occupier of any house or land shall be liable to pay more money, in respect of any expenses charged by this Act on the owner thereof, than the amount of rent due from him, for the house or land in respect of which such expenses are payable, at the time of the demand made upon him, or which at any time after such demand has accrued and become payable by him, unless he neglect or refuse, upon a requisition made to him for that purpose by the Commissioners truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom such rent is payable;

but nothing in this section shall affect any special contract made between any such owner or occupier, respecting the payment of the expenses of any such works as aforesaid.

Occupier, in default of owner, may execute works and deduct expenses from his rent.

368. Whenever default is made by the owner of any house or land, in the execution of any work required to be executed by him, the occupier of such house or land may, with the approval of the Commissioners, cause such work to be executed, and the expense thereof shall be paid to him by the owner, or the amount may be deducted out of the rent from time to time becoming due from him to such owner.

Proceedings in case of tenants opposing the execution of this Act.

369. If the occupier of any house or land prevent the owner thereof from carrying into effect, in respect of any house or land, any of the provisions of this Act, after notice of his intention so to do has been given by the owner to such occupier, any Justice of the Peace may, in writing, require such occupier to permit the owner to execute all such works, with respect to such house or land, as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect;

and if after the expiration of eight days from the date of the order such occupier continue to refuse to permit such owner to execute such works, every such owner, during the continuance of the refusal, shall be discharged from liability to any fines to which he might otherwise have become liable by reason of default in executing such works.

Penalty.

370. Whoever, being the occupier of any house or land, fails to comply with any requisition made by a Commissioner under the last preceding section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and to a further fine, not exceeding twenty rupees, for each day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Formal defects not to invalidate tax or assessment.

371. No tax or rate on property made under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form, and it shall be enough in any such tax or rate, or any assessment of value for the purpose of making such tax or rate, if the property rated or assessed is so described as to be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier thereof.

Recovery of expenses on account of improvements to private property.

372. Whenever the Commissioners shall have incurred any expenses in the execution of any of the works which under sections two hundred, two hundred and seventy-four, two hundred and seventy-six, and two hundred and seventy-eight, the owners of any houses or lands are required to execute, the Commissioners may either recover the amount of such expenses in the manner therein provided, or if they think fit, may take engagements from the said owners, for the quarterly payment of such sums as will be sufficient to defray the whole amount of the said expenses, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum, within a period not exceeding five years, and such sums, when due, may be recovered as rates under Chapter VI.

Police officers to report offences to Commissioners and to arrest unknown offenders.

373. All police officers shall give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed against this Act.

Any police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against this Act, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him,

or if such person decline to give his name and address,

or if the police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name and address, if given.

And such person may be detained at the station house until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained, or may be brought up at once before a Justice of the Peace.

Certain provisions of this Act extended.

374. If the Local Government shall have determined that any portion of the environs of the town shall be included in the system of sewerage and drainage authorized by this Act, and if the Local Government shall have declared the boundaries thereof by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then sections two hundred and fifteen to two hundred and thirty-four, both inclusive, shall have effect within the boundaries so declared;

and all such expenses and compensation as, under the said sections and by the provisions of this Act, may be determined by the Court of Small Causes, may be ascertained and determined by any Court of Small Causes having jurisdiction within such boundaries; and all fines payable in respect of such sections, and under this Act, shall be enforced in the manner prescribed by section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Magistrate having jurisdiction within such boundaries.

Houses used for public worship exempt from rates and taxes.

375. Houses used exclusively for purposes of public worship shall be exempt from all rates and taxes which under this Act may be imposed upon houses and land within the town.

Saving clause.

376. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to

(*a*) render lawful any act or omission on the part of any person, which, but for this Act, would by law be deemed to be a nuisance:

(*b*) exempt any person guilty of nuisance from a suit in respect thereof:

(*c*) affect any enactment not hereby expressly repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

(See Section 13.)

Ward No. 1.—Bounded on the north and east by Upper Circular Road and Mahratta Ditch; south by Grey Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 2.—Bounded on the north by the Mahratta Ditch; west by river Hooghly; south

by Nimtollah Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 3.—Bounded on the north by Ooltadingee Main Road, the Mahratta Ditch, and Grey Street; south by Beadon Street and Halshi Bagan Road; west by Upper Chitpore Road; east by Mahratta Ditch.

Ward No. 4—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Upper Circular Road and Maharatta Ditch; west by Cornwallis Street.

Ward No. 5.—Bounded on the north by Nimtollah Ghât Street; south by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; east by Upper Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 6.—Bounded on the north by Beadon Street; south by Machooa Bazar Road; east by Cornwallis Street; west by Upper Chitpore Road.

Ward No 7.—Bounded on the north by Cotton Street and Meerboher Ghât Street; south by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square North, and Fairlie Place; east by Lower Chitpore Road; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No. 8.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by College Street; west by Lower Chitpore Road.

Ward No. 9.—Bounded on the north by Machooa Bazar Road; south by Bow Bazar Street; east by Upper Circular Road; west by College Street.

Ward No. 10 —Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Wellington Street; west by Bentinck Street.

Ward No. 11.—Bounded on the north by Bow Bazar Street; south by Dhurrumtollah Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellington Street.

Ward No. 12 —Bounded on the north by Loll Bazar Street, Dalhousie Square, and Fairlie Place; south by Esplanade Row; east by Bentinck Street; west by river Hooghly.

Ward No 13.—Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by Kyd Street, Free School Street, and South Culinga Street; east by Wellesley Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 14 —Bounded on the north by Dhurrumtollah Street; south by South Culinga Street; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street.

Ward No. 15.—Bounded on the north by South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Wellesley Street and Wood Street.

Ward No. 16.—Bounded on the north by Kyd Street and South Culinga Street; south by Theatre Road; east by Wellesley Street and Wood Street; west by Chowringhee Road.

Ward No. 17.—Bounded on the north by Theatre Road; south by Lower Circular Road; east by Lower Circular Road; west by Jail Road.

Ward No. 18.—Bounded on the north by Clyde Row; south by Tolly's Nullah Road; east by Kidderpore Bridge Road; west by Strand Road.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 65.)

TAX ON CARRIAGES AND ANIMALS.

	Per half-year. Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses . .	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony, or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands .	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first two-thirds of the above rate.			
For every two-wheeled carriage	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*), pony, or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ..	2	0	0

NOTE —Animals under eleven hands in height, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 75.)

LICENSE ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.
Class I.	
Every Joint Stock Company ...	100
Class II.	
Every merchant, banker, shroff, banian wholesale trader, and commission agent, and every practising surgeon, physician, dentist, architect, civil engineer, builder, contractor, carrying company, barrister, attorney, proctor, notary public and pleader of the High Court, Every owner or farmer of a haut or bazar ... ... Every owner of cotton, jute, hide, or other screws, and every auctioneer .. .. Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, shop-keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, manufacturer, or retail trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at one hundred rupees a month or upwards ..	50
Class III.	
Every broker or dalall employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of imports or exports, country produce, silk, or other merchandize ... Every broker or dealer in precious stones, houses, landed property, Government securities, shares, and bills of exchange, and every freight broker ...	25

Class III.—(Continued.)

	Yearly. Rs.
Every practising licentiate of medicine, apothecary, and veterinary surgeon	25
Every owner of a dispensary, spirit or liquor shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs, and punch house, or billiard room, wholesale tobacco or jute depôt	
Every owner of a steam ferry boat or cargo boat	
Every hotel-keeper, boarding-house keeper, lodging-house keeper, plumber, gas-fitter, carriage and horse-dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer, or trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above twenty-five rupees, but at less than one hundred rupees a month	
Every pawn-broker, money-lender, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under section two hundred and ninety-one or licensed under section two hundred and ninety-two	
Every pleader, mookhtear, or law agent, not included in Class II ...	

Class IV.

Every hotel-keeper, boarding and lodging-house-keeper, owner of a carriage or a palanquin let out for hire, plumber, gas-fitter, band supplier, carrier, stamp vendor, carriage or horse dealer, shop-keeper, manufacturer or trader whose shop or place of business is assessed under Chapter V at or above ten rupees but at less than twenty-five rupees a month, ...	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chowk.	
Every poddar or money changer ...	
Every hakeem and koberaj, practising native doctor ...	
Every order supplier, cooly supplier, shipping agent, or boat supplier	

Class V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every daloll not included in Class III	4
Every pedlar, hawker, boxwallah, and midwife	

Class VI.

All itinerant dealers hawking goods for sale in baskets or trays ...	1

NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations, at the descretion of the Commissioners, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered payment by the firm.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(*See section* 122.)

NOTICE OF DEMAND.

TAKE notice that the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta demand from you the sum of due from* [you] as owner *(or occupier)* (*here describe the property or thing upon which the rate or tax is imposed*) for the months of 187 ; and that if the sum due, together with for this notice, is not paid into the office of the said Commissioners at or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Commissioners within seven days from the service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

(L.S) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary*).

Date———

* In the case of a demand on the occupier of a house under section one hundred and twenty-six, state that notice of demand has been served upon the owner, and that the sum due remains unpaid.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 122.)

DISTRESS WARRANT.

To (here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

WHEREAS of has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) (*or taxes and rates*) mentioned in the margin for the months of (187 although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said and seven days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This to is command you to distrain the moveable property of the said (*or as the case may be any moveable property found on the premises referred to*) to the amount of the said sum of rupees, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress; and if within seven days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid, together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said moveable property; and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus, if any, on demand, to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said moveable property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the moveable property of the said , you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(L.S.) (*Signature of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Secretary.*)

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 123.)

FORM OF INVENTORY AND NOTICE.

(*State particulars of goods seized.*)

TAKE notice that I have this day seized the moveable property specified in the above Inventory for the sum of rupees due for the rates (*or taxes*) mentioned in the margin, for the months of 187 ; and that unless you pay into the Office of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within seven days from the day of the date of this notice, the said property will be sold.

(*Signature of the Officer executing the Warrant of Distress.*)

Date————

TABLE OF FEES PAYABLE IN DISTRAINTS.

(*See section* 124.)

Sum distrained for.	Fee. Rs.	Fee. As.
Under 5 Rupees	0	4
5 and under 10 Rupees	0	8
10 " 15 "	1	0
15 " 20 "	1	8
20 " 30 "	2	0
30 " 40 "	3	0
40 " 50 "	4	0
50 " 60 "	5	0
60 " 70 "	6	0
70 " 80 "	7	0
80 " 90 "	8	0
90 " 100 "	9	0
Above 100	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 335.)

FORM OR DEBENTURE.

To Commissioner for the Town of Calcutta.

Calcutta, the 187

No.

By virtue of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1876, we, the Commissions of the Town of Calcutta incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of rupees paid to us by A. B. of, promise to pay to the sad or order the said sum of rupee after the date hereof. together with interest thereon at the rate of per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the day of and the day of

(*Signature of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and two Commissioners.*)

EIGHTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 171 *and* 172.)

18 BIRTHS IN THE DISTRICT OF

No.	When born.	Nationality or Caste.	Name if any.	Sex.	Name of Father.	Profession of Father.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

NINTH SCHEDULE.

(*See sections* 171, 172, 174 *and* 177.)

18 DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF 18.

No.	When died.	Nationality or Caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.		When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

TENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VI of 1863 ...	Calcutta Municipal Affairs	So much as has not been repealed.
Sec. 49 of III of 1864.	District Municipal Improvement	So far as the same applies to Suburbs and Howrah.
VII of 1865 ...	Slaughter-houses	So far as the same applies to Suburbs.
IX of 1865 ...	Amendment of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
VI of 1866 ...	Further amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 ...	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1867 ...	Explanation of Bengal Act VI of 1863	The whole Act.
IX of 1867 .	Amendment of Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	So much as has not been repealed.
XI of 1867 ..	Pauper Hospital and Calcutta Police	The whole Act.
V of 1868 ...	Subjecting a portion of Hastings to the Calcutta Municipal Acts.	The whole Act.
I of 1870 ...	Calcutta Water-rate	The whole Act.
VI of 1871 ...	Modifying and amending the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for Calcutta	The whole Act.
VIII of 1871 ...	Markets	So much as has not been repealed.
I of 1872 ...	Extending borrowing powers of the Justices and providing for the repayment of the municipal debt.	The whole Act.
II of 1874 ...	Markets	The whole Act.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asstt. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th February 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1876.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to provide Reformatory Schools.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide Reformatory Schools for male youthful offenders; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Short title.

Local extent.

1. This Act may be called "The Reformatory Schools' Act, 1876:"

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force in each Province of British India on such day as the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette directs in that behalf.

Section 318 of Code of Criminal Procedure repealed.

2. On and from that day section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be repealed therein.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Act—

"Youthful offender."

"Youthful offender" means any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation:

"Inspector-General."

"Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector of Jails

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools.

4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may—

(a) establish Reformatory Schools at such place as it thinks fit,

(b) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules consistent with this Act as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf,

(c) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools.

5. Every school so established or used must provide—

(a) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(b) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing, and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(c) the means of giving such offenders industrial training;

(d) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Inspection of schools.

6. Every Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General of Jails; and if he reports that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that in his opinion such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and the school shall thereupon be deemed a Reformatory School.

Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatories.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

The powers so conferred on the Court shall be exercised only by (a) the High Court, (b) the Court of Session, (c) a Magistrate of the first class, and (d) a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

Power of Magistrate to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatories.

8. Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been or shall be sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the Jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such Jail is situate; and the Magistrate, if he thinks the offender (a) under the age of sixteen years and (b) a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, may direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two and not more than seven years, and which shall be in conformity with any rules made under section twenty-two and for the time being in force.

"Magistrate" defined.

In this section "Magistrate" means in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police or Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere a Magistrate of the first class.

Government to determine Reformatory to which such offenders shall be sent.

9. Every youthful offender so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may from time to time appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in school.

10. Nothing contained in section seven, eight, or nine shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School of any person after he is proved to be above the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

11. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(a) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(b) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as the Local Government thinks fit; or

(c) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government, but so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

12. For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (a) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (b) a Board of Management.

Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

The Local Government may from time to time suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

13. Every Superintendent so appointed may permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation, or calling.

The license shall be in force for three months, and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed from time to time for three months.

Cancellation of license.

14. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and if it appears to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

15. If during the term of the license the employer named therein die, or cease from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

16. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

17. The Superintendent of any Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*);

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

and if it appear to the Superintendent that any such offender licensed under section thirteen has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such offender in the School shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section twelve for any Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,

(a) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section five have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects,

(b) examine the punishment-book,

(c) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General, and

(d) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

Powers of Board of Management.

19. If in exercise of the power conferred by section twelve, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections thirteen to seventeen, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section thirteen may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Power to appoint trustees or other managers of a school to be a Board of management.

20. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section four, clause (b), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power of Board to make rules.

21. With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the conduct of business of the Board,

(b) the management of the school,

(c) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders,

(d) visits to and communication with youthful offenders,

(e) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders,

(f) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders.

In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of this section, and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

22. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools according to their ages, the nature of their respective offences, or other considerations.

Power of Government of India to make rules.

All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Gazette of India.*

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

23. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

24. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school, or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges, and liens; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nagpur Encumbered Estates, Act, 1876."

Short title.

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immovable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred; and all processes, executions, and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues,

the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Cessation of power to contract.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

4. The manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government:

rent due to superior landlord,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the property and his heir,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families;

costs of repairs and improvements,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner;

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice how published.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachahrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Claim to contain full particulars.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Documents to be given up.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Entries in books.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, (in the case of under tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges, or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Determination of debts.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager) may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to inquire into consideration for leases.

Power to set aside leases.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred shall be final:

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Commissioner.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contain in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section, such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

Restoration to be notified.

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to call for further particulars.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to lease.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new managers.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *boná fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nágpur in respect of certain suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

PART VI.

Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a week:—

No. 4 of 1876.

A Bill to provide for the management of the Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

Whereas, by Act No. XVII of 1866, reciting that it was expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta to be called the Indian Museum, it was enacted that the Governor General in Council should cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India a suitable building in Calcutta to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of other objects of interest, whether historical, physical or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that the Government of India should keep the said building in repair and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Museum; and by the Act now in recital certain officials and other persons therein mentioned or referred to, to the number of thirteen, and their successors were constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, and the said Trustees were empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions, and to deal with the same in the manner therein mentioned for the purposes of their trusts therein mentioned; and it was also enacted that the said Trustees should have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion should be set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the said Geological Survey and for the accommodation of the said Asiatic Society and the reception of their library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures, engravings and other property; and it was also enacted that all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property, should be appointed, and might be removed or suspended, by the said Trustees, subject to such regulations and conditions as the said Trustees should think proper; and it was also enacted that the Council of the said Asiatic Society should cause the collections belonging to such Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History and all additions that might be made thereto, to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India as soon as the same should be completed as far to be in a condition to receive the said collections, and that an inventory of the articles in such collections should be made by the said Society, one copy whereof was to be signed by the said Trustees and kept by the said Society, and another copy was to be signed by the said Society and kept by the said Trustees, and that the said Society should continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said library, manuscripts, maps, coins, busts, pictures and engravings which they then possessed, and that the Council of the said Society should have the exclusive

possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which should be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property thereinbefore mentioned ;

And whereas the Government of India has caused the said building to be erected, and the Council of the said Society has caused the said collections belonging to the same Society to be removed to and deposited in the said building at the expense of the Government of India ; and an inventory of the articles in such collections has been made by the said Society, one copy whereof has been signed by the said Trustees and delivered to the said Society, and another copy has been signed by the Council of the said Society and delivered to the said Trustees ;

And whereas the said Trustees have, in pursuance of the said Act, set apart certain portions of the said building for the said records and offices of the Geological Survey of India ;

And whereas, in consideration of a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees paid to them by the Government of India, the Council of the said Society has relinquished the exclusive possession, occupation and control secured to them by the said Act of the portions of the said building which, under the said Act, were to be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their said Library and other property ;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the number of Trustees constituting the said Body Corporate and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of the said officers :

And whereas under the circumstances aforesaid it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to re-enact it with the modifications hereinafter appearing ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Museum Act, 1876."

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1866.

2. Act No. XVII of 1866 (*to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta*) shall be repealed. But all persons nominated under the said Act as Trustees of the Indian Museum, and all officers and servants appointed under the same Act, and now holding office shall be deemed to have been respectively nominated and appointed under this Act.

Incorporation of the Trustees.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in such Department as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs in this behalf,

the Accountant General,

five other persons to be nominated by the Governor General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and four other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession ; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist seven Members thereof.

Ex-officio Members.

4. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in section three shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time nominate such other person as he thinks fit to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices are held by one person :

Provided that whenever the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India, Accountant General, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India is also the President of the said Society, the Council of the said Society may nominate any other person being a Member of the said Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency is held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary, Accountant General, or Superintendent.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

5. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, dies or is absent from India for more than twelve consecutive months, or desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, then and in every such case the Governor-General in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, may appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid,

and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Powers of the Trustees.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Trustees (*a*) to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and (*b*) to hold the same and to lay out such money for the maintenance, improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to, or purchased for, the said Indian Museum, and otherwise for the purposes of the same Museum ;

and all such collections shall become the property of the said Trustees for the purposes of their trusts herein mentioned ;

and the said Trustees shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such trusts, of the whole of the said building, other than those portions thereof which have been

set apart by the said Trustees for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India.

Power to Trustees to make bye-laws.

7. The said Trustees may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with this Act—

(a) for the management of the said Museum,

(b) for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of the said Trustees,

(c) for securing their attendance at such meetings,

(d) for the provision and keeping of minute-books and account-books,

(e) for the compiling of catalogues, and

(f) for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their trust.

Power to Trustees to appoint officers and servants.

8. Subject to such regulations and conditions as the Trustees think fit, they shall appoint, and may remove or suspend, all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the trust property: provided—

(a) that no officer be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council if such officer be, at the date of his appointment, in India, or without the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council if such officer be not then in India;

(b) that no new office be created and no salaries of officers shall be altered without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. The said Trustees may from time to time order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities deposited in the Indian Museum to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Quorum.

10. At all meetings of the said Trustees five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Duties of the Trustees.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

11. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf accounts of all moneys expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months, supported by the necessary vouchers.

The said Trustees shall cause such report and accounts to be annually published for general information.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

12. The said Trustees shall cause every article in the said collections belonging to the Asiatic Society, and all additions that may hereafter be made thereto otherwise than by purchase under section six, to be marked and numbered, and (subject to the provisions contained in sections nine and fifteen) to be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers; and an inventory of such additions shall be made by the said Society, one copy whereof shall be signed by the said Trustees, and delivered to the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and delivered to the said Trustees, and shall be kept by them along with the inventory already delivered to the said Trustees as aforesaid.

Articles received in exchange and moneys paid on sale to be held on trust.

13. All objects taken in exchange under section nine for, and all moneys payable on sale under the same section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trust and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Miscellaneous.

Officers under Act to be public servants.

14. All officers and servants appointed under this Act shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and so far as regards their salaries, allowances and pensions and their leave of absence from duty, they shall be subject to the rules for the time being applicable to uncovenanted civil servants of the Government of India.

Their salaries, pensions and leave.

In case of determination of trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in section twelve shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Pursuant to Act XVII of 1866, the Government has erected a suitable building for the Indian Museum, and the collections of the Asiatic Society have been removed to that building. But the Council of that Society has relinquished the exclusive possession of the portions of the building which, under Act XVII, were to be set apart for their accommodation. It has also been found desirable to increase the number of Trustees fixed by that Act, and to amend the law relating to the appointment and salaries of their officers.

The present Bill, accordingly, repeals Act XVII and re-enacts it with certain changes, of which the following are the chief:—

(a) the number of Trustees is raised from thirteen to sixteen:

(b) no officer will be appointed without the approval of the Governor-General in Council or of the Secretary of State in Council:

(c) no new office will be created and no salary altered without the previous sanction of Government:

(d) so far as regards salaries, pensions and leave, the officers of the Museum will be subject to the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Civil Service:

(e) the provisions of Act XVII securing to the Asiatic Society possession of certain parts of the Museum building have been omitted.

CALCUTTA, 26th February 1876.

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th March 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

From Financial Department, No. 2795, dated 1st December 1875.
From ditto, No. 54, dated 6th January 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, New Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 189, dated 12th January 1876, and enclosure.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, dated 24th January 1876.
From Secretary to Government of Bengal, No. 366, dated 7th February 1876, and enclosures.
Remarks by J. W. Lowe, Esq., Barrister-at-law.
From Financial Department, No. 918, dated 12th February 1876.
From Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Limited, No. 929, dated 17th February 1876, and enclosures.
From Government of Madras, No. 314, dated 14th February 1876, and enclosures.

Preamble.

2. Since the Bill was introduced, the directors of the Bank of Madras have bought 62½ of their shares with a view of cancelling them, and thus reducing the capital of that Bank to five millions of rupees. We have made the changes in the preamble and the body of the Bill which this transaction rendered necessary.

Preliminary.

3. We have substituted the 1st May for the 1st March, 1876, as the day on which the proposed Act is to come into force.

Constitution.

4. To preclude doubts which have been felt but which we do not ourselves feel, we have expressly declared that the proprietors of the Banks shall not be liable for the corporate debts, and that the shareholders shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

5. We have transcribed from the Indian Companies Act, X of 1866, section 42, a clause which relates to corporate contracts and dispenses with the necessity of a seal in ordinary cases. Similar provisions are contained in several English statutes.

Business.

6. We have authorized the Banks to advance on the security of stock of the United Kingdom. We have also permitted them to undertake, and charge for, the care of valuable articles such as plate, jewels and title-deeds. In the clause limiting unsecured loans to individuals, we have substituted for Rs. 6,00,000 such sum as may from time to time be prescribed by the bye-laws. This will enable the maximum for each Bank to be adapted, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to the varying circumstances of the three Presidencies. We have forbidden the Banks not merely to discount, but to buy, or advance and lend, or open credits on negotiable paper payable where it is presented for the purpose of the proposed transaction, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected in general partnership, or which has a longer period to run than three months.

7. We have extended the power to acquire business-premises so as to enable the directors to provide residences for their Agents.

8. We have made the restrictive provision as to the Agency of the Bank of Bengal now established at Bombay applicable, *mutatis mutandis,* to agencies of the Bank of Bombay which may be established at Calcutta and Madras, and to agencies of the Bank of Madras which may be established at Calcutta and Bombay.

9. We have struck out the power to purchase the business of other Banks.

Capital.

10. We think that the shareholders required to be present at a meeting authorising the reduction or the increase of capital need not be more than one-third of the total number.

Transmission of Shares.

11. We have struck out the clause (30) which exempts the Banks from recognizing probates and letters of administration granted by any Court other than a High Court. There is no reason why in this respect bank-shares should be treated as different from other assets. We have also withdrawn the power of the directors to say that of joint proprietors the first named in the register shall not be deemed the sole proprietor.

Directors.

12. We think that a director should not be disqualified by being Manager, &c., of any other Bank, unless where such Bank is a joint-stock Bank. It is undesirable, especially in Madras, to exclude members of mercantile firms which carry on banking business.

13. We have provided that the office of director shall be vacated in case of his resignation, and we have struck out the power to supply a vacancy in case of a director's temporary absence exceeding one month.

14. We have inserted the usual clause indemnifying directors against losses incurred in the discharge of their duties, except such as happen from their wilful act, and relieving them from responsibility for the other directors, &c., of the Bank.

Officers of the Bank.

15. We have empowered the directors not merely to fix the salaries of their officers and clerks, but to grant them pensions and other emoluments.

16. We have provided for the delegation to the Agents, &c., of the power to endorse and transfer securities, &c., held by the Bank.

17. We have altered the prohibition to engage in business other than the business of the Bank so as to allow the Bank's Agents, with the previous sanction of the Board, to act for insurance offices, &c.

Reserve Fund.

18. We have omitted the words expressly authorizing the directors to maintain and repair the Bank buildings out of the reserve fund. Such repairs are now effected, at all events in the case of the Bank of Bengal, out of the income of the Bank, and we think that the practice should continue.

Auditors.

19. We have struck out the clause prohibiting the election as auditor of any person interested otherwise than as a proprietor, shareholder or depositor in any transaction of the Bank. The clause seemed unnecessarily stringent, and might have caused inconvenience in Madras, where, we are informed, comparatively few persons fit to audit can be found.

Meetings.

20. As no Native newspapers are published daily in Madras, we have omitted the word 'daily' in the clause requiring advertisements in vernacular newspapers.

21. We have provided that notices of special meetings for the purpose of increasing or reducing capital shall be served on every shareholder.

22. We have raised from seven to twelve the maximum number of votes to which a shareholder shall be entitled; but we think that when a shareholder's interest exceeds Rs. 50,000, nothing less than shares amounting to Rs. 25,000 should give him an additional vote.

23. We think that general powers-of-attorney should be deemed to be proxies for the purpose of voting at any Bank-meeting.

Notices.

24. We have provided that shareholders changing their names or residences, and the husbands of female shareholders marrying, shall not be entitled to recover dividends or to vote until notice of the change or marriage be given to the Bank.

Bye-laws.

25. We have modified the section relating to bye-laws so as to require the directors at once to make rules as to (*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced without security to any individual or firm by way of discount or otherwise, (*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or their relatives, partners, &c., and (*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet. We have omitted the power to make bye-laws as to the proportion which the reserve fund must bear to the paid-up capital at the time of declaring or paying any dividend. We have also omitted the power to make bye-laws which the Bill as introduced gave the proprietors and shareholders. This, we think, is a power which should be conferred only on the directors.

26. We have made some transpositions and verbal changes, and recommend that the Bill thus altered be passed. But, first, we think that it should be republished in the *Gazette of India*.

27. The publication ordered by the Council has taken place.

6th March 1876.

W. MUIR.
A. HOBHOUSE.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT.
T. C. HOPE.
D. COWIE.
NARENDRA KRISHNA.
J. R. BULLEN SMITH.

I have signed this Report subject to the following reservations:—

I regret the relegation to a bye-law of the pecuniary limit on advances to one individual or firm, which Sir W. Muir informed the Council had been inserted after careful deliberation, and the more so, in that no power is reserved to the Government to compel the modification of any bye-law which it has once sanctioned, and it will probably even be precluded, by the agreement contemplated in section 36 (*o*), from withdrawing its own balances for a fixed term of years. The case of the old Bank of Bombay, and Sir Charles Jackson's report on it, have shown the wisdom of specific restrictions in the law in anticipation of exceptional occasions, when the vision of even the best men is in danger of being obscured, and immense pressure alone can force measures of prudence in the teeth of popular opinion.

Considering the controversy which the establishment of the branch of the Bank of Bengal has occasioned, I think it would have been only reasonable to have inserted in section 42 an express permission to the Banks of Bombay and Madras to open branches in the other Presidency towns respectively. The argument that it is unnecessary to limit the discretion of the Governor General in Council in the matter is deprived of force by the insertion, for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal, of the clause limiting that discretion in respect of the business which such branches, if established, may transact.

I object to the proprietors and shareholders being deprived of their power of making bye-laws for the direction of the affairs of the Bank. The directors become practically absolute.

T. C. HOPE.

No. II.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL, 1876.

CONTENTS.

A Bill for constituting and regulating the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Bank of Bengal is now constituted and regulated by Act No. IV of 1862, as amended by Acts No. VI of 1862 and No. XIX of 1870, and its capital consists of twenty-two millions of rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas the Bank of Madras is now constituted and regulated by Madras Act No. VI of 1866, as amended by Madras Act No. I of 1871, and its capital consists of five millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, in shares of one thousand rupees each;

And whereas a Bank named the Bank of Bombay was constituted and regulated by Bombay Act No. X of 1863, as amended by Bombay Acts No. XV of 1866 and No. I of 1867; but such Bank has been wound up and the said Bombay Acts are now obsolete and should be expressly repealed;

And whereas on the tenth day of December 1867, a joint-stock Banking Company was registered and incorporated at Bombay, by virtue of the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, under the name of "The New Bank of Bombay, Limited," with a Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association then also registered, and prescribing the constitution and regulations for the management of such Bank;

And whereas the Government of India now holds two thousand two hundred shares in the said Bank of Bengal, and five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares in the said Bank of Madras; and, under the provisions of the said Acts, No. IV of 1862 and Madras Act No. VI of 1866, is bound to appoint, and has power to remove, certain of the directors of the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively, and has also power to give a proxy to any person whom the Governor General in Council may appoint, to attend and vote at any meeting of the proprietors of each of the same Banks;

And whereas the Government of India has determined to sell its said shares and to surrender its said powers; and it is expedient to relieve the said Government from the said duty of appointing directors, and to repeal the said enactments and to consolidate such of them as relate to the said Banks of Bengal and Madras respectively with the changes rendered necessary or desirable by such sale, surrender and relief;

And whereas it is expedient to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Bengal by two millions of rupees and to reduce the said capital of the Bank of Madras by six hundred and twenty-five thousand rupees, and to divide the capital so reduced of each of the same Banks into shares of five hundred rupees each;

And whereas it is expedient that the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, should be reconstituted and regulated, in manner in this Act provided, under the name of the Bank of Bombay;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Banks Act, 1876;"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1876.

Repeal of enactments.

2. On and from that day the statute specified in the first part of the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof, and the Acts specified in the second, third and fourth parts of the same schedule shall be wholly repealed. But all bye-laws and regulations made under any such Act, and then in force, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder.

The references made in the Indian Companies' Act, 1866, to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall be deemed to be made respectively to the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act.

References in Act X of 1866.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation-clause.

"The Bank" means the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay (as the case may be), as constituted and regulated by this Act:

"Capital" means the capital for the time being of the Bank:

"Shares" means the shares for the time being of the capital, and includes also half shares:

"Capital Stock" means that part of the capital into which wholly paid-up shares have been converted or consolidated, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras includes the present consolidated stock of such Banks respectively:

"Registered" means registered in the books of the Bank:

"Shareholders" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the shares of the Bank:

"Proprietors" means the duly registered holders from time to time of the capital stock of the Bank:

"Directors" means the Directors assembled for the purpose of performing any of their functions under this Act:

"Board" means a meeting of the Directors duly called and constituted, or, as the case may be, the Directors assembled at a Board:

"Auditors" and "Secretary" mean those respective officers from time to time of the Bank, and "Secretary" includes a Secretary and Treasurer and a Deputy Secretary:

"General Meeting" means the meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held annually under section forty-nine; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Meeting" means a meeting of proprietors or shareholders or both, held for the transaction of some particular business specified in the notice convening the meeting; it includes any adjourned holding thereof:

"Special Resolution" means a resolution passed at a special meeting:

"Office" means the office or principal office for the time being of the Bank:

"Goods" includes also bullion, wares and merchandize:

"Presidency of Fort St. George" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council:

"Presidency of Bombay" means the territories now under the government of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and

"Presidency of Fort William" means all the territories in British India other than the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION.

4. The several persons who, when this Act comes into force, are respectively the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras and New Bank of Bombay, Limited (hereinafter called the present Banks), or who shall, at any time thereafter, by virtue of this or any other Act regulating the Bank, become proprietors or shareholders, shall continue and constitute and be bodies corporate with perpetual succession, under the name,

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to form bodies corporate.

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Bengal—of "The Bank of Bengal,"

in the case of the proprietors and shareholders of the said Bank of Madras—of "The Bank of Madras,"

and in the case of the shareholders and proprietors of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited—of "The Bank of Bombay,"

and shall respectively possess and enjoy all the rights, powers and immunities incident by law to a corporation aggregate; subject, nevertheless, to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank,

and, in particular, the proprietors of the Bank shall not be liable for its debts and engagements, and the shareholders of the Bank shall be so liable only to the extent of their shares not fully paid up.

with limited liability.

The several persons who are then proprietors and shareholders of each of the present Banks of Bengal and Madras, or the executors or administrators of such proprietors and shareholders respectively, shall be entitled to be registered as proprietors and holders of a like quantity of stock and a proportionate number of shares, as is or are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively in the books of each of the said present Banks of Bengal and Madras, two shares in the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Bengal, and two shares in the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act being deemed equivalent to one share in the present Bank of Madras,

Proprietors and shareholders of present Banks to be proprietors and shareholders of new Banks.

and the several persons who are then shareholders of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, or the executors or administrators of such shareholders respectively, shall be registered as holders of a like number of shares of the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act as are then registered in their names respectively, or in the names of the persons whom they represent respectively, in the books of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited; and all such shares upon which the sum of five hundred rupees has then been paid, shall be deemed to have been fully paid up.

5. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and all the securities, claims and demands, and the benefits of all agreements, of or to which the present Banks are or shall be respectively possessed or entitled, or which shall, or but

Property of present Banks to vest respectively in new Banks.

for this Act might be, on the said first day of May 1876, or might at any time thereafter have been, due to, or claimed by, the said Banks respectively shall, by virtue of this Act, become vested in and devolve upon, and may be claimed, made and recovered by,

in the case of the said Bank of Bengal,—the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act,

in the case of the said Bank of Madras,—the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act,

and in the case of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited,—the Bank of Bombay as constituted by this Act;

Claims against present Banks.

and the Bank shall, from and after the said first day of May 1876, be liable and subject to all debts, claims and demands which shall then be due or claimable from, or which, but for this Act, might be then, or might at any time thereafter, have been due or claimable from or made against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, as the case may be,

and no suit or legal proceeding then pending by or against the said Bank of Bengal, Bank of Madras or New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall cease, or abate, or become defective, in consequence of this Act, but may be continued and prosecuted by or against the Bank.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, wound-up.

6. The transfer of the assets and liabilities of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to the Bank of Bombay by virtue of this Act, shall operate as a winding up and liquidation of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

No shareholder or creditor of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall take any proceedings for winding-up the same under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, or any Act for the time being in force relating to the winding-up of Companies;

and no person shall make, assert or take any claims, demands or proceedings against the same Bank, or the directors or officers thereof, except so far as may be necessary for enforcing the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank of Bombay.

Banks to sue and be sued in corporate name,

7. The Bank shall sue and be sued by its said corporate name;

and use corporate seals;

and shall use such corporate seal as the directors from time to time appoint;

and may hold and transfer property.

and may as such body corporate acquire and hold, either absolutely or conditionally, for a term or in perpetuity, any property whatsoever, moveable or immoveable, and transfer, assign and convey the same.

Seal how used.

8. The seal of the Bank shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of at least two directors and of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of their presence, and such signing shall be independent of the signing of any person who may sign the instrument as a witness.

Unless so signed as aforesaid, such instrument shall be of no validity.

Contracts how made.

9. Contracts may be made on behalf of the Bank as follows:—

(a) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing, and, if made according to English law, to be under seal, may be made on behalf of the Bank in writing under its corporate seal, and such contract may be in the same manner varied or discharged:

(b) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would be by law required to be in writing signed by the parties to be charged therewith, may be made on behalf of the Bank by writing signed by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged:

(c) any contract, which, if made between private persons, would by law be valid, although made by parol only and not reduced into writing, may be made by parol on behalf of the Bank by any person acting under the express or implied authority of the Bank, and such contract may in the same manner be varied and discharged;

and all contracts made according to the provisions herein contained shall be effectual in law and shall be binding upon the Bank and other parties thereto and their legal representatives.

CHAPTER III.

CAPITAL.

Capital of Bank of Bengal.

10. The capital of the Bank of Bengal shall consist of twenty millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to thirty millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Madras.

The capital of the Bank of Madras shall consist of five millions of rupees, in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twelve millions of rupees.

Capital of Bank of Bombay.

The capital of the Bank of Bombay shall consist of ten millions of rupees in shares of five hundred rupees each, divisible into half shares, with power to increase the same, in manner hereinafter provided, to twenty millions of rupees.

Capital of New Bank of Bombay, Limited, to be capital of Bank of Bombay.

11. The capital of the said New Bank of Bombay, Limited, already created, shall, on the first day of May 1876, constitute the capital of the Bank of Bombay, subject to be increased as aforesaid.

Surrender of paid-up shares for stock.

12. Any shareholder may from time to time surrender his wholly paid-up shares, or any of them, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank, in lieu thereof, capital stock to the amount represented by the shares so surrendered,

Surrender of stock for shares.

and any proprietor may from time to time surrender his stock, or any portion thereof, to the directors, and demand and receive from the Bank in lieu thereof shares to the like amount, or as near thereto as practicable.

Power to increase or reduce capital.

13. The proprietors and shareholders of the Bank may from time to time by special resolution and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council increase or reduce the capital of the Bank:

Provided that no such special resolution shall be deemed to have been passed, unless at least one-third in number of the proprietors or shareholders, holding at least one-half of the paid-up capital of the Bank for the time being, be present in person or by proxy, and a majority poll by open voting in favour of the said resolution.

Procedure on resolution to increase capital.

14. When any such special resolution to increase the capital has been passed, the directors may, subject to the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating such Bank, and to the special direction (if any) given in reference thereto by the meeting at which such resolution has been passed,

(*a*) make such orders as they think fit for the opening of subscriptions towards such increase of capital by the proprietors and shareholders;

(*b*) allow to the proprietors and shareholders such period to fill up the subscription as to the directors seems fit;

(*c*) prescribe the manner in which the proprietors and shareholders shall subscribe and pay into the Bank the proportions of new capital which they may respectively desire to subscribe; and

(*d*) make such orders as the directors think fit for the disposal and allotment of the amount of new capital that may not be subscribed for and paid up in manner aforesaid:

Provided that the capital shall not exceed, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, thirty millions of rupees, in the case of the Bank of Madras, twelve millions of rupees, and in the case of the Bank of Bombay, twenty millions of rupees.

Procedure on resolution to reduce capital.

15. When any such special resolution to reduce the capital has been passed, the directors may (subject as aforesaid) prescribe the manner in which the reduction shall be carried into effect.

New capital to be subject to provisions of Act.

16. Any new capital created under the provisions of section thirteen shall be subject to the provisions of this or any other Act regulating the Bank in force for the time being.

CHAPTER IV.

FORFEITURE OF STOCK AND SHARES.

Powers in regard to proprietors or shareholders indebted to Bank.

17. If any proprietor or shareholder is indebted to the Bank, the Bank may withhold payment of the dividends on the stock or shares of such proprietor or shareholder not being registered as held in trust, or as executor or administrator, and apply them in payment of the debt;

and the Bank may refuse to register the transfer of any such stock or shares until payment of such debt;

and after demand and default of payment, and notice in that behalf given to such proprietor or shareholder, or his constituted agent, or by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, if the debt remain unpaid for the space of three months after such notice, the Bank may advertise in the local official Gazette such stock or shares for sale on a day not less than fifteen days from the publication of such advertisement;

and may, on such day, sell by public auction, and subject to such conditions, if any, as the Bank thinks fit, such stock or shares, or so much or so many thereof as may be necessary, and apply the proceeds thereof in or towards payment of the said debt, with interest, from the day appointed for the payment of such debt to the time of actual payment, at such rate as may have been agreed upon, or, in the absence of such agreement, at the highest rate current for advances by way of local discounts by the Bank;

and shall pay over the surplus, if any, to such proprietor or shareholder or to his lawful representative.

CHAPTER V.

CERTIFICATES, TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES AND STOCK.

Certificates for shares.

18. Every shareholder shall be entitled to a certificate, under the corporate seal of the Bank, and signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, specifying the shares held by him, and in the case of shares which are not wholly paid up, the amount paid thereon,

and any holder of more than one half share may, at his option, demand a certificate for each such half share, or one or more certificates for all or any of such half shares, and such certificate or certificates shall be delivered to him accordingly: provided that the number of such certificates shall in no case exceed the number of half shares in respect of which they are so delivered.

Receipts for stock.

Every proprietor of capital stock shall be entitled to a receipt signed by two Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer, and specifying the amount of stock held by him and any such proprietor may, at his option, demand one receipt for the whole of the stock, or separate receipts for any portions of the stock, so held by him, and such receipt or receipts shall be delivered to him accordingly: Provided that no receipt shall be delivered for a portion of stock less than two hundred and fifty rupees.

Fees for certificates and receipts.

For every certificate and receipt delivered under this section there shall be paid such fee as may for the time being be prescribed under section sixty-three, clause (*b*): Provided that no fee shall be payable for certificates or receipts delivered to the persons referred to in section four for shares in or stock of the Bank.

Certificates and receipts to be evidence.

Every such certificate and receipt shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the title of the shareholder or proprietor to the shares or stock therein specified.

Stock and shares to be moveable property.

19. The stock and shares of every proprietor and shareholder shall be moveable property, capable of being transferred in manner provided by the regulations contained herein, or in any other Act regulating

the Bank for the time being in force, and shall not be of the nature of immoveable property; and each share shall be distinguished by its appropriate number.

Form of transfer to be approved by Board.

20. Every transfer of stock or shares may be by endorsement on the certificate or in such other form as the Board from time to time may approve, and shall be presented to the Bank accompanied by such evidence as the Board may require to prove the title of the transferor.

Board may require evidence of transmission.

Every such transfer shall be verified in such manner as the Board require, and the Board may refuse to register any such transfer until the same be so verified, and, in the case of shares not fully paid up, unless the transferee is approved by the Board.

Transferor to remain proprietor till transfer registered.

The transferor shall be deemed to remain the proprietor or holder of the stock or shares transferred until the name of the transferee is registered in respect thereof.

Power to close transfer-books.

21. The directors may from time to time close the register and transfer-books of the Bank for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole thirty days in any twelve consecutive months.

Corporation to consist of registered proprietors or shareholders only.

22. The proprietors and shareholders for the time being, and no other persons, shall be members respectively of the bodies corporate hereby constituted;

Notice of trusts.

and, except for the purpose of excluding the provisions of section seventeen, the Bank shall not be bound or affected by notice of any trust to which any stock or share may be subject in the hands of the proprietor or holder thereof;

Shares vested in several holders.

and when any stock or share is vested in more than one proprietor or holder, such proprietors or shareholders shall, as between themselves and the Bank, be considered as joint owners with benefit of survivorship:

Provided that, as regards voting at meetings, service of notices, and receipt of dividend, the person whose name stands first in the register as one of the proprietors or holders of such stock or shares shall be deemed the sole proprietor or holder thereof.

Transmission on insolvency or marriage.

23. Any person becoming entitled to stock or shares in consequence of the insolvency or bankruptcy of any proprietor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of any female proprietor or shareholder, may be registered as a proprietor or shareholder upon such evidence being produced as the directors may from time to time require.

CHAPTER VI.

DIRECTORS.

Board.

24. The business of the Bank shall be managed by the Board, which shall in the first instance consist of six directors, and may subsequently consist of such number, not less than six, and not more than nine, as may be fixed by a special resolution.

Such directors shall be selected by vote of a general or special meeting.

Quorum.

Three of the directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Present directors to be continued.

25. The persons who, on the first day of May 1876, are respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, shall be respectively directors of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, and the Bank of Bombay, as constituted by this Act, subject to removal as hereinafter provided and to the other provisions herein contained.

Two directors to go out by rotation annually.

26. The two directors who have been longest in office shall go out of office at the general meeting.

Any director so retiring shall be eligible for re-election at such meeting, and, if any question arise as to which of the directors who have been the same time in office shall retire, such question shall be decided by the directors by ballot.

Qualification of directors

27. *Clause* 1.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director of a Bank who is not a proprietor or holder in his own right of unencumbered stock or shares of such Bank, to the amount of ten thousand rupees at the least.

Disqualification of directors.

Clause 2.—No person shall be eligible or qualified to serve as a director—

If he holds the office of director, provisional director, promoter, agent or manager of any other joint-stock Bank established, or having a branch or agency, in British India, or advertised as about to be established, or to have a branch or agency, in British India; or

If he is a salaried officer of Government not specially authorised by the Governor General in Council to serve as a director;

And the office of director shall be vacated—

If the person holding it resigns his office or dies;

If he accepts or holds any other office of profit under the Bank;

If he becomes insolvent or bankrupt, or compounds with his creditors;

If he is declared lunatic, or becomes of unsound mind;

If he is absent from the Board for more than three consecutive months;

If he ceases to hold in his own right the amount or number of unencumbered stock or shares required to qualify him for the office.

Co-partners of same firm not to serve as directors at same time.

Clause 3.—No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or one of whom is the general agent of, or holds a power of procuration from, the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, shall be eligible or qualified to serve as directors at the same time.

Power to remove directors.

Clause 4.—The proprietors or shareholders may, by a special resolution passed by the votes of proprietors or shareholders holding in the aggregate not less than one-half of the capital, remove any director before the expiration of his period of office, and appoint, in his stead, a qualified person, who shall in all respects stand in his place.

Directors to choose president and vice-president.

28. At the first meeting of the directors in every year, they shall choose a president and vice-president from among themselves, and whenever the office of president or vice-president becomes vacant, they shall, at their next meeting, choose a successor for the remainder of the current year.

Chairman.

The president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall be chairman at all meetings whether of directors or of proprietors or shareholders, or of proprietors and shareholders, and shall have an additional or casting vote in all cases of an equal division of votes.

Casting vote.

Provided that if both the president and vice-president be absent at any meeting the directors present shall elect a chairman for such meeting from among themselves, and such chairman shall, in case of an equal division of votes, have an additional or casting vote.

Vacancies among directors how filled up.

29. The Board shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to supply any vacancies in their number arising from the death, resignation, or disqualification under section twenty-seven, of any director.

Any director so appointed shall, for the purposes of section twenty-six, be considered to have held office from the date on which the director in whose place he is appointed was elected, or (where such director was appointed under this section) from the date on which his mediate or immediate predecessor was elected.

Acts of directors valid notwithstanding subsequent discovery of disqualification.

30. All acts done by any person acting in good faith as a director shall be as valid as if he was a director, notwithstanding it be afterwards discovered that there was some defect in his appointment or qualification.

Indemnity of directors.

31. Every director shall be indemnified by the Bank against all losses and expenses incurred by him in or about the discharge of his duties, except such as happen from his own wilful act or default.

No director shall be responsible for any other director or for any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank, or for any loss or expense happening to the Bank by the insufficiency or deficiency of value of, or title to, any property or security acquired or taken on behalf of the Bank, or by the insolvency, bankruptcy or wrongful act of any customer or debtor of the Bank, or by anything done in the execution of the duties of his office or in relation thereto, or otherwise than for his own wilful act or default.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

Appointment, salaries, suspension and removal of officers.

32. The directors shall have power—

to appoint such officers, clerks and servants as may be necessary to conduct the business of the Bank,

to grant salaries, pensions and other emoluments to such officers, clerks and servants, and

to suspend or remove any officer, clerk or servant of the Bank.

Accounts, receipts and documents of Bank by whom to be signed.

33. The Secretary and such other officers of the Bank as the directors may by writing notified in the local official Gazette (and, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, also in the *Gazette of India*) are hereby severally empowered for and on behalf of the Bank to endorse and transfer promissory notes, stock-receipts, stock, debentures, shares, securities and documents of title to goods, standing in the name of, or held by, the Bank,

and to draw, accept and endorse bills of exchange, bank post-bills, and letters of credit, in the current and authorized business of the Bank,

and to sign all other accounts, receipts and documents connected with such business.

Officers forbidden to engage in other commercial business.

34. No Secretary, Inspector, Manager, or Accountant in the service of the Bank,

and no Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff in the service of the Bank at the principal office,

and, without the previous sanction of the Board, no Agent, Khazánchi, Cashier or Shroff at any branch or agency of the Bank,

shall engage in any other banking or commercial business, either on his own account or as agent for any other person or persons, or shall act as broker or agent for the sale or purchase of Government or other securities.

Security from officers.

35. Every person appointed to hold, or act in, any one or more of the said offices, and every other officer from whom the directors may from time to time think fit to require it, shall give security to the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duty to the satisfaction of the directors, in such amount and in such manner as they think proper.

The security to be given as aforesaid by the person holding or acting in the office of Secretary shall not be in a less amount than fifty thousand rupees.

CHAPTER VIII.

BUSINESS.

Business which Banks may transact.

36. The Bank is authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified (that is to say):

(*a*) the advancing and lending money, and opening cash-credits, upon the security of—

(1) promissory notes, debentures, stock and other securities of the Government of India, or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;

(2) bonds, debentures and annuities charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(3) stock or debentures of, or shares in, Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council;

(4) debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, any municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India;

(5) bullion or other goods which, or the documents of title to which, are deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits; and

(6) bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

Provided that such advances and loans may be made, if the directors think fit, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, without any specific security;

(b) the selling and realization of the proceeds of sale of any such promissory notes, debentures, stock receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities, bullion or goods which, or the documents of title to which, have been deposited with, or assigned to, the Bank as security for such advances, loans or credits, or which are held by the Bank, or over which the Bank is entitled to any lien or charge in respect of any such loan or advance or credit or any debt or claim of the Bank, and which have not been redeemed in due time in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) of such deposit or assignment;

(c) the drawing, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon;

(d) the investing of the funds of the Bank upon any of the securities specified in paragraph (a) of this section, clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4), and converting the same into money when required,

and from time to time altering, converting and transposing such investments for or into others of the investments above specified;

(e) the making, issuing and circulating of bank-post-bills and letters of credit made payable in India, or (in the case of the Bank of Madras) in Ceylon, to order, or otherwise than to the bearer on demand;

(f) the buying and selling of gold and silver, whether coined or uncoined;

(g) the receiving of deposits and keeping cash-accounts on such terms as may be agreed on;

(h) the acceptance of the charge and management of plate, jewels, title-deeds or other valuable goods on such terms as may be agreed upon;

(i) the selling and realizing of all property whether moveable or immoveable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction or part satisfaction of any of its claims;

(j) the transacting of pecuniary agency business on commission;

(k) the acting as agent on commission in the transaction of the following kinds of business (namely):—

(1) the buying, selling, transferring and taking charge of any securities, or any shares in any public Company;

(2) the receiving of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares;

(3) the remittance of such proceeds at the risk of the principal by public or private bills of exchange, payable either in India or elsewhere;

(l) the drawing of bills of exchange, and the granting of letters of credit, payable out of India, for the use of principals for the purpose of the remittances mentioned in the last preceding clause of this section;

(m) the buying, for the purpose of meeting such bills or letters of credit, of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding six months;

(n) and, generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental or subsidiary to the transacting of the various kinds of business hereinbefore specified;

(o) It shall also be lawful for the Bank under any arrangement or agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council—

(1) to act as banker for, and to pay, receive, collect and remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government;

(2) to undertake and transact any other business which the Government may from time to time entrust to the Bank;

And the directors shall have power from time to time to arrange and settle with the Governor General in Council the terms of remuneration on which such business shall be undertaken by the Bank, and also as to the examination and audit from time to time of the accounts and affairs of the Bank by or on behalf of the Governor General in Council.

Business which Banks may not transact.

37. The directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those above specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(a) for a longer period than three months; or

(b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are directors; or

(c) upon mortgage, or in any other manner upon the security, of any immoveable property, or the documents of title relating thereto.

(d) Nor shall they lend or advance, by discount of bills or otherwise, to any individual or partnership firm (except upon the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (a), numbers (1) to (5) inclusive), any sums of money exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed by the bye-laws for the time being in force.

(e) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(f) Nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash-credits on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than three months, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than three months: provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Sums payable by or to Government to be payable at Banks.

38. Until the expiration of at least fourteen days after notice has been given by notification of the Governor General in Council published, in the case of the Bank of Bengal, in the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, in the local official Gazette, that the Bank will no longer act as banker for, or pay, receive, collect or remit money, bullion and securities on behalf of the Government,

all sums payable by or to the Secretary of State for India in Council, or by or to the Governor General in Council, or the Government of Bengal or the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at the General Treasury of Fort William in Bengal, or at the General Treasury at Madras, or at the General Treasury at Bombay,

shall be payable—

in the case of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or the Governor General in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras, or the Bank of Bombay, as the case may be,

in the case of the Government of Bengal—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the Governor of Bombay in Council—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Presentment of promissory notes at Banks.

39. Whenever presentment of any promissory note, bond or other security for payment or any other purpose at any of the said General Treasuries would heretofore have been necessary or sufficient, presentment for such purpose shall be necessary or sufficient (as the case may be) until the expiration of fourteen days after the giving of the notice mentioned in section eleven—

in the case of the General Treasury of Fort William—at the office of the Bank of Bengal;

in the case of the General Treasury at Madras—at the office of the Bank of Madras; and

in the case of the General Treasury at Bombay—at the office of the Bank of Bombay.

Place of business.

40. The office of the Bank of Bengal shall be at Calcutta, that of the Bank of Madras shall be at Madras, and that of the Bank of Bombay shall be in the Island of Bombay;

and the business of the Bank shall be carried on at its office, and at such other place or places in India as the Board may deem advisable, under the provisions of section fifteen.

Acquisition of business premises.

41. For the purpose of providing offices and places in and at which to carry on and manage the business of the Bank, and proper residences for its agents, the directors may—

(a) acquire any interest in immoveable property, and

(b) sell, buy in, resell, exchange, let, furnish, repair, insure against fire and otherwise deal with all or any part of the same as they may consider most conducive to the interests of the Bank.

Establishment of branches and agencies.

42. It shall be lawful for the directors to maintain as branches or agencies of the Bank, any branches or agencies of the present Banks, which may be in existence on the first day of May 1876,

and, from time to time, to establish branches or agencies at such places within the Presidency in which the Bank is situate as they deem advantageous to the interest of the Bank,

and, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, and subject to such restrictions as to the business to be transacted as he thinks fit in each case to impose (such consent and restrictions being notified in the *Gazette of India*), to establish branches or agencies at such places outside the Presidency in which the Bank is situate, as the directors deem advantageous for the interests of the Bank:

Proviso.

Provided that no agency of the Bank now or hereafter established in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras shall advance, or lend money, or open cash-credits on securities, or receive deposits and keep cash-accounts, or discount bills of exchange drawn and payable in the Presidency in which it is so established,

or shall act as agent on commission, or transact any business except as agent of its principal Bank, or any of its branches or other agencies.

The directors may discontinue any branch or agency maintained or established under this section.

CHAPTER IX.

ACCOUNTS AND DIVIDENDS.

Books to be balanced twice a year.

43. The directors shall cause the books of the Bank to be balanced on every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June.

A statement of the balance at every such period, signed by a majority of the directors, shall be forthwith sent to a Secretary to the Government of India, and in the cases of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, also to a Secretary to the Local Government.

The Governor General in Council in the case of each of the said Banks, and the Local Government in the case of the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay, shall (so long as any such arrangement with the Government as aforesaid, which has already been, or shall hereafter be, entered into remains in force) at all times be entitled to require of the directors any information touching the affairs of the Bank and the production of any document of the Bank,

and in the case of each of the said Banks the Governor General in Council may require the publication of such statements of its assets and liabilities at such intervals and in such form and manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit.

Every requisition under this section shall be signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government (as the case may be), and the directors shall comply with every such requisition.

Dividends to be determined half-yearly.

44. An account of the profits of the Bank during the previous half-year shall be taken on or immediately after every thirty-first day of December and every thirtieth day of June,

and a dividend shall be made as soon thereafter as conveniently may be,

and the amount of such dividend shall be determined by the directors, subject to the provisions of section forty-five;

No unpaid dividend shall bear interest as against the Bank.

Reserve-fund.

45. The directors, before declaring any dividend, may set aside out of the profits of the Bank such a sum as they think proper as a reserve-fund, and

invest the same upon any of the securities specified in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), clauses (1), (2), (3) and (4).

Application of reserve-fund.

46. The directors may from time to time apply such portion as they think fit of the reserve-fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, or for any other purposes of the Bank, which they from time to time deem expedient.

CHAPTER X.

AUDIT.

Election of auditors.

47. Two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting.

Who may be auditors.

The auditors may be proprietors or shareholders; but no director or other officer of the Company is eligible during his continuance in office.

Auditors re-eligible.

Any auditor shall be re-eligible on his quitting office.

Auditors' tenure of office.

The persons who shall be auditors on the first day of May 1876, and all auditors elected under this section, shall severally be and continue to act as auditors until the first general meeting after their respective elections:

Supply of casual vacancy in office.

Provided that if any casual vacancy occurs in the office of any auditor, the directors shall forthwith call a special meeting for the purpose of supplying the same..

Rights and duties of auditors.

48. Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the half-yearly balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

Every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may (at the expense of the Bank) employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine the directors or any other officer of the Bank.

The auditors shall make a report to the proprietors and shareholders upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts; and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing the particulars required by the bye-laws made under this Act and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and in case they have called for any explanation or information from the directors, whether it has been given by the directors and whether it has been satisfactory.

Such report shall be read together with the report of the directors at the annual general meeting.

CHAPTER XI.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting.

49. On the first Monday of the month of August in every year, or as soon after such day as is convenient, a general meeting shall be held, at which the directors shall submit to the proprietors and shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the preceding thirtieth day of June.

A notice convening such meeting, signed by the Secretary and Treasurer, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and in the case of the Bank of Bengal also in the *Gazette of India*, at least fifteen days before the meeting is held.

Special meetings.

50. Any ten or more proprietors or shareholders holding stock or shares, or both, to the aggregate amount of fifty thousand rupees, or any three directors, may convene a special meeting upon giving fifteen days' previous notice of such meeting, and of the purpose for which the same is convened, as well to the directors as also by public advertisement in the local official Gazette, and in two of the English daily newspapers and one of the Vernacular newspapers:

Provided that three months' previous notice shall be thus given of any special meeting held for the purpose of increasing or reducing the capital of the Bank, and shall also be served on every proprietor and shareholder.

Quorum.

51. No business shall be transacted at any meeting, whether general or special, unless a quorum of twenty proprietors or shareholders, or both, in person or by proxy, is present at the commencement of such business.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by proprietors or shareholders not being directors, shall be dissolved: in any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week at the same time and place, and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present it shall be adjourned *sine die*.

Decision by majority of votes.

52. At meetings whether general or special, every election and other matter submitted to the meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes, except as in section thirteen and in section twenty-seven, clause 4, is specially provided,

Persons not allowed to vote.

and no person shall be allowed to vote at any such meeting in respect of any stock or share acquired by transfer, unless such transfer shall have been completed and registered at least three months before the time of such meeting.

Shareholders in arrear as to calls.

And no shareholder shall be entitled to vote at any meeting in respect of any shares held by him alone or jointly, whilst any call due from him alone or jointly remains unpaid.

Power to declare resolution carried by show of hands.

53. A declaration by the chairman of any meeting, except a special meeting held under section thirteen, that a resolution has been carried thereat upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry to that effect in the book of proceedings of the Bank shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of, or against, such resolution, unless, immediately on such declaration, a poll be demanded in writing by five proprietors or shareholders present and entitled to vote at such meeting.

54. If a poll be demanded, it shall be taken at such time and place, and (except at the special meeting last aforesaid) either by open voting or by ballot, as the chairman directs and the result of the poll shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded.

Poll to be taken, demanded.

55. The proceedings at any meeting, and all resolutions and decisions of such meeting, shall be valid and binding on the Bank, so far as such proceedings, resolutions and decisions are consistent with the provisions of this or any other Act for the time being in force and regulating the Bank.

Proceedings and resolutions at meetings to be binding.

56. At all such meetings, the proprietors or shareholders shall vote according to the following scale:—

Scale of votes.

The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 2,000, shall be entitled to ...	1 vote.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 10,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 10,000, shall be entitled to ...	2 votes.
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 20,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 20,000, shall be entitled to ...	3 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 30,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 30,000, shall be entitled to ...	4 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 40,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 40,000, shall be entitled to ...	5 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 50,000, shall be entitled to ...	6 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 75,000, shall be entitled to ...	7 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,00,000, shall be entitled to	8 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,25,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,25,000, shall be entitled to	9 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,50,000, or the holder of shares of which the total nominal amounts are equal to Rs. 1,50,000, shall be entitled to	10 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 1,75,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 1,75,000, shall be entitled to ...	11 "
The proprietor of capital stock amounting to Rs. 2,00,000, or the holder of shares of which the total amounts are equal to Rs. 2,00,000, shall be entitled to ...	12 "

Where a person is both a proprietor of stock and a holder of shares, his shares shall, for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be stock.

No proprietor or shareholder shall be entitled to more than twelve votes at any such meeting.

57. Any proprietor or shareholder entitled to vote at any meeting under this Act may give a proxy in writing, either general or special, under his hand or the hand of his attorney duly authorized, to any other proprietor or shareholder.

Proxies of proprietors or shareholders.

Such proxy shall be produced at the time of voting, and shall entitle the person to whom it is given to vote on such matters as shall be authorized by the tenor of such proxy.

But no person shall be permitted to vote in virtue of such proxy unless it has been left for registration at the office of the Bank at least three clear days before the time for holding the meeting at which it is intended to be used:

Provided that a general proxy which has been registered at such office need not be again left for registration previous to any subsequent meeting.

Proxies existing and in force with reference to any of the present Banks, on the first day of May 1876, shall continue in force and be available at meetings under this Act, anything herein contained notwithstanding.

Existing proxies.

A general power-of-attorney shall be deemed a proxy within the meaning of this section.

58. If any proprietor or shareholder is a lunatic or idiot, he may vote by his committee or other legal curator, and if any proprietor or shareholder is a minor, he may vote by his guardian, or any one of his guardians, if more than one.

Voting by lunatic and minor shareholders.

CHAPTER XII.

NOTICES.

59. Every notice or other document requiring to be served by the Bank upon any proprietor or shareholder may be served either personally, or by leaving it for, or sending it through the post by registered letter addressed to, him at his registered place of abode;

Service of notices by Bank.

and every notice sent through the post shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which, in the usual course of post, it would have been delivered.

60. Any proprietor or shareholder who changes his name or place of abode, or being a female marries, and the husband of any such female, respectively, shall not be entitled to recover any dividend or to vote until notice of the change of name or abode or marriage be given to the Bank, in order that the same may be registered.

Notices by shareholders.

Every notice to be given on the part of any proprietor or shareholder shall be left at the office of the Bank, or sent through the post by registered letter addressed to the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank at its principal office.

61. Every person who by operation of law, transfers or otherwise becomes entitled to any stock or shares, shall be bound by any and every notice or other document which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the register of the Bank in respect of such stock or shares, has been given to the person from whom he derives his title thereto.

Shareholder bound by notices, to previous holders.

62. When any notice or document is delivered or sent, in accordance with this Act, at or to the registered place of abode of a proprietor or shareholder, then, and notwithstand-

Service of notices good notwithstanding shareholder's death.

ing he be then deceased, and whether or not the Bank have notice of his decease, such service of the notice or other document shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed service thereof on him, or, if dead, on his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them.

CHAPTER XIII.

BYE-LAWS.

Power of directors to make bye-laws.

63. The directors shall as soon as may be make, and may from time to time alter, bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(*a*) the maximum amount which may be advanced or lent by discount of bills, or otherwise, to any individual or partnership, without the security mentioned in section thirty-six, paragraph (*a*), Nos. (1) to (5) inclusive,

(*b*) the circumstances under which alone advances may be made to directors or officers of the Bank, or the relatives of such directors or officers, or to companies, firms or individuals with which or with whom such directors, officers, or relatives are connected as partners, directors, managers, servants, shareholders, or otherwise,

(*c*) the particulars to be contained in the half-yearly balance-sheet,

The directors may from time to time make bye-laws regulating the following matters or any of them :—

(*d*) the distribution of business amongst the directors,

(*e*) their remuneration,

(*f*) the delegation of any powers of the directors to committees consisting of members of their body,

(*g*) the procedure at the meetings of the board or of any committee of the directors,

(*h*) the books and accounts to be kept at the head and other offices respectively,

(*i*) the reports and statements to be prepared and made by the Chief Accountant, the heads of departments, and the other officers of the Bank,

(*j*) the management of the branches and agencies,

(*k*) the fees payable for certificates of shares or receipts for stock, or for registration of transfers of shares or stock,

(*l*) the renewal of certificates of shares and receipts for stock, which have been worn-out or lost,

(*m*) and, generally, for the conduct of the business of the Bank :

Proviso.

Provided that no bye-law, or alteration or rescission of any bye-law, shall be of any validity, except in so far as the same is consistent with the provisions of this Act, and has been previously approved by the Governor General in Council, and such approval has been signified in writing under the hand of a Secretary to the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to institute and compromise suits.

64. The directors may institute, conduct, defend, compromise, refer to arbitration and abandon legal and other proceedings and claims by or against the Bank or the directors or officers of the Bank, and otherwise concerning its affairs.

Evidence in legal proceedings against shareholders.

65. In any suit brought against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call or other monies due from him in his character of shareholder, it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a shareholder of the Bank, and is indebted to the Bank in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby a right to sue has accrued to the Bank;

and, on the hearing of any suit brought by the Bank against any shareholder to recover any debt due for any call, it shall be sufficient to prove that the name of the defendant is on the register of shareholders of the Bank as the holder of the shares in respect of which such debt accrued, and that the call was made, and that notice of such call was duly given to the defendant in pursuance of this or any other Act for the time being in force regulating the Bank;

and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor that a quorum of directors was present at the Board at which such call was made, nor that the meeting at which it was made was duly convened or constituted.

Modification of 33 Geo. III, sess. 2, cap. 52.

66. Nothing in the Thirty-third of George the Third, session two, chapter fifty-two, shall be deemed to render it unlawful for any servant of Government, or for any Judge of a High Court, to become a member of any corporation established under this Act.

Sale to Banks of Bengal and Madras of Government shares therein.

67. And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Bengal have agreed to purchase, at a premium of twenty-two and a half per centum, the said two thousand two hundred shares of one thousand rupees each held by the Government of India in the same Bank; and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall cancel two thousand of such shares, and sell for the benefit of the Bank four hundred shares in the same Bank corresponding with the remaining two hundred shares so agreed to be sold and purchased;

And whereas the Government of India has agreed to sell, and the directors of the present Bank of Madras have agreed to purchase, at a premium of ten per centum, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares held by the Government of India in the same Bank : and it is intended that the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall cancel the same shares;

Purchase and cancellation by directors of 62½ shares in present Bank of Madras.

And whereas the directors of the present Bank of Madras have purchased and cancelled other sixty-two and a half shares in such Bank;

And whereas the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras had no power to enter into the said agreements with the Government of India, and the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to sell the four hundred shares referred to in this section, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras had no power to purchase and cancel the said other sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act have no power to cancel the said two thousand shares and the said directors of the Bank of Madras as consti-

tuted by this Act have no power to cancel the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares;

And whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreements with the Government of India, and to indemnify the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras for entering into the same, and to confirm the said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares by the directors of the present Bank of Madras, and to indemnify the same directors for making the same, and for cancelling the same shares, and to empower the directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act to sell the said four hundred shares, and to empower the respective directors of the Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act to cancel the said shares so intended to be cancelled; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Confirmation of agreements with Government.

(a).—The said agreements with the Government of India are hereby confirmed, and the said respective directors of the present Bank of Bengal and Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for entering into the same; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of any thing *bonâ fide* done in pursuance of either of such agreements.

Confirmation of purchase of the 62½ shares.

(b).—The said purchase of the said other sixty-two and a half shares is hereby confirmed, and the said directors of the present Bank of Madras are hereby indemnified for making the same and for cancelling the same shares; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any such director in respect of anything *bonâ fide* done in effecting such purchase and cancellation.

Sale by directors of 400 shares in Bank of Bengal.

(c).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to sell, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, sell, the said four hundred shares, either together or in parcels, and either by public auction or private contract, and shall apply the proceeds in or towards paying the price of the shares of the Government of India so agreed to be purchased by the directors of the present Bank as aforesaid, or otherwise for the benefit of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act.

Cancellation of certain shares.

(d).—The directors of the Bank of Bengal as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said two thousand shares, and the directors of the Bank of Madras as constituted by this Act shall have power to cancel, and shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cancel, the said five hundred and sixty-two and a half shares.

SCHEDULE.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

Part I.—Statute.

Number and year.	Abbreviated title.	Extent of repeal.
47 George III, sess. 2, cap. 68.	An Act for the better government of the Settlements of Fort St. George and Bombay, &c.	Sections eight, nine, and ten.

Part II.—Acts of the Governor General in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
IV of 1862	An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal.
V of 1862	An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, of monies payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
VI of 1862	An Act to annex a schedule to Act IV of 1862.
XXIX of 1863	An Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively.
XIX of 1870	An Act to enable the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to act by a quorum.

Part III.—Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Number and year.	Title.
VI of 1866	An Act for repealing Madras Act V of 1862, and for regulating the Bank of Madras.
I of 1871	An Act to amend Madras Act VI of 1866, to give validity to certain acts done by the Directors of the Bank of Madras, and to enable outgoing Directors to be re-elected.

Part IV.—Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

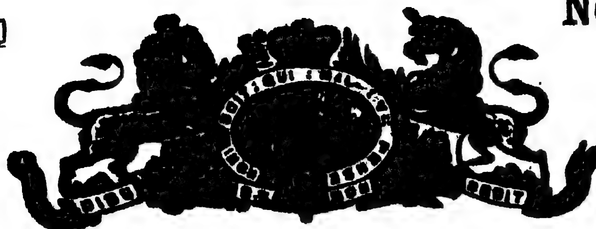
Number and year.	Title.
X of 1863	An Act for the Reincorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay.
XV of 1866	An Act to amend Act No. X of 1863 (Bombay).
I of 1867	An Act to reduce the amount of the capital of the Bank of Bombay and of the shares thereon, and to amend Act X of 1863 and Act XV of 1863 (Bombay).

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 12 of 1876.



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CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 11th March 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General, presiding,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASGHUR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be further considered, in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the amendments to which he proposed to call the attention of the Council to-day were all more or less of a formal character, and had been suggested during the discussion on this Bill at the last meeting of the Council. The hon'ble member opposite (MR. BELL) had pointed out that there was no distinct provision in the Bill to enable Joint Stock Companies to vote, and in order to meet this omission he had now the honor to move that, at the end of the first paragraph of Section 7, the following words be inserted:—

"Provided that any Company registered under 'The Indian Companies' Act, 1866,' which has paid such rates or taxes in the manner aforesaid, shall be entitled to one vote in the ward in which the place of business of the said Company is situated, and such vote shall be given by the Secretary of the Company, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf."

That would provide for every registered Company in Calcutta having a vote.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 10 as drafted according to the suggestion of his hon'ble friend MR. BELL, was not in the hands of the Council, but it had been published in the Gazette of the 23rd February, and it provided that a person holding property in different wards of the town might elect in which ward he should vote. According to that section no person should be entitled to vote in more than one ward, but any person qualified to vote might vote in the ward in which he resided, or in which his place of business was situated, or in which any property on account of which he had paid rates was situated. Some doubt had been expressed as to the meaning of the section, and therefore, in order to make it a little more definite, it was proposed to add the following words after paragraph 2 of that section:—

"Every person qualified to vote as hereinbefore provided may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward which is allotted to such person under Section 13, but no person so qualified shall be entitled to give more than one vote to any one candidate."

That was to say, every person entitled to vote might vote for as many Commissioners as were allotted to the ward in which he voted, but he would not be allowed to give more than one vote for each candidate.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL strongly objected to the latter part of this amendment, namely, "that no person so qualified shall be entitled to give more than one vote to any one candidate." He thought that in a town like Calcutta, where there were so many different nationalities, it was very desirable that minorities should have a chance of being represented in the Municipal Corporation. According to the last census returns, the vast majority of the population of Calcutta consisted of Hindus, but there was a large European and a large Mahomedan population, and he thought it was very desirable that these classes of the community should have a chance of sending their representatives to the municipal body, and therefore, instead of the words to which he had taken exception, he would propose, as an amendment, the insertion of the following words:—"Or he may give all his votes in favor of one candidate." He might also say that, if the system of cumulative voting had been found useful and desirable in England, it would be much more useful and much more desirable in a place like Calcutta; in fact, if we did not allow cumulative voting, he very much doubted whether the European and Mahomedan communities would be able to return a single representative of their own. Therefore he thought that, instead of limiting a man to one vote for each candidate, he should be allowed to give all his votes to any candidate he pleased.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he had no possible objection to offer to the amendment, as it would assist minorities to send representatives of their own to the Corporation.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that he did not quite understand the nature of the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, supposing three Commissioners were to be elected from a ward, under the terms of the hon'ble mover's proposition, a ratepayer or taxpayer who had three votes to give could only give one vote to each man whom it was proposed to elect, but by the amendment suggested the voter could give all his three votes to one man.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he quite understood that part of the amendment, but wished to know whether it was proposed to extend the privilege of voting for more candidates than one to persons according to the amount of rates they paid.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL replied that he did not understand that that question was at present before the Council. They were now considering the amendment he had proposed, which was quite independent of the amount of rates which a man paid. He did not quite agree with the clause which the hon'ble mover of the Bill proposed, and he would be quite prepared to support a substantive amendment to the effect proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal). For his own part, however, he might say that he thought a man should have votes according to the rates he paid.

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bell having been accepted by Sir Stuart Hogg, and the sense of the Council being in favor of the proposition, the PRESIDENT observed that, as the principle was admitted, the matter had better stand over, so as to give sufficient time for the drafting of the section.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that, at the end of section 10, the following words be inserted:—

"Every person shall be entitled to vote in every ward in which any land or masonry buildings on account of which he has paid rates to the amount and in the manner mentioned in Section 7 is situated."

At a previous sitting of the Council the question covered by his amendment had been discussed and thrown out; but since then it had been suggested to him by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell) that the principle for which he had contended was recognized in some of the local government Acts in England; in fact, under the joint operation of the Public Health and local government Acts in England, a person having property in more wards than one was entitled to vote in every one of them within a certain limit. He was therefore encouraged to put forward this amendment again. The principle, he submitted, was one which could not be disputed on broad grounds of justice. According to the rule laid down in the Bill as it stood at present, a person who paid Rs. 25 per year in rates and taxes was entitled to one vote only, that was to say, in only one ward; but if he held property which qualified him to be a voter in more wards than one, he would have to select some one of the several wards in which he would like to exercise his vote. Now, there were many persons in Calcutta who owned property in more wards than one, and it would not be just to deprive them of the privilege of voting in as many wards as they possessed property in. He was aware that the principle that each ratepayer should vote in only one ward had been recognized in the general Municipal Acts in England; but considering the circumstances of Calcutta, and bearing in mind that the experiment of elective self-government in this city was new, and that the principle of cumulative voting had been recognized and acted upon in certain cases in England, he thought that those who had the largest stake in the town ought to be sufficiently represented in it. Holding these views, he ventured to propose this amendment. He might add that he was prepared to place a limit on the number of votes for wards, and if the Council desired it, he would add to the words which he had already moved the following:—

"Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote in more than five wards."

He should also state that all that he wished to do was to ask the Council to consider the principle embodied in his amendment; they might afterwards settle the wording. It had been brought to his notice that some modification was necessary in the wording, the words "or taxes" being, through an oversight, omitted after the word "rates."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the question now raised had been discussed at a previous meeting of the Council and rejected, but the hon'ble member had thought proper to bring it forward again. It was a subject on which considerable difference of opinion existed. It would enable large proprietors, who held property in a great many wards, as many wealthy natives in the city did, to vote in as many wards as they possessed property, and would thus throw much power in the hands of persons holding house property

in different quarters of the town. He therefore felt it his duty to vote against the amendment. At any rate, if it were accepted, the wording of the clause would require to be altered, as only "rates" and not "taxes" were, he believed, intended by the mover to be taken into account.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL did not agree with the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that this question had already been settled in Council, and did not therefore see why they should not now consider it. He was under the impression that the majority of the Council were in favor of giving a greater share of representation to men having property in different wards. He could see no conceivable objection why a person might not have a vote in each ward in which he had qualifying property, and he could not think that it would give undue influence to any one member of the community who possessed a considerable number of houses in various parts of the town.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG remarked that if the principle of the amendment were carried out and acted upon, a man who had thirty houses in the town would have sixty votes.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought that if a man had so much property, he should have so many votes given him. At the same time, there was a proviso put forward by the hon'ble mover which the Council might accept.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that what he objected to was the principle of the amendment. If the amendment were accepted, it was a matter of small importance whether the proviso were inserted or not.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER asked whether or not the question had already been definitely settled by this Council.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that he did not think it had: he believed it had only been provisionally discussed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had moved a resolution on which he had suggested an amendment, but he believed nothing was definitely settled.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that as far as he recollected the matter stood in this way. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had moved that when a man had property in more wards than one, the Chairman should say in which ward he was entitled to vote. The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had suggested that he should be allowed to vote in all the wards, but he (MR. BELL) had put forward a second suggestion, that a man should be allowed to select in which ward he would use his vote. His suggestion had had the general approval of the Council, but nothing definite had been settled.

After some further conversation the Council divided:

Ayes 6.	*Noes* 5.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg.
,, Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali.	,, Mr. Dampier.
,, Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.	,, Mr. Reynolds.
,, Mr. Brookes.	,, Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
,, Mr. Bell.	,, Baboo Ramshunker Sen.
the President.	

The motion was therefore carried

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he had next to propose that the following paragraphs be inserted at the end of Section 11:—

"If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one of the said wards, he shall, within three days of the date of the election, choose, or in default thereof, the Chairman shall forthwith declare the ward for which such person shall serve; and such person shall thereupon be held to be elected in that ward only which he shall so choose, or which the Chairman shall so declare; and thereupon the rate and tax-payers of the other ward or wards in which the said person has been elected a Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to elect another Commissioner in the manner provided by this Act.

"Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two candidates at any election under this Act, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the Chairman may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner."

The first clause merely provided for cases which were likely to occur of one gentleman being elected for more than one ward. In the second clause, provision had been made for the possibility of an equality of votes, and the

clause would enable the Chairman in such a case to decide which of the two candidates should be elected.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the first amendment he had to move was that the word "five" be substituted for "three" in the first clause. It was possible that a man might not be in Calcutta at the time of his election, and three days, therefore, was too short a period within which he should come to a decision.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he accepted the amendment; he had no objection to "five," being substituted for "three."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that he next objected to the words "the Chairman shall forthwith declare." He was of opinion that the matter had better be left to the choice of the person elected.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT pointed out that the clause which the hon'ble member objected to was in the form of an alternative. If the choice, which was left to the person elected, was not availed of within the period mentioned, it was then only that the Chairman could decide.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that he believed some misapprehension existed in consequence of the words "shall declare." As had been pointed out by the Hon'ble the President, there was nothing whatever to interfere with the right of selection which might be exercised by the person elected for two wards, and it was only in case he did not exercise his right within the time named that the Chairman could decide. There could be no possible objection to this power being vested in the Chairman; and, if the person elected had no intention of being a Commissioner at all, he might simply resign when the Chairman's decision was made known.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, if the Council did not think there was anything objectionable in the clause, he would not press his amendment. With reference to the second clause, regarding equality of votes, he thought that in such a case lots should be drawn to decide which of the two persons elected should sit as a Commissioner, instead of the casting vote being given to the Chairman, who would not be one of the electors. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought that at home the question was decided by the drawing of lots.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he believed that the "tellers" at home gave the casting vote in cases of equality of votes. Here, however, he thought that the decision should be left to the Chairman.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT thought there would be no harm in this power being vested in the Chairman, considering the extreme improbability of such cases being of frequent occurrence.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

Section 12 provided, among other things, that the Lieutenant-Governor should have power to make rules "for the purpose of regulating elections."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that, after the word "elections," the following words be inserted:—

"And may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any of the said rules, and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules. The expenses of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund."

The first part of the amendment merely enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the penalties incurred for breach of any rule which, under Section 12, it was proposed to empower him to pass, and the second clause was to enable the Commissioners to pay the expenses incidental to election.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL doubted, with regard to the first part of the amendment, whether the Council could empower the Lieutenant-Governor to declare penalties; that is, he doubted whether penalties could be legally imposed under rules so framed. He thought it would be better if the consideration of the matter stood over.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER asked whether the hon'ble member thought there was any distinction in this respect between the power given to Municipali-

ties to frame bye-laws which required the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and this power which it was proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that he had not come to Council to discuss the subject, and was therefore not prepared to give a definite opinion on the case put; but it appeared to him that there was a very great distinction between the cases mentioned by the hon'ble member and the general power which it was proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor under this amendment. When under the Municipal Acts power was given to municipalities to frame bye-laws, it was always clearly laid down for what specific purposes those bye-laws were to be framed. and a limit was always fixed as to the amount of penalty to be incurred for a breach of such bye-laws. In the amendment proposed however, the power of the local Government to frame rules and to impose penalties was unrestricted and unlimited.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that he believed the hon'ble member's objection was a valid one so far as the imposing of a maximum penalty was concerned. He thought the consideration of the matter had better be postponed.

After some further conversation, the insertion of the words "and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules" was agreed to, and the consideration of that portion of the clause, empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to declare penalties, was postponed.

Section 16 provided that an erroneous omission from, or entry in, the list of. voters should not affect an election.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that at the end of the section the following words be added:—

"And no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of any defect of form in the conduct thereof"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the following section be inserted after Section 18:—

"18A. Whoever, being qualified to vote, or claiming to be qualified to vote, at any election under this Act, accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for giving, or forbearing to give, his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation.

"And whoever, by any gift or reward, or by any promise, agreement, or security for any gift or reward, corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give, or forbear to give, his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sections 312 to 314 related to licenses for markets.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that, on reference to Sections 312 and 313 of the Bill, he found that they were so worded that markets established even before Act VIII (B.C.) of 1871 was passed might be closed at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners. He believed such was not the intention with which the sections were drafted, but owing to the omission of certain words occurring in the existing law, the present sections would have the effect to which he had drawn attention. As he entered the Council room that morning, he was shown a communication addressed to the Council by several influential native gentlemen, who were proprietors of some of the markets in the town. As the communication was short, and had only been received that morning, he would, with the permission of the Council, read the principal portions of it.

The petitioners said:—

"We, the undersigned, proprietors of markets in the Town of Calcutta, beg leave to draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Bill relating to markets.

"Act VIII of 1871 makes a distinction between existing and new markets. With regard to present markets, Section 6 requires that they are to be registered, and, with regard to new markets, Sections 1 to 3 provide that they are to be licensed under the conditions mentioned therein. All markets are equally subject to sanitary regulations, but the licensed markets—that is, new markets - are liable to be closed by order of the Justices (Section 5), if the owner thereof be convicted three times under Section 4.

"The reason of this distinction is obvious. Considerable capital has been invested in markets by private individuals: some of them have been in existence for more that half a century, if not longer; and, if it were left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners to grant a license or not, and, if it were ruled that old markets may be closed on three convictions, it would be tantamount to a confiscation of private property, particularly as a motive for competition with them has been supplied to the Municipality by empowering it to appropriate the municipal funds to speculations of this kind."

The petitioners then went on to argue their case, and concluded as follows:—

"Accordingly, we would humbly pray that His Honor in Council would be pleased to exempt existing markets from the operations of Sections 312, 313, and 314 as at present."

He need not say much in illustration of the views and arguments set forth in the memorial. The hon'ble mover of the Bill was aware that old markets, existing before the Act of 1871 was passed, required only to be registered, while new markets—that was to say, markets established after 1871—required a license which it was in the discretion of the Justices to grant or not. But with regard to old markets the Justices had no discretion whatever; they could only enforce sanitary regulations with a view to keep markets in a proper condition, and these sanitary regulations had hitherto been found quite sufficient. When the present Bill was drafted, the Select Committee were under the impression—at least he for one was under that impression—that the existing law on this subject was simply to be re-enacted. But his attention was only last week drawn to the provisions in the Bill by some of the signatories to the memorial, and he found that the omission of certain words, which were in Section 4 of Act VIII of 1871, had produced the alarm, dissatisfaction and complaint under notice. The words which had been omitted were "unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of such articles at the time of the passing of this Act." That was to say, if a market had been in existence before the passing of Act VIII of 1871, then three convictions would not justify the Justices in closing the market; *i e.*, three convictions for not taking out a license. The corresponding section in the Bill, Section 312, gave power to the Commissioners to grant licenses for markets, by which was evidently meant new markets. But the next section (313) provided that whoever used a place as a market which was not licensed under this Act would be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and the following section (314) provided that whenever three convictions should have been pronounced under the preceding section in respect of the same place within the space of one year, the market might be closed. Now, the old markets did not, under the existing law, need a license, but this was not distinctly stated in the present Bill. He believed that the omission was due to an oversight; but anyhow the re-enactment of the old law was necessary, in order to do justice to the proprietors of old markets who had vested interests in them. He had therefore given notice of his intention to move that the following words be inserted after the word "Act" in Section 313:—"Unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of such articles at the commencement of Bengal Act VIII of 1871, or of this Act." He believed the words *or of this Act* would be objected to, and he would not therefore press that point. At the same time he ought to mention that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had suggested another amendment to follow Section 313, which was as follows:—"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to markets registered under Section 6, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1871." He did not care which amendment was carried, so long as the object of the petitioners was gained.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER pointed out that neither of the two amendments would fully meet the objections of the petitioners.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS asked whether the Hon'ble mover was prepared to accept a similar proviso to Section 281, which enacted similar provisions as to slaughter-houses. It appeared to him that the principle was the same in both; the provisions which applied to markets equally applied to slaughter-houses.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT observed that the licensing of slaughter-houses and markets stood on an entirely different footing. What might be abso-

lutely and imperatively necessary in regard to slaughter-houses might not be necessary for markets. All markets were supposed to be kept in a comparatively clean state.

After some conversation, the principle urged by the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was accepted by the Council, and, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble the President, the matter was postponed, with a view to the sections being re-drafted.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 331 provided that "the Commissioners shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners for the purpose of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, &c." But it did not provide that the interest on the debt should be a first charge, because it was considered that the fact of the Justices having signed the debentures was sufficient security for the payment of the interest. But this was objected to by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell) who urged that the interest on the debentures, as well as the sinking fund, should be made a first charge on the Municipal Fund. In order, therefore, to meet that objection, he had now to move that after the word "thereof" in line 4 of Section 331, the following words be inserted:—

"*Firstly.*—Such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed; *secondly,*"

The motion was put and agreed to.

GHATWALI POLICE (BANCOORAH).

The HON'BLE MR. BELL postponed the motion which stood in his name for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the Ghatwali Police in the district of Bancoorah. On reading through the papers which had been sent to him, he found that the information which they contained was not sufficiently explicit to enable him to make a satisfactory statement to the Council of the objects and reasons of the Bill.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

Saturday, the 18th March 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bll to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The Council were aware that this Bill had been in its settlement a serious matter. The Select Committee or the mover of the Bill had been in

constant communication with those officers throughout Bengal who were to the greatest extent employed in making partitions, and who were most familiar with the subject of the Bill. The Select Committee had had to grapple with most difficult subjects, which he had mentioned in his speech asking leave to introduce the Bill. And he had great satisfaction in saying that they had been able to come to an unanimous agreement, he might say, in all important points. In the Committee's report the changes made in the Bill had been very fully set out, and he should only mention the most important of them.

The Committee had in the Bill laid down a procedure for these intricate cases; they had adopted the principle that a recorded proprietor, who was in possession of the share in respect of which he was the recorded proprietor, and as such only, was entitled to apply for the partition of an estate. On the other hand, they had allowed unrecorded proprietors, persons who claimed rights as proprietors but who were not recorded on the Collector's register, to come forward and make objections, because it was most inconvenient in these protracted and intricate cases to have objections of any kind, which were really valid and worth attention, deferred until the case had proceeded to the later stages.

The Committee had provided that no partition should be made which would result in the formation of a separate estate liable for an annual amount of revenue less than Rs. 20, and of which the assets would be less than Rs. 200, unless the proprietor of such estate agreed to redeem the revenue for which such estate would be liable by a capitalized payment at such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine with reference to the circumstances of the estate. This was provided with the view of stopping the splitting up of estates almost into fields which was going on in Tirhoot, and perhaps in other districts. Hitherto it had been ruled by the High Court, and the ruling had the effect of law, that no batwarah of an estate could be made under Regulation XIX of 1814, if a private partition had been made between the proprietors of an estate, a private partition of lands which constituted a joint undivided estate as regards the responsibility for land revenue. The Committee had remedied this, and had provided that where a private partition of the lands existed, if all the parties agreed in making a joint application, the Collector might give effect to an amicable division of the land under the provisions of this law. And more than this, they had provided that when such a private division of land was accompanied by a private arrangement as to the amount of revenue for which each proprietor's share should be liable, the Collector might accept and recognize under the law an amicable division of the jumma as well as an amicable division of the land when this could be done without danger to the public revenue. If, on the other hand, it would endanger the revenue, the Collector might refuse to make any partition of such estate under this Act, unless the parties agreed to allow the revenue on each separate estate to be assessed in proportion to the assets of each separate estate, according to the ordinary principle.

On one point the Committee had made a material alteration in the existing law. Under the existing law, as soon as an estate was admitted to separation, separate accounts were opened in respect of the different shares, and from that moment the share of each proprietor became answerable only for its proportionate share of the land revenue. Now the Committee had provided that nothing in this law should relieve any part of the lands constituting a parent estate from their liability for the entire land revenue assessed upon such estate, until the partition proceedings were completed, and each party was put in possession of his share, although that was an alteration of the batwarah law it did not put proprietors in any worse position than they were now. The Committee had not thought it necessary to make any mention in this Bill of this mode of protecting shares during the progress of the partition proceedings, because there was another law, Act XI of 1859, which afforded the means of such protection by opening separate accounts with the Collector. The Bill as now drafted merely came to this, that, in order to protect their shares in such cases, proprietors must avail themselves of the provisions of Act XI of 1859.

Under the old law, if any person claiming to be a proprietor disputed the extent of the right which the applicant for partition declared himself to hold, that was enough to bar any further proceedings. The Committee had provided that when any such objection was made to the extent of interest claimed by the applicant, or a question of right and title was raised as between the applicant and other persons claiming to be proprietors, it should be in the discretion of the Collector either to refuse to make the partition (which he would naturally do when it appeared to him that the objector's claim was based on good grounds,) or, if satisfied that the applicant was in possession in accordance with his claim, to direct that the partition should proceed in accordance with the applicant's claim, (which course the Collector would probably adopt if he was impressed with the idea that the objector's claim to right was frivolous,) or to direct that the proceedings be postponed for four months in order to give the objector an opportunity of instituting a suit to try the question in dispute (which the Collector would probably do if he thought that there was a fair chance of such a suit resulting in favor of the objector). If the objector availed himself of these four months allowed to him, the decree might place him in the position of a joint sharer in the entire parent estate. But if the claimant of the disputed share—the objector to the partition proceedings who was not in possession—omitted to institute a suit within the four months allowed to him, but did institute such a suit afterwards and got a decree, that decree would be subject to the partition proceedings, and would have to state in which of the separate estates created out of the parent estate the decree was to be enforced, and to what extent it was to be enforced in each.

Part IV of the Bill was absolutely new. It treated of establishments under the Act, the payment of the establishments, and the levy of their cost from the parties to the partition proceedings.

Then, in Part VII, the Committee had made what they hoped would be an important improvement. Heretofore, under the old law the ameen, the man appointed to measure the lands and draw up the papers, was also allowed to indicate how the estate should be divided; to suggest in a rough way that A should have his lands allotted to him on the south-east and B's in the south-west, and so forth. This power was notoriously abused by men in the position of ameens. The Bill provided that the ameen should merely measure the lands and ascertain their rental. Having done that, the Deputy Collector was himself to decide in what general direction the parent estate should be divided and where each sharer's lands should lie.

One great point of dissatisfaction in a butwarah had been when the dwelling-house of one of the proprietors fell in the estate of another proprietor. It was very much against native feeling for one proprietor of what had been a joint estate to be the tenant of another. The Committee had provided that in such cases, where the dwelling-house of a proprietor fell in the estate of another proprietor, the land occupied by it should be assessed at a fair rental, which should be fixed in perpetuity by the Deputy Collector; and not only so but when the rental had been so fixed, the Committee had given power to the owner of the dwelling-house to redeem the rental so fixed by a capitalized payment at once. So that if it was unavoidable that one proprietor should have his dwelling-house and its immediate grounds in another proprietor's estate, he might still hold it as a rent-free tenure if he chose to do so.

The Committee had dealt with the very difficult question of lands which were held on a permanent tenure created by all the proprietors of the estate. It was one of the cruces with which they had to deal, and they had come to an unanimous opinion upon it.

Another difficulty was as to lands claimed both by the proprietor of the the estate to be brought under partition and the proprietor of a neighbouring estate; the Committee had also made provisions which they hoped would clear up that difficulty.

They had empowered the Collector, after breaking up the parent estate into separate estates, to cause the proprietors to put up boundary marks around each estate so as to preserve them intact in future, and these marks were to be maintained under the Bengal Survey Act of last year.

They had provided that all sums payable under the Act should be levied as demands under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

They had defined very carefully what orders of the Collector, of a Deputy Collector and of a Commissioner should be appealable as of right to the superior revenue authorities, but had given a general power of supervision, control, and revision to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner over all the proceedings and orders of the subordinate revenue authorities, and they had defined carefully what orders of the revenue officials under the Act should not be liable to be contested in the Civil Court or otherwise than before the revenue authorities.

The Bill was so entirely different from what it was when it was referred to the Select Committee for consideration, that he must refer hon'ble members to the draft itself for further details. The Bill should be in the hand of the members to-day, and it might be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the Bill had been carefully considered and settled by the Committee. If the Bill was published for general information for a reasonable time, those interested might send in representations on the subject. He knew that several persons interested in this Bill did not think proper to send in communications to the Council, because they understood that the Select Committee were making material alterations in the Bill, and they had deferred submitting their opinions until the report of the Committee was published.

INQUIRY INTO RENT DISPUTES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances. He said the Committee had felt some difficulty in regard to the question of the powers of this Council to legislate in the matter. But after a good deal of consideration and discussion these have been solved, and they had no doubt that the Bill in its present form was within the power of this Council.

The alterations made by the Select Committee were chiefly in the form and wording of the Bill; the substance was very much what it was when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The scheme of the Bill was that when the Lieutenant-Governor should consider that there was a dispute regarding rents of sufficient importance to warrant his taking action under this special law, and when any of the persons concerned should apply to him to take such action, the Lieutenant-Governor should be able to declare that this special procedure (for it was purely a Procedure Bill) should be enforced in any specified tract. Then (it being assumed that there was some general question underlying the dispute) the Lieutenant-Governor was required to state those matters of fact which should be ascertained by a general inquiry to be made by the Collector. The Collector would then make his inquiry for which the Bill laid down the procedure, and would give the parties an opportunity of seeing his report and making their objections. The report and objections would be considered by the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, and the Board would come to a finding (practically the finding would in effect be the Board's, although the Collector was required to make the formal order according to the instructions of the Board) on those general matters of fact which had been referred for determination by such general inquiry, whereupon rent suits and suits connected with rent of every kind under Section 23 of Act X of 1859 would become cognizable by the Collector under this special jurisdiction, and would not be cognizable by the Civil Courts under Act VIII of 1859, until the Lieutenant-Governor declared the tract to be no longer under this special procedure. The Collector would then try such suits, and all his findings must be in accordance with the determination of matters of fact in the general inquiry by the Board of Revenue so far as such determinations were applicable to such suits before the Collector.

In giving the appellate jurisdiction, the Committee had mainly followed the scheme of Act X of 1859. Where there was simply a question of rent under a certain amount, the Collector's decision was final. Where a question

of right or title or enhancement or abatement of rent was involved an appeal was allowed, but instead of giving the appeal, as under Act X of 1859, to the Judge of the district, the appeal would lie to the Commissioner, and if the sum in dispute was above Rs. 5,000 a further appeal would lie to the Board of Revenue.

There was one other point in the Bill which he would notice. If the Collector found in a suit that some question was involved which might better be tried by the Civil Court, he might refer the suit to the Civil Court; and if the matter in dispute also involved a question of rent which the Collector could best determine, then, before referring the suit to the court, he would determine that question of rent, and the Civil Court would be bound to accept that determination in its final decision of the suit which had been referred to it.

There was one point in which there had been much difference of opinion in the Select Committee, and on this two of the members had recorded a dissent. It was very much pressed upon the Committee that they ought to insert some sort of rule in the Act by which the Collector should be guided when he found it necessary to fix the rate of rent payable by occupancy ryots. He for one thought that if a good practical rule could have been fixed upon, it would have been a good thing. But the Committee had found it impracticable to do so, and if it was remembered that this was a procedure Bill, the defect would not seem to be so great. For instance, he saw that his hon'ble friend opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) said in his dissent to the report:—

"It is absolutely left to the discretion of the Collector, or rather the Deputy Collector, to settle the principles on which the rent is to be fixed. This means the suspension of law and the promulgation of discretion, to which I cannot too strongly express my objection."

MR. DAMPIER desired to point out that this was a procedure law. Whatever discretion there was, was a discretion which was allowed by the existing law, Act X of 1859, the principles of which remained fully in force, and to these, whatever they might be, vague as they were, the Collector was bound to adhere. This Bill gave the Collector no more latitude in determining a question of enhancement according to his discretion than every moonsif already exercised under the existing rent law. The rule laid down by the existing law was a fair and equitable rate, and according to this Bill enhancement or abatement of rent could only be determined at a fair and equitable rate.

The rule was neither made more strict nor more lax in this respect.

With these remarks, he begged to present the report of the Select Committee.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that as he had recorded a dissent, he thought it his duty to state his reasons for having done so. When the Bill was originally introduced, he thought it his duty to support it, at the same time expressing a hope that the Select Committee would find their way to some provision for the settlement or determination of rates of rents, leaving as little as possible discretion to the Collector on the subject. This question was very carefully discussed in Committee, and he was sorry to say that the majority came to a conclusion which was against the adoption of any principle in the Bill for the determination of rates of rent. He had not seen the report of the Committee until that morning, and therefore could not fully allude to the reasons advanced by them in recording his dissent. But his general opinion on the subject being well known to his colleagues in Committee, he thought it proper to embody it in the dissent he had recorded. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had pointed out that this was a procedure Bill, and did not affect the principles contained in Act X of 1859 for the determination of rates of rents. If the hon'ble member would refer to the history of the rent disputes which had led to the introduction of the present measure, he would find that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead lock, and that it had therefore become necessary for the Legislature to step in and propose the present law. If Act X of 1859 had worked satisfactorily; if it had not led to considerable misunderstanding, misconception, and mischief, he did not think there would have been any necessity for introducing the present measure. On the one hand, the ryot did not know what he was liable to pay, and on the other hand the zemindar did not know what he was entitled to receive as rent in consequence of the admitted rise in the value of produce: the result was that both quarrelled and

went to the Civil Court for adjudication of their disputes, which in its turn was surrounded with great difficulties, and did not know exactly what to say or lay down. Look to the variety of the decisions passed by the different Civil Courts in the country on the subject, and you would find that they were a series of contradictory decisions, conflicting rulings, and inconclusive conclusions. A full bench of the High Court had laid down a principle for enhancement of rent which both judges and lawyers agreed in holding was simply unworkable, and a better proof of the impracticability of carrying it out could not be afforded than the state of litigation in the country at present on the subject of rent suits. The head of the Government of Bengal had acknowledged this unsatisfactory state of things in the last Administration Report, and pointed out that unless the principles on which rents should be fixed were settled, the present state of things would probably grow from bad to worse. He believed he might state without breach of confidence that the Government were laudably engaged in making investigations from local officers and others competent to advise, with a view to come to some definite principles for the determination of rates of rent. Now, while public opinion, both official and non-official, seemed to be unanimous in so far that the present law was indefinite and confusing, and therefore unsatisfactory, he asked—was it wise or advisable to refer the Collector back to those very principles in the Act which had produced the present confusion? Would this procedure, he would ask, contribute to the settlement of those disputes which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had characterized as a scandal to good government? He questioned the wisdom of this proceeding, and entertaining this opinion, he strongly urged upon his colleagues in Committee the necessity of laying down some fair and equitable principle for the settlement of rates of rent; and if the Council was not prepared to come to an agreement upon the subject, he would recommend that the scope and object of the Bill should be limited to the realization of arrears of rents, the question of fixing the rates of rent being left to the Civil Courts for determination as heretofore.

The object of the Bill, he might observe, was twofold—*firstly*, the settlement or adjustment of rents, and *secondly*, the realization of rents. Now, the adjustment of rents could not be effected without settling the rates of rent, but the realization of rents could be facilitated by amending the existing procedure and vesting the Collector with a summary power. There could be no doubt that when the ryots combined and resisted the payment of rent, the zemindar was put to great difficulty and trouble. In fact, when the combination was widespread, the zemindar could not collect his rents, and could not meet the Government revenue without borrowing money. This state of things could not but be deprecated; and he believed that as regards the collection of arrears of rent, if the Bill were made effectual so as to help the zemindar in realizing arrears of rent, the object would be sufficiently attained. It might be a question as to what was or what was not an arrear of rent; that was to say, whether or no the existing rate of rent was disputed by the ryot. But questions of this kind were as likely to arise before the Civil Court as before the Collecto; and in the same way as the Civil Court decided them, the Collector might decide them in a district proclaimed under the Bill. It was certainly desirable that the rates of rent should be adjusted by the Collector, but there seemed to be so many difficulties in the way, and so much divergence of opinion, that perhaps it would be better as a procedure measure to confine the Bill only to the realization of rent. As the Bill was framed, it might, he was afraid, lead to greater evil than good. He might mention that the reasons which had called for the Bill some six or eight months ago did not now exist, through the wise, discreet, and moderate action of the executive authorities; that disputes formerly existing between the zemindar and the ryot in some of the eastern districts had been to a considerable extent amicably settled; and that a better spirit now prevailed than what had prevailed two or three years ago. But it might be said that the fire was only smouldering; that it might again break out, and who knew how far it might extend; and that it was therefore necessary to be forearmed. Taking that view of the case, he suggested that the Bill ought to be confined to the particular object of facilitating the realization of arrears of rent, and that the large, difficult, and complicated question of adjustment of rents might be left to be dealt with thereafter by legislation. He was confident that the legislature, under the

guidance of the present head of the Government, would be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to the principles on which rates of rent should be fixed; and once the general law was amended, both as to the principles upon which the rent was to be fixed and the facilities to be given for the realization of rent, matters might be left to themselves. On these grounds he still hoped that the question of the adjustment of rent might be left out of the Bill, and that it might be restricted to the realization of arrears of rent only.

He hoped that the Bill would not be hastily proceeded with. It was a most important measure, and ought to be carefully considered. It was true that the Bill had been before the public for some time. He knew that the landed classes had taken considerable interest in it; they had already expressed their opinions upon it more or less strongly, and it was very desirable that sufficient time should be given to enable them to consider the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill, he wished to make one or two observations in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken. The hon'ble member had correctly said that there were two points of difference which existed between the members of the Select Committee. The first of these points was whether the Bill should be confined to the realization of arrears of rent at existing rates, or whether it should attempt to adjust and settle existing disputes; and secondly, whether or not we should lay down some general principles to guide the Collector in arriving at the determination of what a fair and equitable rate of rent was. On the latter point, the majority of the Committee were of opinion that we ought to leave the law as it stood. The object of the Bill was merely of a temporary nature: it was in no way intended to repeal or alter the provisions of Act X of 1859, and the question was whether in a measure of this sort, which was rather a measure of procedure than of principle, we ought to change the substantive law of the land. The majority of the Committee were convinced that if we were to attempt to introduce in a Bill of this sort any fresh principles of legislation, we should have the whole country up in arms. Instead of adjusting disputes, we should simply be fomenting discord. Any one zemindar would be desirous of testing these new principles, and we should have an enhancement suit instituted throughout the whole of Bengal; and the Bill would promote the very evils which it was intended to allay.

With regard to the adjustment of the rates of rent, it seemed to the Committee that if the Collector was authorized to settle disputes, it would be impossible to limit his discretion to enquiries into the rates of rent which the ryots had previously paid. It would be extremely unfair to the zemindar to compel him to accept rents at the old rates if he was entitled to higher rates, let alone that it was almost impossible in some cases for the Collector to determine what the previous rates were. It seemed to the majority of the Committee that, to enable the Collector to deal effectually with the questions referred to him, it was absolutely necessary for him to enquire into all the relations between the landlord and his tenants. What was wanted was not a one-sided Bill, but a just measure to provide for a fair and equitable adjustment of disputes between zemindars and their ryots.

The hon'ble member had stated that he objected to the vast amount of power and discretion which the Bill placed in the hands of the Collector. But MR. BELL would remind the Council that the Bill really gave the Collector no greater power or discretion than was at present exercised by the Civil Court. The Bill seemed to him to be a very harmless one in every way, and the only object of the Bill was to allow the Collector to settle in a summary way what was now determined by the Civil Courts by the more dilatory process of a regular suit.

The only other point upon which he had to remark was with reference to what fell from the hon'ble member in regard to the present necessity of the measure. It seemed to the majority of the Committee that although fortunately no disputes at present existed in Bengal, it was desirable, in view of future complications, that a Bill of this sort should be passed. He felt sure the Council, when the Bill was submitted to them, would agree with him that the Committee had attempted to frame as fair and equitable a measure to both parties as it was possible under the circumstances to do.

His Honor the President said: "I desire to point out at this stage of the measure that, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, there is just as much reason to pass a Bill of this sort now as there ever was. It is true that some great disputes have been settled successfully (at least, so far as appearances go) by the executive authorities without the aid of such a law; but, supposing any fresh disputes should arise, we cannot answer for our officers being always able to compose such quarrels. The Council will, I hope, remember that this is merely a Bill for conferring certain jurisdiction on the Revenue authorities in the event of any emergency arising. The jurisdiction proposed to be conferred is no other than the substitution of a particular procedure for that which now obtains in the Civil Court, and from that point of view it seems very undesirable in a measure of this kind to introduce anything relating to substantive law. This was justly pointed out by the hon'ble mover when he spoke of this Bill being in the nature of a procedure Bill. It is a Bill for conferring a certain jurisdiction upon certain officers. That, I need not point out, is a very different thing from introducing any principle of substantive law.

"As regards the substantive law relating to rent, I entirely concur with the hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) that it would be truly one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on Bengal if some principle for determining the rates of rent could be fixed by legislation. But I need not point out that no more difficult question than that could be presented to a local legislature. It is true that the subject is under the anxious consideration of the Government, but whether we shall be able to arrive at a conclusion in which all the different parties interested can concur, is more than I can say at the present time. I can promise that the best efforts of the Government will be directed to that object. But I have to say most distinctly at the present stage of the Bill, that whether such substantive law for the determination of the rates of rent can be arrived at or not, this Bill for the transfer of the jurisdiction for the determination of urgent questions is necessary.

"If such substantive law shall be arrived at fortunately, regarding which I entertain much doubt, even then this Bill will be necessary. If, as is more probable, we shall not succeed in arriving at any substantive change in the law, then the Bill will be needed even still more.

"With these remarks, I will express my hope that the Council will at an early date take into consideration this important measure, though its importance is strictly limited to the mode of deciding rent disputes, and not to the principles upon which they are to be adjusted. A Collector or any other revenue officer will be in no worse position than the Civil Court as regards the substantive law of rent; but we believe, on the other hand, that the Collectors and other local officers will be in a much better position, by their local knowledge and other facilities, than the Civil Courts can be for deciding these rent suits. I say that without the slightest disparagement to the Civil Courts. The Civil Courts have always decided in peaceful times and under ordinary circumstances perfectly well. But when angry disputes arise between large landed classes, then it will be impossible for the Civil Courts, who have to observe all the formalities of the Civil Procedure Code, to settle such disputes in time; and before a legal decision can be arrived at, immense excitement might spread over the country and a great deal of mischief be done; and it is therefore that this Bill, purely of jurisdiction and procedure, is proposed for the consideration of the Council."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg said it would be in the recollection of the Council that several memorials were received objecting to the controlling clauses as contained in sections 21, 22, and 58 of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta. The memorialists seemed all unanimous in approving of the principle of election as set forth in the Bill. But they urged that the power which the Government proposed to retain to itself to control the action of the Municipality was not consistent with a free elective system. The Council then referred the Bill back to the Select Committee, with the view of seeing how far it was possible in a measure to meet the wishes of the memorialists by modifying the control sections 21, 22, and 58.

By section 21 the duties to be performed by the Municipality were laid down in somewhat general terms. By section 22 a general power was given to the Government to interfere in the event of the Municipality not carrying out the works specified in general terms by section 21. And by section 58, in order to place the Municipality in funds to carry out the orders passed by the Government, power was given to the Government to raise the rates by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Select Committee now proposed to do away with section 58, which enabled the Government to raise the rates by an order issued in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and instead of declaring in general terms the duties which the Municipality should perform, the Committee proposed to set forth in section 21 in very specific terms those works which the Municipality must carry out, namely, to provide for the payment of interest on the debentures and loans from Government and the formation of a sinking fund; to maintain the police sanctioned by Government; to carry out the new underground drainage works now under construction; to maintain an efficient water-supply; to make adequate and suitable provision for conservancy; and to provide the funds necessary for these purposes. By section 22 the Committee proposed that the Government should be empowered, in the event of suitable provision not being made for carrying on the conservancy of the town, to appoint Commissioners to see how far the arrangements of the Municipality were defective, and whether they were defective to such an extent as to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town; and in the event of the Commissioners appointed reporting that the arrangements were so defective as to be prejudicial to health, then, and only then, the Government was to be empowered, in the event of the Municipality declining to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, to order the Municipality to carry out such recommendations as might be made by the Commission.

He begged to place the report of the Select Committee before the Council, and to move that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted, namely, that section 58 of the Bill be omitted, and that sections 21, 22, and 22A be substituted for sections 21 and 22.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT declared the motion to be unanimously agreed to, and in making that announcement he desired, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, to intimate his entire acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee, and to express his great satisfaction in being able to say so.

[*To be Continued.*]

SECURITY FROM MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1876.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the General Department, dated the 22nd April 1869, directing the periodical scrutiny of the securities taken from officers of Government in positions of trust.

A letter from the Commissioner of Orissa, No. 34, dated the 21st April 1875, recommending that security should be taken from all subordinates who are in any way entrusted with the disbursement of public money.

Circular No. 15, dated the 1st June 1875, calling for the opinions of Commissioners of divisions upon the above proposal.

The replies of the several Commissioners, and a letter on the same subject, No. 78A., dated the 11th February 1876, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to this question by the discovery, in March 1875, of a series of embezzlements committed in the office of the Magistrate and Collector of Balasore. The ministerial officers implicated in these embezzlements were the head-clerk of the Road Cess Department and the local fund clerk. Neither of these officers had given any security.

2. The Commissioner of Orissa, in submitting his report on the case, urged that experience had shown the necessity of demanding substantial security from all officers entrusted with the expenditure of Government or local funds. The great majority of the Divisional Commissioners, who were consulted, have concurred in this opinion; and it is also supported by the Member in charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board.

3. It appears on inquiry that, by the existing practice, security is taken from some officers on both the revenue and the judicial side; but duties involving the custody and payment of money have much increased during the last few years; and it does not seem ever to have been laid down as a general principle that all ministerial officers to whom Government money is entrusted shall be required to give security for the due fulfilment of the trust. The consequence has been, as represented by the Magistrate of Balasore, that the expenditure of public money is sometimes left in the hands of ministerial officials who have neither given security nor have sufficient appliances for the custody of cash.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to these circumstances and other cognate circumstances which have come to his notice at different times, is of opinion that the time has come for a revision of the orders upon this subject; and he is prepared to accept the general principle that ministerial officers whose duties require that public money (whether strictly Government money or local or municipal funds,) should pass through their hands should be required to furnish security to the amount of 10 per cent. in excess of the highest sum which is likely to be in their custody at one time. It is observed, however, that some of the Commissioners have proposed to extend the rule to officers of the department of account, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that there is any necessity for this. Nor does it appear necessary to apply the principle to those officers who are merely entrusted with the expenditure of a fixed permanent advance, as the situation of such officers may be considered to be a sufficient security for such small disbursements.

5. All heads of departments are accordingly directed to draw up lists of their subordinates who should be required to give security under this rule, with the amount of security to be given in each case, and to submit the lists for the approval of the Government. Revenue officers should submit the lists through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and Magistrates through the Commissioner of the Division. In drawing up the lists, it should carefully be considered whether it may not be possible to concentrate, in the hands of a smaller number of officers than at present, the duties which involve actual

dealings with public money, so as to limit, as far as possible, the necessity for giving security.

6. It is to be understood that these orders are not intended to apply to any officers who give security under the present rules. Such security will be given in the same manner, and to the same extent, as before; but it will be open to any district officer who may be of opinion that the security given by any of his subordinates is manifestly insufficient to recommend that the amount of such security should be raised. In the case of such poddars as are appointed on the responsibility of district or sub-divisional treasurers, no separate security need be taken, but the security bond of the treasurer should be worded so as to cover any possible defalcation by his subordinates.

7. In determining the nature of the security to be given, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to maintain the principle accepted by Government in this office letter No. 2691, dated the 1st August 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department. Security in the form of a deposit of cash or promissory notes, in preference to the pledge of landed property, should therefore not be insisted on in cases in which the adoption of such a rule would operate hardly upon ministerial officers drawing small salaries.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th March 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Rainfall at Culna 1·30, and Jehanabad 0·65. Some hail fell at Raneegunge on Saturday. Cholera is abating in the town of Raneegunge, but it is still very prevalent in many parts of the district. Small-pox has appeared in thana Montessur.
2	Bankoora, " 18, "	0·03	Weather—Dry and hot. No change of importance regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Cholera has been very prevalent in Bankoorah and its vicinity.
3	Beerbhoom, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with westerly wind. No material change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
4	Midnapore, " 18, "	1·12	Weather—Close and warm. South wind during the night in the Sudder station. Strong south wind in Contai. Crops are doing well.
5	Hooghly, " 18, "	·40	Weather—Rain on the night of 11th instant, but clear subsequently. Sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out. Paddy lands being ploughed up. Cucumbers, &c., mangoes and jack fruits, are doing well. The *rubbee* crops, wheat and barley, are still being reaped. *Potatoes*, watermelons, cucumbers, and green mangoes coming to the bazar for the first time in small quantities.
	Howrah, " 18, "	·99	The hot weather has fully set in. No crops on the ground. The ground is being prepared for the rice harvest.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 20,† '76	0·78	Weather—Cloudy in the beginning of the week, with occasional light showers, and warm in the latter part. Lands being prepared for *aous* or early rice sowings. The harvest of the winter crops is over. Health is generally good. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Satkhera and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
7	Nuddea, " 18, "	0·16	Weather—Hot, with occasional storms. The cultivation of the land for the rice sowings has been going on everywhere. The cold weather crops are almost all off the ground. A few cases of cholera are reported, but on the whole there seems to be less than usual.
8	Jessore, " 18, "	1·60	Weather—Bright and clear. Spring rice and *til* (oil-seed) promise well. Ploughing for and sowing of the early rice are being vigorously pushed on.
9	Moorshedabad " 18, "	·05	Weather—Getting warmer. Nights cool. Most of the cold weather crops have been harvested; wheat, however, is uncut still in some places, and the barley also is not all reaped. The outturn is somewhat poor owing to want of rain. Cholera is still spreading at Ramporehaut, and a few cases have also occurred in Goas station.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, " 17, "	Nil.	Weather—Warm. Strong west winds. Rain is much needed for ploughing and sowing the *bhadoe* rice crop. The harvesting of mustard and sugarcane is nearly finished; *borro* is being transplanted.
11	Maldah, " 15, "	Nil.	Weather—Heat increasing. There has been a slight shower of rain in thana Shibgunge. A few drops of rain fell at the Sudder station on Saturday night. The second transplantation of the *boro* is now going on. The plants look well. Loss of the *rubbee* crop has been caused by the want of rain in thanas Gomastapore and Gazole. The sowing of the *jali bhadoe* continues. Four deaths from cholera have occurred during the week. Six attacks of cholera and twelve of small-pox have also been reported during the same period.
12	Rajshahye, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather is becoming very warm. High winds and no rain, except an unimportant fall in one quarter on the 12th instant. The *rubbee* crops are suffering from want of rain. Rain is also wanted for the early sowing of rice.
13	Rungpore, " 17, "	·02	Weather—Rain is threatening. Prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. In thana Nagessari, on the night of the 3rd instant there was a heavy shower of hail, which did some slight damage to the *rubbee* crops.
14	Bogra, " 18, "	Few drops.	Weather—No change in the character of the weather. Few drops of rain fell, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge. There are no crops to speak of now on the ground.
15	Pubna, " 18, "	0·64	Weather—Fine and hot. Prospects of the crops are fair; with occasional showers (which may be expected) all will be well. Cholera is said to have reappeared in the neighbourhood of Aronkhalee, but no details have been received. Two cases of small pox have been reported at the Pubna thana, one of which proved fatal.

* Telegram of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Division	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Divn.	16	Darjeeling, Mar. 17, '76	Nil.	Weather—Windy and misty. The sowing is progressing favorably, but a little more rain would be of great benefit.
	17	Julpigoree, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Getting warmer. The rainfall of previous week in the Sudder station was not ·4 but ·04. Ploughing for *bhadoi dhan* is nearly completed. Rain is much wanted. A cholera case admitted in the charitable dispensary on the morning of the 18th instant.
		Cooch Behar, " 16, "	Nil.	Weather—There was no rain. Occasional rough east winds. The *bitri* (*aous*) *dhan* is still being sown. The prospects of the *bitri dhan*, the *cheena*, and the *kaon* crops will be unfavorable if there be no rain.
		Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn.	18	Dacca, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Crops are good.
	19	Fureedpore, " 18, "	·31	Weather—Windy and rather hot. Cold weather crops are being reaped in places with fair results. Ploughing is going on briskly. General health is good.
	20	Backergunge, " 16, "	0·45	Weather—Warm and fair, with rain at intervals. Winter crops have not turned out well from want of rain. Summer sowings not yet begun.
	21	Mymensingh, " 17, "	0·01	Weather—Dry and hot. The late rain has allowed of ploughing for the early rice being taken in hand. Prospects of the crops are favorable.
	22	Tipperah, " 17, "	·52	Weather—Warmer than usual. One or two sharp storms with hail. Spring rice is getting on well. No other crops of importance on the ground.
Chittagong Divn.	23	Chittagong, " 16, "	·01	Weather—Cool, with south-west wind. More rain is wanted. Cholera is prevailing in Satkania and Chukuria.
	24	Noakholly	......	Return not received.
	25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	......	Return not received.
		Hill Tipperah, " 15, "	0·15	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
BEHAR.				
Patna Divn.	26	Patna, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No rain, which if it fell now, would do more harm than good. All the crops being harvested. A good deal of small-pox and cholera prevailing throughout the district, but in a sporadic form.
	27	Gya, " 18, "	Slight shower.	Weather—Strong west winds, and getting hot during day time. Cooler than usual in the morning and evening. Maximum reading of thermometre is 94° 2′. Indications of rain at one time; passed off. *Rubbee* crops are nearly all reaped in most parts of the district. Public health is good generally, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
	28	Shahabad, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high west wind. Reports on the *rubbee* on the whole are good. Several cases of small-pox are reported in the sub-divisions of Sasseram, Bhubhooah, and head-quarters.
	29	Durbhunga, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy at times. The *rubbee* crops in the Tajpore and Sudder sub-division are being harvested, and a fair outturn is expected. The *rubbee* crops in Mudhoobany promise an indifferent yield. The condition of the people and of the market supplies in Tajpore and Sudder sub-division is satisfactory. In Mudhoobany prices show an upward tendency, but the markets are well supplied. There is an increasing demand for labor in Mudhoobany.
	30	Mozufferpore, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Warm and often cloudy, with violent west wind. The *rubbee* harvest is rapidly progressing, and there will be an 8-anna outturn in each sub-division. Mango blossoms are unusually fine this year. Health of the district is generally good.
	31	Sarun, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—Generally fair and dry, but there has been more than once a likelihood of rain. High west wind is blowing. Hot during the day but cool at night. There was a fall of ·12 inch of rain in the Sewan sub-division on Thursday afternoon. There is no alteration in the prospects of the crops. The *rubbee* or winter crops are being harvested. Cotton and *rohur* doing well. Indigo is still being sown, but prospects are not generally good. The steady west wind is fast drying up the soil. Opium is being collected. Mango in full blossom, and an excellent crop is expected. Prices favorable. General health is good.
	32	Chumparun, " 17, "	Nil.	Weather—Sky now and then cloudy. Hot during the day and cool at night. The *rubbee* crops are almost ripe for the sickle. The rainfall of last week has not benefited the crops. The cultivators will harvest a little less than an average crop.

* Telegrams of the 20th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn.			
33	Monghyr, Mar. 18, '76	Nil.	Weather—A few drops on Thursday morning. No change since last week. Nearly six months have passed without rain. The harvest is becoming general throughout the district. Prices continue easy.
34	Bhagulpore, " 20,* "	Nil.	Weather—Very strong westerly winds. The *rubbee* crops are being rapidly reaped. No rain is wanted till the outturn is housed. Aghani rice and moong has already been sown in low lands, and is germinating. Ploughing is going on everywhere. Mango promises to be a wonderful crop, and a very useful one to the poorer classes in the north. General health is very good, but small-pox is prevalent here and there, but not in a very severe form.
35	Purneah, " 18, "	Nil.	Weather—High dry west wind. Rain is wanted for the *bhadoe* sowings. No change in prospects of crops or in prices since last week.
36	Sonthal Perghs. " 19, "	0·02	Weather—Cloudy occasionally all over the district. A few drops of rain reported in different places *Rubbee* outturn reported good in Rajmehal, and bad in Godda. Mango and mohwa crops good everywhere so far.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn.			
37	Cuttack, Mar. 11, '76	Nil	Weather—No rain in the Sudder station. A few very slight showers reported from interior. Mornings foggy and cool, but very hot later in the day. No crops of importance on the ground except little cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco. Small-pox at Kendrapara; with this exception public health is good.
38	Pooree, " 16, "	Nil. A few drops.	Weather—Very hot. Three-fourths of the *dalooa* paddy crop may be expected, the remaining fourth part will fail for want of rain. The state of the other crops is fair. Cholera is raging in Pooree. Rain is much needed throughout the Khoordah sub-division.
39	Balasore, " 17, "	1·90	Weather—Heavy showers of rain have fallen in the centre and north of the district, and ploughing for the main rice crop has commenced. In the south of the district a little rain has fallen, but not enough for commencing field work. Cholera is prevalent towards the north.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 17, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable, but becoming very warm. There is no change in the state of the crops. The outturn of *rubbee* crops is very short. A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
41	Lohardugga, " 18, "	·13	Weather—Seasonable. A little rain fell on Saturday, the 11th. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested, but the outturn will be much below the average. The mohwa promises well. General health is fair Small-pox is still reported from Palamow, and a few cases of cholera from Chota Nagpore Proper.
42	Singbhoom, " 17, "	0·37	Weather—Seasonable No crops to report about.
43	Manbhoom, " 18, "	0·29	Weather—Rain is wanted. There being but little crops on the ground. There is nothing to report.

* Telegram of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 21st March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	18 0	14 8	18 0	17 8	17 0	25 0	24 8	10 8	25 8	25 0	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 21 4	21 4	16 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	17 8 to 21 4	17 8 to 21 4	18 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	11 0	27 0	28 0	...	22 8	22 0	10 8	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	26 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 19 8	19 0	15 0	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 8	20 8	20 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	18 0	18 0	15 0	31 0	34 0	18 0	9 12	9 8	11 0	16 4	16 4	14 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 12	18 8	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	21 5	20 0	40 0	...	..	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	21 5	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 12	18 4	15 4	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	23 8	20 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	20 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 16 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	22 8	12 4	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	45 0	35 0	22 8	22 0	23 0	23 8	23 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	32 0
12	Rajshahye	I 21 0	18 12	13 8 to 15 0	41 4	24 0	...	19 11	20 4 to 24 0	19 8 to 20 4	22 8 to 21 6	26 4	24 0 to 25 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	J 22 8	22 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 12	9 0	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	19 8	18 8	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	9 12	26 8	27 0	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	K 22 8	22 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	M ...	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	26 6	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	N 17 12	17 0	12 5	40 0	32 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	22 12	22 12	24 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	O 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	P ..	..	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	..	...	...
21	Mymensingh	Q 15 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	21 8	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 40 to 43-12 seers, rice best sort 17-8 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22-8 to 29 seers, and gram 22 to 25-8 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 22-8 seers, rice common 23 to 26 seers, maize 20 to 35 seers, and gram 18 to 21 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 27 seers, rice best sort 22-8 to 30 seers, rice common 24 to 35 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22 to 34 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18-8 to 24-4 seers, barley 28 to 30 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 22-4 seers, and gram 20 to 26-12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 15-4 to 17 seers, barley 27-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-8 seers, rice common 16-12 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 13-4 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millet 16 seers, maize 16 seers, and gram 20 to 23-12 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 19 seers, rice common 2[illegible] to 26 seers, and gram 15-8 to 25 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 32 8 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 seers, rice best sort 20 seers, rice common 25 seers, and gram 25 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26-4 seers, rice best sort 15-12 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th March 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	23 8	19 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	..	...	...	...	33 0	44 0	39 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Baukoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	14 8	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	8 12	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	170 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	..	...	..	24 0	24 0	...	24 0 to 30 0	24 6 to 30 0	13 8 to 15 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 13	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 5	6 1	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Fureedpore
...	.	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	9 0	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 11-0 to 15 seers, rice common 22-8 to 23-11 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 21 seers, and gram 20 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 13 seers, rice common 17 to 22 seers, lesser millet 14 seers, maize 20 seers, and gram 11 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 13 to 15 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 13-8 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 seers, barley 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 17 seers, rice common 18 to 22 seers, and gram 21 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 10 to 23 seers, rice common 19 to 26 seers and gram 16 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 40 to 45 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 20 seers, rice best sort 12 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, and gram 9 to 14-10 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	R 11 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 5	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 6	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	30 0	31 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	12 0	13 8	10 0	25 0	25 8	16 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	T 24 8	24 0	17 8	42 0	40 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	U 23 0	24 0	19 0	35 0	36 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	32 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	V 20 12	20 12	16 0	36 4	35 11	...	12 0 to 13 0	17 8	17 0	16 14	18 10	18 8	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore...	W 10 0	21 0	14 0	35 0	40 0	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	22 0	22 0	18 0	43 0	44 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 4	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	X 24 0	23 0	14 8	35 0	37 0	...	9 0	8 8	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...
33	Mongbyr	26 2	26 2	17 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	12 6	10 8	10 6	18 9	21 0	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	Y 24 0	21 0	18 15	40 6	38 9	18 15	22 11	21 8	20 3	25 4	24 0	21 7	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z 18 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	..	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	AA 18 0	18 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	40 0	45 0	40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	21 0	22 5	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	19 11	17 1	31 8	28 14	24 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	BB 18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	23 10	26 4	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	20 0	20 0	14 0	...	..	...	28 0	28 0	16 0	32 0	33 0	28 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	CC 21 0	20 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	26 8	26 0	22 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	10 0	40 0	28 0	...	26 0	24 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	20 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	DD 16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 8	26 0	22 8	...	...	...

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 18 seers, and rice common 18 to 19 seers.
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 14 to 22 seers, and rice common 18 to 24 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-8 to 28 seers, barley 37-8 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 20 to 27 seers, lesser millets 40 to 45 seers, maize 35 to 45 seers, and gram 28 to 33 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 26 seers, barley 34 to 42-8 seers, rice best sort 12 to 14 seers, rice common 23 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, great millet 26 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 32 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 35 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, rice best sort 16-12 to 21-8 seers, rice common 17-10 to 22 seers, lesser millet 25-14 to 28 seers, maize 26 to 32 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers.
W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17-12 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 45 seers, rice best sort 13 to 23 seers, rice common 19 to 25 seers, lesser millets 21 to 35 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 25 to 33 seers.
X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 29 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 13 to 17 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 24 to 35 seers, maize 39 to 45 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st March 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th March 1876.—(Continued.)

. THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cherna.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	11 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	8 8	9 8	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	19 0	19 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	6 10	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 0	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	40 0	24 0	..	...	.	42 0	43 0	20 0	34 8	34 8	24 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	..	..	...	37 0	35 0	26 4	30 0	30 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
37 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	34 8	19 0	35 0	34 8	19 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	28 9	29 11	29 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	30 12	28 9	28 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 0	Durbhunga.
...	..	...	40 0	40 0	29 0	37 8	40 0	27 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
43 0	44 0	...	38 0	39 0	25 0	41 0	41 0	31 0	32 8	32 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	38 0	50 0	46 0	30 8	25 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	34 6	33 6	26 2	33 6	32 5	21 0	147 0	147 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr.
...	...	...	.	...	...	40 6	35 12	30 5	30 5	27 12	18 15	176 12	151 8	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhagulpore.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	45 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	21 0	17 1	21 0	...	...	...	30 3	27 9	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 7	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	48 0	50 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	12 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 12	8 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	240 0	210 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, ragi or murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 18 to 24 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, rice best sort 19 to 20 seers, rice common 22 to 23 seers, and gram 22 to 24 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 24 seers, barley 20 to 40 seers, rice best sort 18 to 26 seers, rice common 22 to 31 seers, bulrush millet 45 to 55 seers, maize 32 to 60 seers, and gram 15 to 30 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common 28-14 seers, and gram 17-1 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers, barley 30 to 45 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 25 to 26 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 27-8 seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 20 seers, rice best sort 24 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 32 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	2·00	0·38	2·82	11th Mar.	
		Cutwa	0·76	Nil	0·76	ditto	
		Culna	0·59	0·54	1·22	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	0·83	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·95	Nil	0·95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2·98	Nil	2·98	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·10	1·00	1·10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	0·02	Not rec.	0·02	4th Mar.	
		Hetampore	0·11	ditto	0·11	ditto	
		Roypore	1·40	ditto	1·40	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·91	1·11	2·05	11th Mar.	
		Tumlook	0·04	Nil	0·04	ditto	
		Gurbetta ...	0·20	Nil	0·20	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	0·64	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·85	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·74	0·54	2·28	ditto	
		Serampore	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
	Howrah	Howrah	3·10	0·10	4·57	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	1·26	Nil	1·26	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		Calcutta	2·38	0·16	5·47	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	2·77	0·18	5·95	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	2·71	0·30	5·98	ditto	
		Busseerhat	3·19	0·40	3·59	ditto ...	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Baraset	2·56	Nil	3·16	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·23	1·38	2·56	ditto	
		Barripore	1·46	Nil	1·46	ditto	
		Satkhira	4·48	0·36	5·03	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·47	0·19	2·66	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	2·53	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·72	0·10	0·92	ditto	
		Bongong	0·60	0·59	1·23	ditto	
		Meherpore	3·48	Nil	3·48	ditto	
		Chooadanga	1·07	Nil	1·07	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·04	Nil	2·04	ditto	
		Ranaghat	2·03	1·05	3·08	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·89	1·70	2·97	ditto	
		Nurrail	1·64	Nil	1·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·49	0·48	3·08	ditto	
		Jhenida	2·14	0·90	3·07	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·56	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·80	0·91	2·73	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·60	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·37	Nil	1·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	0·29	Nil	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	1·23	Nil	1·23	ditto	
		Lallgolla	0·42	Nil	0·42	ditto	
		Kandee	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	0·06	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	0·07	Nil	0·07	ditto	
		Nattore	0·14	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	1·38	Nil	1·39	ditto	
		Serajgunj .. .	2·30	Nil	2·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	0·05	0·34	1·24	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ..	0·10	0·35	1·12	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	0·04	0·10	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	0·02	0·02	11th Mar.	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	0·10	0·00	0·92	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·18	1·01	2·84	11th Mar.	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	1·38	0·73	3·04	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	1·25	1·38	4·55	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·31	Nil	1·61	ditto	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	0·59	0·98	1·97	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·84	Nil	2·03	ditto	
		Madaripore	2·59	1·00	5·98	ditto	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	1·58	0·01	3·41	ditto	
		Perozepore	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
		Patooakhally	3·00	Nil	3·00	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan ...	1·41	0·10	1·94	ditto	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·70	0·16	0·86	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1·50	Nil	1·50	ditto	
		Atia	1·40	Nil	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·17	0·22	1·43	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·20	0·30	1·80	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail ...	0·06	0·24	1·96	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	0·28	0·06	0·34	ditto	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	0·85	3·23	5·45	ditto	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	1·17	0·87	2·77	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	2·06	3·22	5·73	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	0·12	1·40	2·49	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	1·43	0·74	3·07	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	Nil	0·04	0·04	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	0·24	0·20	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
	Gya ...	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·05	0·05	11th Mar.	
	Shahabad ..	Arrah	Nil	0·08	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Buxar	Nil	0·06	0·06	11th Mar.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	0·15	0·24	ditto ...	Not rec. 27th Feb. to 4th Mar. 1876.
		Hajeepore	ditto	0·10	0·10	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	0·11	0·63	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	Nil	0·10	0·31	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	0·75	1·14	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun ...	Chupra	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto ...	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	0·12	0·23	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	0·14	0·51	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
Bhaugulpore.	Monghyr ...	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	0·04	0·42	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	0·02	0·11	ditto	
	Purneah ..	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Not rec.	0·14	4th Mar.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	0·15	Nil	0·15	11th Mar.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Godda	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 5th to 11th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital	Nil	0·05	0·05	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	4th Mar.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	11th Mar.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	1·95	2·25	ditto	
		Balasore... Collector's Office	0·60	1·22	2·32	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·02	0·20	1·22	ditto	
		Sorah	0·33	1·00	1·33	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... Jail	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... Dispensary	0·01	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·02	Nil	0·02	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·21	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	0·14	0·23	0·37	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·15	0·35	0·50	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	1·22	2·76	4·65	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·56	Not rec.	5·03	4th Mar.	
		Golaghât	0·33	ditto	1·04	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·80	ditto	2·50	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·53	ditto	3·93	ditto	
		Hattiepootie	0·88	ditto	2·48	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·13	ditto	3·50	ditto	
		Nazeerah	1·65	ditto	3·89	ditto	
		Suntock	1·33	ditto	4·06	ditto	
		Cherideo	2·45	ditto	5·99	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	......	......	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	11th Mar.	

FARINDRA MOHAN BASU, *Head Clerk,*
for Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th March 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period* 12th to 18th March 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. *Velocity	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 12th	10	30·005	30·023	77·0	73·5	84	N N E	5·7	1·10	K	scuds.
		16	29·885	29·903	85·0	75·6	62	S W	3·3	... ..	C	
	13th	10	30·034	30·052	81·2	69·5	53	N N E	3·6	. ...	...	b
		6	29·913	29·931	87·0	70·5	41	E S E	5·8	......	......	b
	14th	0	29·941	29·959	8·5	70·5	75	W S W	4·2	......	K	scuds.
		16	29·798	29·816	80·7	77·4	56	S by W	6·0	.. ...	CS, K	
	15th	10	29·891	29·909	82·6	66·0	37	N N W	5·1	......	......	b
		16	29·752	29·770	89·5	70·0	33	S W	4·7	... ..	....	b
	16th	10	29·842	29·860	84·7	78·8	75	S by W	4·7	...	.... .	b
		16	29·667	29·685	88·7	80·5	68	S	6·3	..	......	o, r
	17th	10	29·907	29·925	81·4	76·4	67	N E	4·4	0·54	. ...	b
		16	29·795	29·813	91·3	73·2	39	W S W	5·8	...	.. .	b
	18th	10	29·967	29·985	84·3	70·0	48	W S W	3·7	...	C	
		16	29·841	29·859	89·0	70·6	36	S S W	4·3	..	C	
Saugor Island	Mar. 12th	10	30·026	30·032	81	76	78	N N W	6·7	0·30	N	b, m
		16	29·9 2	29·908	85	77	68	S W	5·5	...	C	b
	13th	10	30·048	30·054	83	78	78	W S W	5·4	...	C	m
		16	29·925	29·931	84	78	75	S S W	8·8	.	N	m, u, b
	14th	10	29·956	29·932	83	78	78	S S W	9·5	..	K	b
		16	29·819	29·825	85	79	75	S S W	10·9	.....	N	b
	15th	10	29·889	29·895	87	69	36	N N W	4·5	......	......	b
		16	29·759	29·765	86	75	57	S S E	10·5	......	...	b
	16th	10	29·851	29·857	85	79	75	S S W	10·5	......	KS	b
		16	29·731	29·737	83	79	83	S S E	13·4	.....	N	o
	17th	10	29·909	29·915	85	79	75	N W by N	10·4	.. ..	N	b, m
		16	29·803	29·809	92	76	45	W	10·4	... ..	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29·896	29·902	85	79	75	S S W	4·3	...	N	b, m
		16	29·836	29·842	87	80	72	S S W	9·5	...	K	b, m
Chittagong	Mar. 12th	10	29·950	30·042	83	69	48	N	5·2	..	... ..	b, v
		16	29·824	29·915	88	71	40	N W	4·8	...	... ..	b, v
	13th	10	29·970	30·062	83	71	52	N N E	5·4	.	K, KS	m
		16	29·826	29·918	86	76	61	W N W	8·3	...	... .	b, v
	14th	10	29·912	30·005	82	67	43	N W	5·0	.	C	m
		16	29·759	29·851	84	76	67	S	9·0		KS	v
	15th	10	29·817	29·909	86	78	68	E S E	3·4	...	CK	v
		16	29·690	29·782	86	78	68	E S E	10·5	..	..	b, v
	16th	10	29·820	29·912	84	77	71	N E	5·3	.	K, KS	b
		16	29·710	29·802	85	78	71	E	15·1	..	... ..	b, v
	17th	10	29·882	29·975	79	72	69	S E	7·5	...	CK, KS	
		16	29·798	29·892	77	72	77	E	7·5	.	C, KS	v
	18th	10	29·920	30·015	72	64	63	E	5·0	0·03	KS	o
		16	29·802	29·894	84	76	67	S W	7·2	..	CK	v
Madras	Mar. 11th	10	29·950	29·980	87	75	55	S E by E	5	..	.. ...	b
		16	29·856	29·886	87	77	61	E	11	..	......	b
	12th	10	29·978	30·008	87	78	65	E	9	...	......	b, c
		16	29·869	29·899	85	77	68	E	12	...	......	b, c
	13th	10	30·017	30·077	88	78	62	E S E	8	. .	......	c
		16	29·929	29·959	87	78	65	E S E	10	...	......	c
	14th	10	30·057	30·087	90	78	56	S by E	4	...	...	c
		16	29·891	29·921	86	76	61	S E by E	14	.	......	b
	15th	10	29·955	29·985	88	74	49	S S W	10	...	.....	b
		16	29·811	29·841	87	78	65	S E	14	..	. . .	c
	16th	10	29·913	29·943	92	76	45	S S W	10	..	......	b, c
		16	29·789	29·819	88	79	65	S E by E	13	.	......	b, c
	17th	10	29·944	29·974	89	79	62	S S E	13	.	... .	b, c
		16	29·820	29·850	88	79	65	S E by S	14	.	......	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 12th	10	29·943	30·025	84	75	67	S	2·1	..	K	b
		16	29·784	29·865	92	75	42	S S W	2·5		KS, C	
	13th	10	29·897	29·975	86	76	61	S S W	1·3	...	CK	b
		16	29·809	29·890	93	76	43	S E	4·1	.	KS	b
	14th	10	29·877	29·959	88	74	49	W N W	1·5	...	C	b
		16	29·721	29·802	99	74	27	W	5·0	...	CK	b
	15th	10	29·812	29·893	90	72	38	E N E	1·3	.	......	b
		16	29·657	29·738	98	71	22	W N W	3·0	...	K	b
	16th	10	29·759	29·840	90	78	56	S W	1·4	...	......	b
		16	29·610	29·691	96	79	44	S	4·9	...	N, C, K	
	17th	10	29·832	29·914	88	77	58	N N E	4·1	.	C	b
		16	29·728	29·809	96	72	27	E S E	5·9	...	CK	b
	18th	10	29·885	29·967	85	77	68	N E	0·9	...	CK	b
		16	29·842	29·924	87	74	51	S S W	3·3	...	K, N, C	
Akyab	Mar. 12th	10	30·000	30·022	81	70	55	E S E	3·8	...	......	b
		16	29·868	29·889	85	76	64	W N W	8·3	...	......	b
	13th	10	30·012	30·033	85	76	64	E	3·6	.	. ....	b
		16	29·866	29·887	87	75	55	W	9·3	..	......	b
	14th	10	29·936	29·957	86	75	57	N	5·6	...	......	b
		16	29·813	29·834	86	76	61	N N E	11·6	.	......	b
	15th	10	29·888	29·909	87	76	58	N N W	4·0	.	......	b
		6	29·764	29·785	84	78	75	W	8·1	...	..	b
	16th	10	29·901	29·922	86	77	64	S	3·6	..	......	b
		16	29·811	29·832	84	78	75	S S W	6·0	...	......	b
	17th	10	29·971	29·992	86	78	68	S	1·1	..	... ..	g
		16	29·912	29·934	75	71	81	S	7·1	0·30	......	r
	18th	10	29·956	29·977	85	74	57	W	2·1	...	......	b
		16	29·871	29·892	87	75	55	N	6·1	...	......	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

Calcutta.

The 18th March 1876

H. F. Blanford,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrupara Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.		LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
9	Paddy	1,442	721	1,607	57	1,792	20 10 0	...	1	Ghooting lime	122	23	243	9	144	1 2 0	...	140	Local	16,098	41,573	1,224	32,798	244 7 8	...	
4	Rice	688	688	1,063	38	608	6 14 0	...	1	Iron works...	400	200	672	24	768	9 12 0	.	8	Govt. stores ..	722	227	91	2,400	27 14 0	...	
3	Gram	105	73	213	8	256	2 10 0	...	2	Mile posts ..	200	4	440	16	256	2 0 0	.	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Jute	122	122	222	8	72	2 0 0	..	4	Empty boats	......	......	1,166	42	1,232	15 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	..	
1	Potatoes	58	29	108	4	128	1 8 0	...	.		......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
12	Spices	3,033	30,330	4,646	166	5,312	63 4 0	...	..		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
4	Oilcake	730	730	1,045	37	1,184	14 10 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
9	Jaggery	1,150	5,750	2,003	72	1,152	10 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Cotton	100	1,000	154	6	96	0 12 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Hides	145	1,450	194	7	163	2 10 0	...	..		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Dry-fish	25	250	55	2	32	0 4 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	..	
1	Salt	50	250	111	4	128	1 0 0	...	..		......	......	......	...	......	......	.	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
4	Plants	400	48	900	32	32	3 10 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
27	Laterite stone	8,050	132	15,377	549	17,568	70 10 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
57	Empty boats	......	......	6,247	223	3,744	37 6 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	.	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
5	Passenger boats ...	......	......	308	11	528	2 3 8	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
140	Total ...	16,098	41,573	34,251	1,224	32,798	244 7 8	...	8		722	227	2,521	91	2,400	27 14 0	...	148		16,820	41,800	1,315	35,198	272 5 8	...	
										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																
40	Paddy	8,190	4,095	10,078	...	......	159 12 0	...	10	Laterite stone	5,286	80	10,512	...	....	148 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	..	
23	Rice	6,430	6,430	11,106	...	......	160 14 0	...	3	Ghooting lime	1,128	212	2,631	...	....	58 10 0	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	

5	Salt	460	2,400	839	...	......	12 6 0	...	1	Tools ..	100	500	243	..	......	3 6 0	...	236	Local ...	22,588	76,138	1,681	70,602	654 15 0	...
2	Jaggery	175	873	317	...	......	4 8 0	...	10	Empty boats	...	...	3,987	...	...	58 2 0	..	24	Govt. stores ...	6,514	792	620	26,040	248 10 0	..
2	Hides	800	8,000	1,359	...	......	19 14 0	...	...		...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	...
1	Lac	100	1,600	171	...	......	2 4 0	...	..		...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	Horns	160	1,600	234	...	......	3 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	..	......	......	...	..		......	......	......	......	......	...
1	Oil-cake	150	150	224	...	...	3 0 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
4	Gram	135	202	330	...	......	4 2 0	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
2	Linseed	223	892	394	...	......	5 10 0	...	..		...	...	......	...	...	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
16	Spices	2,255	45,100	4,271	...	......	61 2 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
5	Timber	1,200	3,900	1,488	...	......	28 14 0	...	...		...	...	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
6	Salt-fish	190	860	850	..	......	12 0 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
7	Laterite stone	2,100	34	3,847	...	......	23 2 0	...	...		...	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
99	Empty boats	......	......	10,052	...	......	126 13 0	...	...		...	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
11	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,507	...	......	22 10 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	......	......	..	...		......	......	......	......	......	...
226	Total ...	22,588	76,138	47,076	1,681	70,602	654 15 0	...	24		6,514	792	17,373	620	26,040	248 10 0	...	250		29,103	76,930	2,301	96,642	903 9 0	...
366	Total ...	38,686	1,17,711	81,327	2,905	1,03,400	899 6 8	0 1 6	32		7,236	1,019	19,894	711	28,440	276 8 0	1 8	399		45,922	1,18,730	3,616	1,31,840	1,175 14 8	0 17
399	Total of same month last year	37,929	2,09,345	92,373	3,299	1,30,151	1,252 10 4	0 1 8	233		41,698	4,011	97,447	3,481	1,26,334	1,327 0 0	2	612		79,627	2,13,356	6,780	2,56,485	2,579 10 4	0 19
										Miscellaneous.															
										Local Traffic.															
1	Timber, 14 in No. ...	......	56	......	...	......	1 12 0	...	...		Nil	...	...	...	...	...		1	Local	...	200	......	......	24 6 8	...
	Bamboos, 14,350 in No.	....	144	.....	...	.....	22 10 8	...	..		...	...	......	...	......	...	..	...	Govt. stores ...	......	......	Nil	......	......	...
1	Total ...	......	200	...	...	......	24 6 8	...	..		Nil	...	......	.	...	...	...	1		......	200	......	......	24 6 8	...
										Traffic between Cuttack and Seaboard.															
1	Timbers, 3 in No. ...	......	12	......	...	......	1 2 0	...	5	Boats passed free.	......	......	...	...	.....	...	...	6	Local ...	...	227	......	.....	30 2 0	...
5	Bamboos, 21,551 in No.	......	215	......	..	...	29 0 0	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	......	...	5	Govt. stores	...	......	Nil	......	....	...
6		......	227	......	...	.....	30 2 0	...	5		...	...	..	..	......	......	.	11		...	227	......	...	30 2 0	...
7	Total ...	......	427	......	...	......	54 8 8	...	5		...	......	...		...	...	.	12		...	427	......	......	54 8 8	...
23	Total of same month last year	......	531	......	...	......	109 8 0	...	5		...	42	...	..	...	4 10 0	...	28		......	573	......	...	114 2 0	...
373	Grand Total ...	38,686	1,18,138	81,327	2,905	1,03,400	953 15 4	...	37		7,236	1,019	19,894	711	28,440	276 8 0	...	410		45,922	1,19,157	3,616	1,31,840	1,230 7 4	...
422	Grand Total of same month last year ..	37,929	2,09,870	92,373	3,299	1,30,151	1,362 2 4	...	238		41,698	4,053	97,447	3,481	1,26,334	1,331 10 0	...	660		79,627	2,13,929	6,780	2,56,485	2,693 12 4	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of January 1876

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
21	Straw	2,190	684	4,415	158	2,983	45 7 2	......
7	Timber	2,318	7,533	3,100	110	3,764	45 0 0	......
6	Salt	600	3,600	1,159	42	1,407	18 14 0	......
9	Cotton	741	7,410	1,394	50	1,038	12 11 0	......
6	Jaggery ...	752	3,760	1,529	55	619	7 12 0	......
2	Castor-seed ...	298	1,393	531	19	615	7 8 0	......
2	Bamboo mats ...	1·2	810	334	12	406	4 14 0	......
14	Paddy	496	248	816	29	242	3 12 11	......
2	Dry-fish	55	550	262	9	318	3 9 7	......
2	Spice	92	1,840	254	9	308	3 9 7	......
1	Iron	157	785	210	8	255	3 0 0	......
1	Fire-wood	186	19	406	14	87	2 0 0	......
2	Rosin	92	736	120	4	146	1 14 0	......
3	Horns	63	630	91	3	110	1 14 0	......
1	Nuts, &c.	55	550	114	4	138	1 8 0	......
4	Yam	39	78	180	6	49	0 12 9	......
1	Chalk	32	144	84	3	69	0 12 9	......
1	Turmeric, &c.	8	40	30	1	36	0 6 0	......
71	Empty boats ...	......	......	6,805	243	5,238	77 7 4	......
9	Passenger boats ...	......	......	602	21	667	9 0 10	......
165	Total ...	8,441	30,260	22,436	800	18,555	250 0 11	0 2·5
176	Total of same month last year	6,743	19,792	19,768	706	13,125	165 14 11	0 2·4
2	Timber No. 30 ...	......	120	......	...	......	13 2 0	....
1	Bamboo No. 5,000 ...	......	62	......	...	......	12 14 0	......
3	Total ...	......	182	......	...	......	26 0 0	......
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	......	......	......
168	Grand Total ...	8,441	30,442	22,436	800	18,555	276 0 11	......
176	Grand Total of same month last year ...	6,743	19,792	19,768	706	13,125	165 14 11	......

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
5	Stones	1,682	26	3,054	110	2,749	34 14 6	
1	Sundries ...	250	250	528	19	641	7 14 0	...
1	Charcoal ...	392	588	840	30	360	4 2 0	......
1	Straw ..	288	90	516	29	350	4 0 0	
1	Mile-stone ..	180	45	294	11	63	1 6 0	...
8	Empty boats ...	......	.....	2,211	79	1,543	10 14 0	......
17	(Total)	2,792	999	7,773	278	5,706	72 2 0	0 2·4
18	(Total of same month last year)	1,110	693	5,091	182	2,878	39 3 4	0 2·6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
36	Boats passed free	.....	.....	...	...	...	......	.....
36	(Total)	.....	......	..	...	...	.....	.....
123	(Total of same month last year)	......	.....	.	...	..	.....	..
53	(Grand Total)	2,792	999	7,773	278	5,706	72 2 0	....
141	(Grand Total of same month last year)	1,110	693	5,091	182	2,878	39 3 4	......

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
165	Local ...	8,441	30,260	800	18,555	250 0 11	0 2·5	
17	Govt. Stores ..	2,792	999	278	5,706	72 2 0	0 2·4	
182	(Total)	11,233	31,259	1,078	24,261	322 2 11	0 2·5	
194	(Total of same month last year)	7,853	20,485	888	16,003	205 2 3	0 2·4	
3	Local ..	.....	182	...	...	26 0 0	...	
36	Govt Stores ..	......	....	...	...	... .	...	
39	(Total)	......	182	...	...	26 0 0	...	
123	(Total of same month last year)	......	.. ...	..	...	....	...	
221	(Grand Total)	11,233	31,441	1,078	24,261	348 2 11	...	
317	(Grand Total of same month last year)	7,853	20,485	888	16,003	205 2 3	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN 27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.									ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
2	Paddy	752	450	1,232	44	572	3 1 3	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
1	Till seed	273	816	496	18	18	0 5 0	...	1	Laterite cut stone.	408	15	744	27	583	3 11 7	...	22	Local ...	2,525	1,481	213	2,517	13 11 8	0-1·	
5	Tundy grass	1,435	190	2,391	85	1,026	5 15 9	...	1	Empty boats...	......	......	336	12	264	1 10 11	...	2	Govt. stores ...	408	15	39	847	5 6 6	0-1·2	
1	Charcoal	66	25	120	4	64	0 4 10	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
13	Empty boats	......	......	1,739	62	837	4 0 10	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
22	Total ...	2,525	1,481	5,978	213	2,517	13 11 5	0-1·	2		408	15	1,080	39	847	5 6 6	0-1·2	24		2,933	1,496	252	3,364	19 2 2	0-1·	
32	Total of same month last year.	2,682	2,563	6,323	226	3,402	18 2 8	0-1·	16		3,709	126	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	1-1·4	48		6,391	2,689	476	3,652	35 10 7	0-4·8	
										MISCELLANEOUS.																
	36 Timber	......	120	......	...	...	4 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...								
	9,400 Bamboos	......	125	......	..	..	7 13 4	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	Local ...	......	245	......	......	12 13 4	...	
	Demurrage of 1 boat for two days.	......	...	......	..	...	0 8 0	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	......	......	......	...	
	Total ...	......	245	......	...	...	12 13 4	...	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	245	......	......	12 13 4	...	
	Total of same month last year.	......	285	......	...	...	27 11 0	...			......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	285	......	......	27 11 0	...	
22	Grand Total ...	2,525	1,726	5,978	213	2,517	26 9 0	...	2		408	15	1,080	39	847	5 6 6	...	24		2,933	1,741	252	3,364	31 15 6	...	
32	Grand Total of same month last year.	2,682	2,848	6,323	226	3,402	45 13 8	...	16		3,709	126	6,993	250	250	17 7 11	...	48		6,391	2,974	476	3,652	63 5 7	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
48	Betel leaves	978	7,333	4,360	...	......	21 13 0	...
3	Betel-nuts	190	1,700	475	...	......	7 2 0	...
21	Coal and Coke	6,125	3,040	10,425	...	......	131 11 0	...
13	Cotton	1,275	24,500	3,375	..	......	26 12 6	...
12	Cotton, European manufactures ...	775	81,325	2,340	..	......	43 4 0	...
20	Cotton, Native manufactures	228	45,500	2,330	...	......	20 0 9	...
17	Cotton twist, European	1,375	49,810	4,275	...	......	36 2 6	...
9	Copper and brass and their manufactures...	960	36,250	2,450	..	......	21 7 0	...
2	Castor	80	245	200	...	......	4 4 0	...
10	Cocoanuts	530	1,050	1,400	...	......	17 9 9	...
832	Empty boats	......	......	41,300	...	......	385 3 3	...
18	Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	1,385	3,770	3,160	...	......	43 5 0	...
31	Fruits, dried	6,630	13,202	11,925	...	......	130 0 6	...
2	Fuel and firewood ...	100	21	275	...	......	1 6 0	...
5	Fibre manufactures ...	80	724	445	...	......	2 11 9	...
2	Glassware	35	400	450	.	......	6 12 0	...
4	Gums and Resins ...	255	910	600	..	......	14 4 0	...
21	Hides	2,955	23,250	5,325	...	......	58 12 3	...
1	Horns	100	2,500	375	...	...	3 4 6	...
1	Iron and its manufactures	25	250	125	...	...	0 7 6	...
2	Indigo seeds	300	4,600	700	...	......	13 9 6	...
4	Indigo	250	57,000	750	...	......	17 2 0	...
4	Intoxicating drugs other than opium. ...	135	9,300	615	...	......	13 15 3	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS. / **ABSTRACT.**

(Private traffic cargo)	Stores: Number of boats.	Stores: Nature of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Weight of cargo.	Stores: Approximate Value of cargo.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Stores: Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Stores: Ton mileage.	Stores: Tollage.	Stores: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Abstract: Number of boats.	Abstract: Nature of traffic.	Abstract: Weight of cargo.	Abstract: Value of cargo.	Abstract: Tonnage.	Abstract: Ton mileage.	Abstract: Tollage.	Abstract: Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
Betel leaves	...		...	Nil.	......	...	...	...	...	2,541		98,696	13,49,053	11,739	2,30,802	3,511 12 6	2 9	
Betel-nuts	...		......	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	......	......	...	......	......	...	
Coal and Coke	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Cotton	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Cotton, European manufactures	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Cotton, Native manufactures	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Cotton twist, European	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Copper and brass and their manufactures	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Castor	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Cocoanuts	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Empty boats	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	..	
Fruits, dried	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Fuel and firewood	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Fibre manufactures	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Glassware	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Gums and Resins	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Hides	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Horns	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Iron and its manufactures	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Indigo seeds	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Indigo	..		......	......	......	...	...	......	.	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...		......	......	...	......	......	...	the month, whereas in January 1875 it was 12 miles.

11	Jute and other raw fibres	595	1,885	2,025	...	...	7 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Linseed	525	1,560	975	...	...	12 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Mustard	2,610	9,010	5,385	...	...	55 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Miscellaneous, Native goods	2,402	9,103	14,705	...	...	113 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Miscellaneous, European goods ...	85	6,700	675	...	...	20 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Other saline substances	350	1,000	725	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Oil	120	1,610	350	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Other metals and their manufactures ...	206	7,00,000	500	...	...	7 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Pulses and gram ...	4,905	12,715	11,325	...	...	97 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,207	Passengers' Boats ...	......	......	71,475	...	...	849 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
128	Paddy	17,631	14,146	29,543	...	...	433 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pottery	354	354	2,370	...	...	8 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Rice	9,970	15,724	19,460	...	...	215 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Salt (alimentary) ...	26,155	1,12,314	49,600	...	...	454 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spices and condiments	70	700	325	...	...	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Silk, raw	282	71,440	1,900	...	...	16 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Sugar, unrefined ...	1,280	3,820	3,465	...	...	42 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Sand	220	17	600	...	...	2 4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Straw	1,690	572	5,975	...	...	26 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sál piles	990	1,225	2,095	...	...	22 3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Stone cups	570	1,150	1,225	...	...	19 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tobacco	2,790	16,725	5,815	...	...	58 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Wheat	140	600	515	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2,541	Total ...	98,696	13,49,053	3,28,705	11,739	2,30,802	3,511 12 0	0 2·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,541	Total ...	98,696	13,49,053	11,739	2,30,802	3,511 12 0	0 2·9
1,667	Total of same month last year ...	56,978	10,09,587	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	Local ...	56,978	10,09,587	7,915	1,00,674	1,563 8 9	0 3
										MISCELLANEOUS.														
	Passengers. No. 11904	......	......	......	...	...	265 8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Local ...	......	2,266	...	......	320 9 6	...
	Rafts of Timber, No. 192	......	2,206	......	...	...	39 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Demurrage, &c., &c. ...	......	......	......	...	...	14 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Goats, No. 60	......	60	......	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Boats passed free ...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Total	......	2,266	......	...	...	320 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Total ..	......	2,266	...	......	320 9 6	...
12	Total of same month last year	......	437	......	...	...	110 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	Total ...	......	437	...	......	110 12 6	...
2,557	Grand Total ...	98,696	13,51,319	3,28,705	11,739	2,30,802	3,832 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557	Total ...	98,696	13,51,319	11,739	2,30,802	3,832 5 6	...
1,679	Grand total of same month last year ...	56,978	10,10,024	2,21,635	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,679	Total ...	56,978	10,10,024	7,915	1,00,674	1,674 5 3	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average 19 miles during

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of January 1876.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
23	Miscellaneous	815	5,194	2,505	...	...	20 2 9	...
35	Paddy	1,131	854	2,885	...	...	19 12 6	...
3	Rice	165	257	540	...	...	3 14 3	...
1	Tobacco	2	12	30	...	...	0 3 3	...
4	Tamarind	27	13	120	...	...	1 5 9	...
1	Brick (No. 2500) ...	......	8	200	...	...	1 6 0	...
2	Salt	460	1,445	850	...	...	5 13 6	...
2	Straw, (31 kahan) ...	......	54	725	...	...	4 15 9	...
2	Hatal wood (No. 150)	......	4	50	...	...	0 5 6	...
9	Fuel	2,444	3,185	6,015	...	...	41 5 6	...
1	Planks (No. 20) ...	......	100	375	...	...	2 9 3	...
1	Furniture (No. 100) ...	......	......	350	...	...	2 6 6	...
1	Mat	23	180	40	...	...	0 4 3	...
1	Mustard...	50	150	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
3	Oil-cake...	32	20	200	...	...	1 5 6	...
1	Ganges-water	......	......	325	...	...	2 3 9	...
1	Cocoanut (No. 600) ...	......	13	70	...	...	0 7 6	...
1	Sugar	5	40	90	...	...	0 9 9	...
3	Coal	1,500	375	2,450	...	...	16 13 6	...
1	Soondree wood (No. 103)	......	16	80	...	...	0 8 9	...
19	Passenger boats ...	......	......	1,790	...	...	12 5 3	...
122	Empty boats	......	......	9,655	...	...	68 1 9	...
237	Total ...	6,636	11,920	29,670	1,059	11,978	209 4 3	0 3·3
503	Total of same month last year	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3
	Passengers, No. 136 ...	......	......	......	...	...	2 3 0	...
	Timber raft, No. 1	......	......	......	...	...	0 2 0	...
	Excess tollage realised	......	......	......	...	...	0 15 9	...
...	Total ...	......	......	......	...	...	3 4 9	...
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	9 0 6	...
237	Grand Total ...	6,636	11,920	29,670	1,059	11,978	212 9 0	...
503	Grand Total of same month last year ...	10,513	17,971	47,127	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...
...		......	......	......	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
237	Local ...	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	209 4 3	0 3·3	Canal Range No. 2 remained closed in January 1876 for silt clearance.
237	Total	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	209 4 3	0 3·3	
503	Total of same month last year	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	468 5 6	0 3·3	
...	Local ... (Miscellaneous)	......	......	......	......	3 4 9	...	
...	Total	......	......	......	......	3 4 9	...	
...	Total of same month last year	......	......	......	......	9 0 6	...	
237	Grand Total	6,636	11,920	1,059	11,978	212 9 0	...	
503	Grand Total of same month last year	10,513	17,971	1,683	26,987	477 6 0	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76. During the month.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76. To end of month.	Tollage of the Year 1874-75. During the corresponding month.	Tollage of the Year 1874-75. To end of corresponding month.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Orissa Circle.					
Kendraparah	1,230 7 4	8,098 13 10	2,693 12 4	12,141 6 8	
High Level, Section I	348 2 11	2,649 10 2	205 2 3	1,982 8 1	
Taldandah	31 15 6	825 0 5	63 5 7	594 11 1	
Total Orissa Circle ..	1,610 9 9	12,473 8 5	2,962 4 2	14,718 9 10	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,832 5 6	42,031 5 2	1,674 5 3	38,658 14 10	
Tidal	212 9 0	21,780 2 0	477 6 0	50,935 11 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,044 14 6	63,840 7 2	2,151 11 3	89,594 10 4	
Grand Total ...	5,055 8 3	76,313 15 7	5,113 15 5	1,04,313 4 2	

G. A. Searle, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 14*th March* 1876.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	8 h	29·896	86·0	70·5	135·0	77·9	68·3	61·6	0 59	Variable	..	121·5	...	...	Clear.
	9th	·925	87·5	71·5	137·5	78·2	71·7	67·1	·70	S & W	..	85·8	.. ..	...	Clear and cumuli.
	10th	·917	86·3	73·5	134·0	78·3	73·3	69·8	·76	S by W & S S W	...	88·5	. .	○	Clear and cirri.
	11th	·901	87 5	71·5	141·0	77·8	73·7	70·8	·80	S by W	1·8	85·7	0·06	...	Clear, cumuli, and overcast. Thunder, lightning, and rain, from 5½ to 8 P.M.
	12th	·929	85·6	70·5	135·0	77·2	72·0	69·9	·79	S W & S S W	...	117·0	0·04	...	Cirrocumuli, cumuli, and clear. Light rain at 2 P.M.
	13th	·952	87·6	73·0	135·5	79·5	71·5	65·9	·64	S S W, N E & S E	...	86 3	. ...		Chiefly clear.
	14th	·873	89·7	71·5	139·2	81·2	75·3	71·2	·73	S W & W S W	...	109·2	...	.	Clear and cumuli. Sheet lightning on south-east at 7 P.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	89·7
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·64
		Inches
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	1·10
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·92
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·21
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th March	...	6·57
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·32

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 16th March 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 4th March 1876, *on* 158½ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	36,599½	26,702 8 3	2,447 14 7	1,20,361 27	27,596 0 5	2,529 12 9	4,977 7 4
Or per mile of railway	231	168 11 9	15 9 5	760 23	174 6 2	15 19 8	31 9 1
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	301,971	2,19,104 15 3	20,084 12 5	9,48,318 3	2,33,969 15 9	21,447 4 11	41,531 17 4
Total for 10 weeks ...	338,570½	2,45,807 7 [illegible]	22,532 7 0	10,68,679 30	2,61,566 0 2	23,976 17 8	46,509 4 8
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,230	26,233 14 6	2,404 15 7	1,54,159 39	31,573 11 10	2,894 5 2	5,299 0 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	216	165 12 5	15 3 11	974 6	199 8 3	18 5 9	33 9 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	327,385½	2,38,183 13 2	21,833 10 5	14,60,736 16	2,86,398 10 8	26,253 4 2	48,086 14 7

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	122,107½	1,65,795 15 0	15,197 19 3	9,51,611 0	4,32,715 4 9	39,065 11 4	54,863 10 7	55,439½*	59,666¼†	115,105¾
Or per mile of railway	......	129 8 10	11 17 6	......	338 2 0	30 19 11	42 17 5	......	... ..	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,171,309½	21,05,850 6 0	193,036 5 8	92,33,706 0	37,54,438 4 9	344,156 16 11	537,193 2 7	422,215½	711,551	1,133,766½
Total for 10 weeks	1,293,417	22,71,646 5 0	208,234 4 11	1,01,85,317 0	41,87,153 9 6	383,822 8 3	592,056 13 2	477,655	771,217¼	1,248,872¼
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	136,162	2,27,471 10 3	20,851 11 4	9,42,186 0	3,91,564 7 0	35,893 8 2	56,744 19 6	45,802	74,969	120,771
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	177 12 0	16 5 11	......	305 15 6	28 0 11	44 6 10	......	......	. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,234,426	18,80,621 10 8	172,390 6 4	97,32,723 30	41,04,498 15 6	376,245 14 10	548,036 1 2	436,237	757,700	1,193,937

* Added miles 9,830¼ to Coaching and deducted 16,037¾ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ending 12th February 1876.
† Deducted R. 20,000, being difference between approximate and audited returns up to 19th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th March 1876, *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,785½	26,098 9 0	2,392 7 4	90,132 30	22,759 7 0	2,086 5 8	4,478 13 0	7,345½*	3,844¼*	11,189¾
Or per mile of railway	......	116 10 3	10 13 10	......	101 11 6	9 6 6	20 0 4	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	61,481	1,95,410 4 0	17,912 12 2	9,28,444 20	2,07,250 7 6	18,997 19 2	36,910 11 4	40,973	54,312½	95,285½
Total for 10 weeks	67,266½	2,21,508 13 0	20,304 19 6	10,18,577 10	2,30,009 14 6	21,084 4 10	41,389 4 4	48,318½	58,156¾	106,475¼
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year. ...	5,887½	28,361 13 0	2,599 16 8	88,896 20	28,045 13 0	2,570 17 4	5,170 14 0	5,245	5,888	11,133
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	......	126 12 1	11 12 5	......	125 5 6	11 9 9	23 2 2	. ...	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	57,339	2,16,376 12 6	19,834 10 9	9,86,127 10	2,36,386 8 0	20,252 1 11	46,086 12 8	48,469	59,757	108,216

* Added miles 2,084 to Coaching and deducted 1,658¾ from Merchandise, short and excess included in week ending 12th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11*th March* 1876, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,003	1,449 0 0	144 18 0	19,644 0	664 0 0	66 8 0	211 6 0
Or per mile of railway	357	52 0 0	5 4 0	702 0	23 8 0	2 7 0	7 11 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	101,936	13,599 0 0	1,359 18 0	1,79,216 0	5,731 0 0	573 2 0	1,933 0 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	111,939	15,048 0 0	1,504 16 0	1,98,860 0	6,395 0 0	639 10 0	2,144 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,947	1,436 6 6	143 12 9	23,652 0	806 1 9	80 12 3	224 5 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	355	51 4 10	5 2 7	844 29	28 13 8	2 17 7	8 0 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	103,417½	13,524 15 3	1,352 9 10	1,92,551 30	6,666 6 6	666 12 10	2,019 2 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

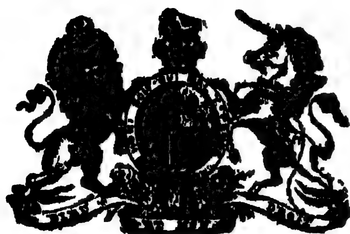
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11*th March* 1876, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,003	960 0 0	96 0 0	5,590 0	507 0 0	50 14 0	146 14 0
Or per mile of railway	73	35 0 0	3 10 0	205 0	18 8 0	1 17 0	5 7 0
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	18,874	9,403 0 0	940 6 0	91,078 0	7,284 0 0	728 8 0	1,668 14 0
Total for 11 weeks ...	20,877	10,363 0 0	1,036 6 0	97,277 0	7,791 0 0	779 2 0	1,815 8 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,723¼	1,955 10 9	195 11 4	2,402 20	257 11 0	25 15 5	221 6 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	100	71 12 3	7 3 6	88 6	9 7 4	0 18 11	8 2 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	18,608	13,652 4 11	1,365 4 7	71,699 30	5,690 5 8	569 0 8	1,934 5 3

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 13 of 1876.





The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

CONTENTS.

☞ Parts IA, V, and VI are not sent to officers receiving the Gazette of India.

PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN wishing to see the Lieutenant-Governor on business are requested to write to the Private Secretary at Belvedere, stating the object for which an interview is desired.

BELVEDERE, C. E. BUCKLAND,
The 8th November 1875. *Private Secretary.*

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1032C S.

GENERAL.—*The 24th February* 1876.—Baboo Anund Mohun Mozoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The 28th February 1876.—Mr. Francis Johnston Graham Campbell, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of that sub-division.

The 22nd March 1876.—Mr. J. M. Lowis, District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. S. Moseley, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhanga, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. M. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. J. P. Grant, Officiating District Sessions Judge of Mymensingh, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Judges during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. M. Lowis, or until further orders.

The 23rd March 1876.—Mr. J. Crawfurd, B.A., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Surendro Nath Pal Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Barripore division of the 24-Pergunnahs district from the 14th instant to the date of his being relieved by Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Rusomoy Datta, Sub-Deputy Collector, Noakholly, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 18th February 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th December last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th January 1876, is cancelled.

Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th April 1876, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 24th March 1876.—Baboo Kali Sunker Sein, who ceased to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily as a Sub-Deputy Collector in that district, and is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The services of Mr. Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department, with effect from the 31st instant.

The 27th March 1876.—Mr. Henry Murray Tobin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. F. Wyer, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 16th March 1876.

The services of Baboo Omullo Churn Mullick, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, for employment on special duty.

Baboo Rojonee Comar Dutt, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Omullo Churn Mullick, or until further orders.

The services of Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, for employment on special duty.

Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in that district during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Major James Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey in the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1833.

Mr. Edmond Breton Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to have charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district, *vice* Mr. H. M. Tobin, transferred.

Mr. Harry Lee, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act temporarily as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, or until further orders.

The 28th March 1876.—Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 20th March 1876.

Baboo Chandra Narayan Gupta, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Baboo Sri Nath Bhadra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, under orders of the 29th January 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd February last, will have effect from the 16th April next, instead of from the 2nd February 1876, as previously notified.

The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade:—

Mr. G. M. Currie.
" W. Fiddian.
" G. G. Dey.
" R. H. Greaves.
" J. Pratt.
Mr. L. C. Abbott.
" C. E. Buckland.
" F. W. Badcock.
" F. H. Barrow.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, M.A., is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade up to the date on which he makes over charge of his office to join his appointment under the Government of India.

The following officers are appointed to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade:—

Mr. C. A. Samuells.
" J. Posford.
" R. Cornish.
" B. L. Gupta.
" W. H. H. Gun.
Mr. R. C. Dutt.
" F. F. Handley.
" A. H. Haggard.
" H. J. H. Fasson.
" C. J. O'Donnell.

POLICE.—*The 23rd March* 1876.—An extension of leave for six months on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. J. H. W. Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The furlough for one year granted to Mr. John Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in orders of the 28th February last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st March 1876, is commuted to furlough under Section 10 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

The 24th March 1876.—Mr. Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is transferred to Backergunge.

The 28th March 1876.—The following Second Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police are appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police until further orders :—

Mr. Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre.
,, Charles Raban, *vice* Mr. J. G. Charles, on deputation.
Baboo Mohendro Nath Hazra, *vice* Mr. J. S. Kilby, on special duty.

REGISTRATION.—*The 20th March* 1876.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed also to be Sub-Registrar of that district, *vice* Baboo Madhub Chandra Moitra, transferred.

EDUCATION.—*The 23rd March* 1876.—The late Mr. R. Thwaytes, M.A., Principal of the Hooghly College, was on subsidiary leave from the afternoon of the 20th March 1876 to the date of his death.

Mr. P. A. Minas, Civil Medical Officer, Malda, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that place.

The 25th March 1876.—Baboo Dwarka Nath Chackravarti, Second Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, is appointed to act as Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Brahma Mohan Mullick, or until further orders.

This cancels the appointment of Baboo Dino Nath Sein to act as Head Master of that School, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd February 1876.

The 28th March 1876.—The following promotions in the Bengal Educational Service are made with effect from the date of Mr. R. Thwaytes' death :—

To the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Principal, Berhampore College.

To the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Presidency College.

Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A., Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Presidency College, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Principal of the Hooghly College, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th instant.

OPIUM.—*The 24th March* 1876.—Mr. H. F. Drummond, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Monghyr, was on leave without pay for a fortnight, under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the 21st February to 5th March 1876, inclusive.

MEDICAL.—*The 29th February* 1876.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bejoy Gobind Chowdry, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have charge of the dispensary at Jungipore. He is also appointed to have medical charge of that sub-division.

The 22nd March 1876.—Dr. Bholanath Bose, Civil Medical Officer, Fureedpore, is allowed furlough for two years, under Sections 7 and 14, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st December 1875.

The 23rd March 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bogra :—

Major W. W. Hume.
Baboo Sham Chand Dhur.

Surgeon R. D. Murray is appointed to act until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Chittagong.

The 24th March 1876.—Baboo Udoy Chand Dutt, Medical Officer, Noakholly, on leave, is appointed to act as medical officer of Fureedpore during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Bhola Nath Bose, or until further orders.

The 25th March 1876.—Surgeon-Major David Boyes Smith, M.D., Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dacca, is appointed to be Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, Professor of Medicine in the College, and *ex-officio* First Physician of the College Hospital, from the date on which the retirement of Dr. Norman Chevers takes effect.

MARINE.—*The 28th March* 1876.—Mr. R. B. Yates, Officiating First Assistant Master Attendant, is appointed to act as Government Prosecutor for the trial of Pilots under Section 4, Act XII of 1859.

MUNICIPAL.—*The* 25*th March* 1876.—Moulvie Ashrefuddin Ahmed, Motawalli of the Hooghly Emambarah, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah.

PORT TRUST.—*The* 23*rd March* 1876.—Captain J. V. Falle, Deputy Conservator and Harbour Master of the Port of Calcutta, is allowed furlough for a period of twenty months, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 27*th March* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. N. Macmichael of his appointment as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr. George Miller is appointed, under the provisions of Section 2, Act V (B.C.) of 1870, to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, *vice* Mr. N. Macmichael, resigned.

ROAD CESS.—*The* 22*nd March* 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed under Section 49, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of Fureedpore:—

Baboo Rajendra Guho.
,, Mohun Chundra Roy.
Moonshi Helaluddeen Khandar.
Mr. D. L. Owen, Manager, Kotalepara Attached Estates, *vice* Baboo Gunga Narain Chowdry, deceased.

The 23*rd March* 1876.—The following notification is substituted for the one dated the 16th February 1876, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd idem:—

The following gentlemen are appointed under Section 76, Act X (B.C.) of 1871, to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Bettiah, in Chumparun:—

Mr. J. S. Rochfort, Agent to the Maharajah of Bettiah.
Baboo Tara Nund Upadhya, Agent to the Rajah of Ramnuggur.

Mr. J. Macleod	Managers of indigo concerns.
,, R. Hudson	
,, G. Freeman	
,, G. Boule.	
,, J. Broucke	
,, E. C. Chrestien	

The following Notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette*:—

No 100.—*The* 1*st March* 1876.—Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, who has been transferred, under orders of the Chief Commissioner, from Goalpara to Sibsagar, assumed charge of office in the latter district from Mr. H. A. Coombs, District Superintendent of Police, on the afternoon of the 5th February 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 28*th March* 1876.—It is hereby notified for general information that the next half-yearly departmental examination of Assistants and Deputy Magistrates in the Regulation and Non-Regulation Districts, and of Officers in the Police and Opium Departments, will begin on Thursday, the 4th May 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 27*th March* 1876.—The following amendment of Rule 76 of the Rules for the guidance of running pilots (published at page 572 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st February 1872) having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, is published for general information:—

AMENDED RULE No. 76.

"Pilots in charge of inward-bound pilgrim ships from the Persian Gulf or Red Sea are to warn the commander not to allow the pilgrims to land until an officer of the Master Attendant's Department has visited and inspected the vessel. Should there be an epidemic on board, he will anchor the vessel at Mud Point and telegraph to the Master Attendant for orders. The latter part of this order applies to vessels bringing return emigrants, and to vessels any of the passengers or crew of which are suffering from an epidemic or an infectious or contagious disease dangerous to human life."

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1876.—In supersession of Notification dated 16th May last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, the Lieutenant-Governor directs the substitution of the following for Rule 96 of the rules for regulating labor transport under Act VII (B.C.) of 1873, which were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 21st January 1874:—

Rule 96 —The space measured off for emigrants shall be fitted along the sides of the vessel with (*a*) a boarding three feet high, rising from the plank sheer of the vessel; and (*b*) thick and sound canvas curtains, hanging from roof to deck, with ventilating space under the eaves and fastening closely to the deck below. But from the month of October to March, both inclusive, the three feet boarding shall completely enclose the emigrants' deck space, and, besides the side curtains, there shall be similar curtains hung, one at each end of the deck, so as to convert the entire space allotted to emigrants into a thoroughly sheltered compartment, with ventilating spaces near the roof for the exit of heated and unwholesome air. This large compartment, moreover, shall be sub-divided into *three* smaller compartments by means of similar boarding and curtains placed right across the deck space from one side of the vessel to the other; only that each such intermediate boarding shall be so constructed as to admit of its removal when necessary at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge, and each such intermediate curtain, instead of being hung almost from the roof as the curtains at the sides and ends, shall be hung at a height not exceeding six feet, measuring from the deck upwards, the space above being left clear and open for the purposes of free ventilation.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th March 1876 —Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Rampore Beauleah, in the Rajshahye district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said town of Rampore Beauleah shall be the same as those specified in the Government notification dated 15th March 1869 for the purposes of Act VI (B C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

UNDER the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Nattore, in the district of Rajshahye, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said town of Nattore shall be the same as those specified in the Government notification dated 20th February 1869 for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

UNDER the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the towns of Maldah and English Bazar, in the Maldah district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said towns of Maldah and English Bazar shall be the same as those specified in the Government notification dated 15th December 1868 for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

UNDER the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Rungpore, in the Rungpore district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said town of Rungpore shall be the same as those specified in the Government notification dated 20th February 1869 for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

UNDER the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Julpigoree, in the Julpigoree district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said town of Julpigoree shall be the same as those specified in the Government notification dated 24th July 1875 for the purposes of Act XX (B.C.) of 1856.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1, Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the townships of Berhampore, Lallbagh, and Jungypore, in the Moorshedabad district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said townships of Berhampore, Lallbagh, and Jungypore, shall be those specified in the Government notifications respectively dated 28th February 1869, 17th March 1869, and 24th March 1869, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire areas above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from the 1st May 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the townships of the North Suburban Town, Nowabgunge, Bagjulla, Kadihatty, and Augurpara, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act the boundaries of the said townships of North Suburban Town, Nowabgunge, Bagjulla, Kadihatty, and Augurpara, shall be those specified in the Government notifications respectively dated 20th February 1869, 24th March 1869, 23rd August 1870, 23rd August 1870, 17th March 1869, for the purposes of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st May 1876 the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire areas above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Whereas one Harhangi Lal, son of Imrit Lal, of Monghyr, was on the 1st June 1875 enrolled as a revenue agent, and was supplied with a certificate of that date, bearing a stamp of the value of Rs. 10, and authorising him to practise for one year as a revenue agent in the office of a Commissioner, or in any office subordinate thereto, and whereas upon the loss of this certificate a fresh certificate has been granted him, permitting him to practice as a revenue agent in the office of the Collector of Monghyr,

It is hereby notified that any person using the lost certificate will render himself liable to be criminally prosecuted.

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Barisaul, in the district of Backergunge, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Barisaul shall be the same as those specified in the Government Notification of the 16th September 187[illegible] for the purposes of Act VI of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th March 1876.—Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that from 1st April 1876 all births and deaths occurring within the limits of the town of Fureedpore, in the district of Fureedpore, shall be registered.

2. For the purposes of this Act, the boundaries of the said town of Fureedpore shall be—on the north Ramkunthpore, Satarakhoda, Alipore, and Shabharampore; on the south Harokomdi, Chur Komlapore, and Dhol Sumoodra; on the east Pudda; and on the west Bramonkanda and Bodarpore; *i.e.* the same as published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, No. 1, page 1117, for 1873, for the purpose of Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

3. From and after the 1st April 1876, the whole Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 shall apply to the entire area above defined.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1033C.S.

The 17th March 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the district of Monghyr, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class :—

Moulvi Feda Hossein.
„ Willayet Hossein.

The 23rd March 1876.—Baboo Surendronath Pal Chowdry, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to have temporary charge of the Barripore division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, Second Class, from the 14th instant to the date of his being relieved of the charge of the sub-division by Baboo Poorno Chunder Ghose.

Baboo Doorga Churn Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as First Moonsif of Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Preo Nath Surmah, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as Second Moonsif of Moonshigunge, in the district ot Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chunder Coomar Das, or until further orders.

Baboo Jogendra Nath Ghose, M A. and B L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Goalundo, in the district of Fureedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Beni Madhub Mitter, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Rampore Hât division of the Moorshedabad district, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

The 24th March 1876.—Baboo Krishna Mohun Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsif of Jhenida, in the district of Jessore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gooroo Prosad Sen, or until further orders.

The 28th March 1876.—Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21(*d*), Clause 1 of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Abdool Barry, B.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Kishengunge, in the district of Purneah, during the period of suspension of Syed Ali Hossein, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gooroo Pershad Sen, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohun Mookerjee, B.L., Moonsif of Jhenidah, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Mohendro Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Gangoly, B.L, Moonsif of Sealdah, is transferred to Alipore, with effect from the 1st April next.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Mitter, B.L., First Moonsif of Alipore, is transferred to Sealdah from the 1st April next.

Moonshee Fuzlal Quadir, L.L., is appointed to act as Moonsif of Nimal, in the district of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Jeebun Krishna Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Gopeenath Mattay, Sudder Moonsif of Bhagulpore, is transferred temporarily to Motiharee in the district of Sarun.

Baboo Lall Gopal Sen, B.L., is appointed to act as Sudder Moonsif of Bhagulpore, *vice* Baboo Gopeenath Mattay, transferred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 27th March* 1876.—Baboo Jeebun Krishna Chatterjee, Moonsif of Nimal, in the district of Midnapore, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for three months, from the 1st of April 1876, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Ashutosh Addy, B.L., Moonsif of Jehanabad, in the district of East Burdwan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, from the 19th March 1876, or from any subsequent date, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-Registrar appointed.
Burdwan ..	Goghat ...	Goghat ...	Goghat ...	Baboo Ishan Chunder Kumar.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1876.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to create the following registration sub-district, having the head-quarters and local jurisdiction shown opposite its name. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased, under Section 7 of the Act, to appoint the person named below to be Sub-Registrar of the said sub-district :—

DISTRICT.	Name of new sub-district.	Head-quarters.	Thana included in jurisdiction.	Sub-registrar appointed.
Burdwan ..	Khandagosh	Khandagosh	Khandagosh	Gyanendra Nath Singha.

This change will take effect on and from the 1st April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th March 1876.—Under Section 104 of Act VI of 1863 of the Bengal Legislative Council, it is hereby notified for general information that a Census will be taken by the Justices of Calcutta of all persons who may be within the Town on the night of the 6th April 1876.

The Lieutenant Governor trusts that persons of all classes will co-operate heartily with the Justices, in order that so important a public work may be carried to a successful conclusion.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1876.—The men described in the roll below having been implicated in the abstraction of court fee stamps from the Courts of the Moonsifs of Panchpookooria, in the district of Tipperah, are hereby declared to be disqualified for future employment in the Government service in any capacity.

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Height.	Description and other distinguishing marks.	Native place.
Nobin Chandra Bhadra.	Ramgati Bhadra, Hindu.	Kayast, a Hindu.	About 24—25 years.	About 5 feet 2 inches.	Fair complexion and thin.	Mouza Susunda, pergunnah Bardakhat, zillah Tipperah.
Sadat Ali	Nahar Mahomed ...	Mahomedan, Sunni.	About 30 years.	About 5 feet 6 inches.	......	Kalghara, pergunnah Bardakhat, zillah Tipperah.
Dar Bux	Khandakar Abdool Karim.	Ditto ...	35—36 years.	About 5 feet 2 inches.	Dark complexion ...	Panjipoori, zillah Dacca
Abdool Rezzaq ...	Reyazuddin ...	Ditto ...	30—31 years.	About 5 feet 4 inches.	Ditto	Madhabpoor, zillah Tipperah.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 25th March 1876.—The following Rules under Sections 18 and 24 of Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces,) as finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, are published for general information:—

Nomination of Mahomedan Registrars.

1. As soon as the Act has been extended to any district under section 1, the District Registrar shall nominate a sufficient number of persons to be licensed as Mahomedan Registrars under section 3. He shall also specify the limits within which each of the persons so nominated shall exercise the functions of Mahomedan Registrar.

Form of application.

2. The District Registrar's nomination shall be submitted to the Inspector-General of Registration, and shall be accompanied by the original application of each nominee in the form below, and also by a certificate of good moral character signed by three Mahomedan gentlemen of known respectability and position, and countersigned by the District Magistrate:—

Application for a Mahomedan Registrarship under Act I of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan Marriages and Divorces) at Thana District of

Name (in English) and usual signature of candidate, date of application, and address in full.	Age.	Profession or present employment of candidate, with present salary or pension.	Father's name and profession.	Present family residence of candidate.	Distance of residence from proposed Registry Office and Sudder Station.	Whether candidate has a masonry house for office.	If previously employed under Government, details of past service; if ever dismissed from any post, particulars of the fault.	Names and addresses of persons recommending the candidate.	Whether candidate can write Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Bengali, and English.	Whether candidate is acquainted with Mahomedan law and holds a certificate from any Government Madrissa.	Remarks of District Officer or Inspector-General of Assurances, which, if favorable, may include the thanas to form the jurisdiction.	REMARKS.

Who may be nominated.

3. In the selection of Mahomedan Registrars, preference shall ordinarily be given to ex-kazis and Government pensioners, being Mahomedans, who reside at a convenient place within the limits of the proposed jurisdiction; but no person shall be appointed a Mahomedan Registrar merely by reason of some supposed hereditary right. A Sub-Registrar of Assurances may be nominated as Mahomedan Registrar, provided he be a Mahomedan, and is otherwise qualified.

Jurisdiction.

4. The limits within which a Mahomedan Registrar shall be licensed to act shall for the present coincide with the limits of a sub-district under the Indian Registration Act, or with the jurisdiction of a police station. The head-quarters shall be at some convenient place within those limits.

5. The District Registrar's nomination, with the accompanying applications and certificates, shall be forwarded to Government by the Inspector-General of Registration with his remarks and recommendation.

Liability to examination.

6. Should such a course appear expedient hereafter, all Mahomedan Registrars who may have been appointed under these rules, and all future applicants for licenses, shall be liable to examination in the following subjects:—

(1.) Arabic and vernacular of the district.
(2.) Mahomedan law of marriage and divorce.
(3.) Act I of 1876 (B.C.), and the rules.

And if any person who has been appointed a Mahomedan Registrar fail to pass such examination, his license will be liable to be cancelled. Such examination may be held at such times and places and by such examiners as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time appoint.

Form of license.

7. Licenses to qualified persons who have been approved of as Mahomedan Registrars will be granted in the following form:—

License under Section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876.

To

of

Calcutta, the 187 .

BY virtue of the authority conferred upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by Act I (B.C.) of 1876, you are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by the above Act, all Mahomedan marriages and divorces which shall be effected within on application being made to you for such registration.

2. It will be your duty carefully to observe the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the above Act.

3. This license shall continue in force until it is revoked or suspended by the said Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

By order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Registration of license.

8. When a Mahomedan Registrar desires to give up his license, or is about to leave the place or district in which he has exercised the functions of Mahomedan Registrar, he shall report the circumstances through the District Registrar to the Inspector-General of Assurances for the orders of Government.

Change of officers.

9. When a Mahomedan Registrar makes over charge of his office to a licensed successor, a certificate shall be jointly given of the date on which the office is made over, and of the safety and correctness of the records; and this certificate shall be forwarded by the District Registrar to the Inspector-General.

Leave.

10. Mahomedan Registrars shall not be entitled to leave as of right under the rules in force for Government servants. The District Registrar may, however, grant leave in cases of urgency, but no leave exceeding one month shall be granted without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General. All leave shall be at once reported to that officer, together with the arrangements made for carrying on the duties of the Mahomedan Registrar.

11. In cases of leave or absence from duty, the next nearest Mahomedan Registrar shall ordinarily be appointed to carry on the duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Not entitled to pension.

12. It is not intended that service as a Mahomedan Registrar shall count as Government service, so as to give rise to any claim for pension or gratuity, or to leave allowances of any kind; but it is not intended by this to preclude the appointment of Sub-Registrars or retired Government servants to be Mahomedan Registrars.

General control.

13. The general control and supervision of the working of the Act shall be exercised by the present inspecting staff attached to the Department for the Registration of Assurances.

Books and stationery.

14. The registers, forms, and seal to be used by a Mahomedan Registrar shall be such only as are supplied by Government under section 5 of the Act. The Government shall also supply writing ink; and no ink shall be used for making entries in the registers and indexes other than that supplied. The Government may also supply such other articles of stationery as are requisite. All such registers, forms, seals, ink, and other articles shall be charged at cost price, and shall ordinarily be paid for by the Mahomedan Registrar at the time they are supplied. But in any case, when the District Registrar thinks it necessary, he may defer the realization of the charge for a term not exceeding three months. In case of failure to pay at the prescribed period, the District Registrar should report the case for orders to the Inspector-General of Registration.

Custody of seals.

15. The seal shall always remain in the personal custody of the Mahomedan Registrar, and shall be made over with the records to the officer appointed to receive the same whenever a Mahomedan Registrar ceases, either temporarily or permanently, to exercise his functions.

Table of fees.

16. A printed table of fees in the vernacular of the district shall be suspended in some conspicuous place in every Mahomedan Registrar's office.

Disposal of fees.

17. The fees received by a Mahomedan Registrar under sections 9 and 16 of the Act, and rules 21 and 30, may be retained by him as his lawful remuneration, provided that he duly pays for the registers and other articles supplied to him under rule 14. All fees received by a District Registrar shall be credited to Government in the same way as fees realized under the Indian Registration Act.

Attendance at marriages.

18. When the attendance of a Mahomedan Registrar is required at the celebration of a marriage, the party requiring his attendance may make a written application to the Mahomedan Registrar, specifying the place and time of the marriage, and that officer may attend, provided the prescribed fees and expenses have been paid.

19. It shall be lawful for a Mahomedan Registrar to travel on circuit within his jurisdiction for the purpose of attending at the celebration of marriages, provided that at least 15 days before the beginning of each month he affix at his office a public notice specifying the dates on which he will be at the several places which he proposes to visit, and on a written application made by any resident of such place, not less than one week before the date so fixed, he shall be bound to attend at the house of such resident at the time fixed for the celebration of the marriage.

20. Priority of application shall in all cases determine the order in which the Mahomedan Registrar shall be bound to attend such marriages in case any question of precedence arise.

21. The following fees are prescribed for the attendance of a Mahomedan Registrar attending at the celebration of a marriage:—

(1.) For attending a marriage under rule 18 at a place and time fixed by the parties, Rs. 10, plus travelling expenses at the rate of four annas a mile.

(2.) For attending the celebration of a marriage under rule 19 at a place and time fixed by the Registrar himself, Rs. 2. In such cases no travelling expenses will be charged.

22. The fees, together with the travelling allowance, must be deposited by the applicant at the time of applying for the attendance of the Mahomedan Registrar.

23. When a Mahomedan Registrar is present at the celebration of a marriage, he shall make an entry of the fact in the Register of Marriages (A), and a copy of such entry shall be included in the copies to be made under sections 12, 15, and 22 of the Act.

Procedure on application to Registrar in absence of any of the parties.

24. If all the persons who, by section 11 of the Act, are required to sign the entry of the marriage or divorce in the proper register are not present, registration shall be deferred until they are all present; provided that no marriage or divorce for registration of which application has been made within one month as required by section 9, shall be registered after the expiration of three months from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected.

25. The Mahomedan Registrar shall satisfy himself whether or not a marriage was effected by the persons by whom it is represented to have been effected in the following manner:—

Procedure before registration.

(1) by examining the parties to the marriage, or, if either or both of them are minors, their lawful guardians. If the woman be a *purdah-nishin*, her duly authorized vakil shall be examined, instead of the woman;

(2) by examining the two witnesses who were present at the marriage.

26. The Mahomedan Registrar shall satisfy himself whether or not a divorce, other than the kind known as *khula*, was effected by the man by whom it is represented to have been effected by examining that man; and if he be of the Sheah sect, by also examining the two witnesses to the divorce being effected.

27. The Mahomedan Registrar shall satisfy himself that a divorce of the kind known as *khula* was effected by the persons by whom it was represented to have been effected in the following manner:—

(1) by examining the parties to the *khula*, provided that if the woman be a *purdah-nishin*, her duly constituted vakil shall be examined instead of the woman;

(2) if the man be of the Sheah sect, by also examining the two witnesses to the divorce being effected.

28. The Mahomedan Registrar shall satisfy himself of the identity of persons appearing before him as witnesses of a marriage or divorce, unless they are otherwise personally known to him, by examining at least one witness to the identity of each person so appearing.

29. In the case of any person appearing as the representative of the man or woman (whether he appears as guardian or vakil), the Mahomedan Registrar shall satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear by examining such person. If a vakil so appear, the Mahomedan Registrar shall further examine witnesses to the fact of the vakil having been duly authorized to appear.

30. When the entry of the marriage or divorce has been made in the proper register, it shall be read over by the Mahomedan Registrar to the persons who, by section 11, are required to sign such entry. If they admit its correctness, the entry shall then be signed by them.

31. When a person who cannot write signs his name by means of a mark, his name shall be recorded at length, and the writer shall also sign his name in attestation that the mark was affixed in his presence.

32. If a Mahomedan Registrar discovers any error in the form or substance of any entry of a marriage or divorce made by him, he may within one month next after the discovery of such error, in the presence of the persons married, or, in case of their death or absence, in the presence of two other credible witnesses, correct the error by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, and shall sign the marginal entry and add thereto the date of such correction, and he shall also make the like marginal entry in the copies thereof.

Correction of errors.

And every entry made under this section shall be attested by the witnesses in whose presence it was made.

And, in case a copy has been already sent to the Registrar, such person shall make and send another copy thereof, containing both the original erroneous entry and the marginal correction therein made.

33. No erasures shall be made with a knife in any register book or record, but mistakes shall be corrected, when necessary, with the pen, and shall be invariably attested by the registering officer. Corrections are not to be obliterated or blotted out, so as to be illegible; but a line is to be drawn through erroneous words with the pen, so that they may remain legible.

34. The circumstances under which registration of a marriage or divorce should be refused are as follows:—

Refusal to register.

(1.) If the marriage or divorce was not effected within the jurisdiction of the Marriage Registrar to whom application for registration is made.

(2.) If the application is not made by the persons specified in section 8 of the Act.

(3.) If application has been made after the expiry of one month from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected.

(4.) If all the persons required by section 11 to sign the entry in the proper register fail to appear within the time limited for such appearance by the Mahomedan Registrar under rule 26.

(5.) If the Mahomedan Registrar fail to satisfy himself that the marriage or divorce was effected by the person or persons by whom it is represented to have been effected.

(6.) If the Mahomedan Registrar fail to satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that the marriage has been effected.

(7.) In the case of any person appearing as the representative of the man or woman (whether he appear as guardian or as vakil), if the Mahomedan Registrar fail to satisfy himself of the right of such person to appear.

(8.) If one of the parties applying for registration of marriage, or if the man applying for the divorce, appear to be of unsound mind.

35. In cases 2 and 8 the order of refusal shall ordinarily be deferred till one month has elapsed from the date on which the marriage or divorce was effected; but if the parties declare their inability to comply with the requirements of the law, or for any other reason wish that registration should at once be refused, this may be done.

Refusal deferred.

36. The reasons for refusal to register to be recorded under section 20 shall be concisely and clearly stated in each particular case. When registration is refused under clause 5, 6, or 7 of rule 34, the Mahomedan Registrar shall record the grounds of his decision.

In what cases fees may be refunded.

37. Fees paid under section 9 shall not be refunded unless registration is refused for one of the reasons numbered (1), (2), (3), and (8) in rule 34. Fees and travelling allowances paid for the attendance of Mahomedan Registrars at the celebration of marriages shall be refunded only in cases where the Mahomedan Registrar does not attend. Fees paid for searches in the registers and indexes, or for copies of entries, shall be refunded only when the searches are not made or the copies not given.

Manner of refund.

38. The refund of fees paid to a Mahomedan Registrar shall be made by him at once on application, and he shall take and file a receipt for the amount of such repayment from the person to whom it is made.

Certificate of closure of volume.

39. When a register book is closed a certificate to that effect shall be appended at the close of the written portion, and a certificate showing the number of pages written upon shall be entered on the first page.

Language to be used.

40. The registers and indexes shall be kept in Urdu.

41. The "year" referred to in section 7 of the Act shall be a year of the Christian era, commencing on the 1st January and ending on the 31st December.

Indexes.

42. The index to marriages and divorces shall be prepared from Registers A, B, and C, and contain the following particulars :—

1. Name of party.
2. Father's name.
3. Residence.*
4. Place of registration.
5. Year of registration.
6. Serial number for the year.
7. Book.
8. Volume.
9. Page.

43. Names shall be indexed according to their first letter, and shall be arranged in the order of the Urdu alphabet. A mere title or designation of race shall not be taken as the index word.

Thus Shaikh Ramzan will be indexed Ramzan Shaikh; Mir Aulad Ali, Aulad Ali Mir.

Catalogue.

44. A catalogue, in form given below, shall be kept up and permanently preserved in every Mahomedan Registrar's office, and on the occasion of every transfer of records the officer receiving charge of the records shall compare them with the catalogue and certify therein that he has found them correct. Whenever any of the records are transferred to the district office, the fact shall be noted in the column of remarks, together with the date of transfer :—

* Residence includes village or town, police station, and district.

Form of Catalogue.

Serial No.	District or sub district to which the books relate.	Year.	Title of book.	Volume.	Number of entries in each.	Number of pages written on.	REMARKS.

45. In district offices the following record shall be preserved in perpetuity :—

All register books A, B, and C, and their indexes.
The catalogue.
Register of refusals.
Register of appeals.
Reports of the destruction of records, and list of papers destroyed.

Destruction of records.

46. The following records may be destroyed after the expiration of three full years from the period to which they relate :—

Applications for registration or for attendance at the celebration of marriages under rules 18 and 19.

Applications for search or copies of extracts.

All correspondence, whether in the vernacular or in English, which is of an ordinary routine character, and which the Registrar considers may be destroyed.

47. No records or papers whatever shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General.

Search and copies.

48. Applications for search in the records, or for copies of extracts therefrom, shall be made in writing; no stamps shall be required on such applications. Applications made to the District Registrar shall be entered in the register kept by him for that purpose. Applications made to the Mahomedan Registrar shall be filed by him, the date of application and the date on which a search was made, or a copy delivered, being noted on the

back of the application. If the register from which an extract is required has been transferred to the District Registrar or other person under section 23, the application, together with the prescribed fee, shall be forwarded by the Mahomedan Registrar to such District Registrar or other person at the expense of the applicant.

49. A call for information from any court shall, if it necessitates search in the registers, be accompanied by the necessary fee for search. Officers of Government shall be permitted to inspect the registers without fee; but if the production of a register in any court is required, it shall be produced by the Mahomedan Registrar or other officer whom the District Registrar may depute for the purpose, who will be entitled to claim payment of his expenses like any other witness.

50. Besides the fees leviable under section 16 of the Act, a fee of eight annas may be charged for extracts and copies of orders and records not otherwise provided for in the law.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns) Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the villages and bazars noted in the margin, forming the town of Kheerpoy, in the district of Midnapur. The town so constituted is bounded—

(1) Khosalgunj.	(6) Shih Bazar.	(11) Gokulgunj.	(16) Mohatapgunj.
(2) Teli Bazar.	(7) Malidanga.	(12) Nunia Bazar.	(17) Gungadaspur.
(3) Anundpur.	(8) Sawlgunj.	(13) Malicpur.	(18) Kasigunj
(4) Jagatpur.	(9) Balanpara.	(14) Malpara.	(19) Bamaria.
(5) Moynagara.	(10) Doyanaya Bazar.	(15) Futagunj.	

on the north by Marr and Shamdeb;
on the east by Parula and Alanpur;
on the south by Katia Khal;
on the west by Katia Khal.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1876-77, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

Under Section 41, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Gurbetta is appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th March 1876.—Under Sections 2 and 5 of (the District Towns) Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, it is hereby notified that from the 1st April 1876 the provisions of the Act shall be in force in the villages and bazars noted in the margin, forming the town of Ramjibunpur, in the district of Midnapur. The town so constituted is bounded—

(1) Haribansapur.	(5) Gokul Bazar.	(9) Rameshurpur.	(13) Depur.
(2) Nijbazar.	(6) Doyal Bazar.	(10) Gobindapur.	(14) Banpur.
(3) Bahurampur.	(7) Kristagunge.	(11) Amdan.	(15) Pandua.
(4) Sanar Bazar.	(8) Brindabun Bazar.	(12) Shairbaz.	(16) Manahurpur.

on the north by Davbhola village and Tarajuli Khal;
on the east by Hajipur, Bachkagram, Khejurboin, Bandaria, and Solagram;
on the south by Karanjigram and Narainpur;
on the west by Bahadurpur, Hakurhati, and Srinagar.

Under Section 21 of the Act, it is hereby declared that the estimates to be prepared for the town under Sections 14 and 15 shall be prepared for the year 1876-77, and the assessment to be made under the Act shall take effect from the 1st April next.

Under Section 41, the Sub Divisional Officer of Gurbetta is appointed to be a permanent Member and Chairman of the Town Committee.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under Section 68 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 (the Village Chowkidaree Act), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to extend the provisions of that Act to the whole of the district of Burdwan, with effect from the 1st of April 1876.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 20th March 1876.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that with a view to the preservation of the peace in the villages of Bhobanipore and Chandpara, in the jurisdiction of thana Nalchiti, in the district of Backergunge, where a dispute exists regarding the possession and rents of certain lands and tenures in pergunnah Havile Selimabad, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the employment, for a period of six months, of a special police force, consisting of one head constable and four constables, to be quartered at those villages. The charges noted below will be levied from the villagers:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1 Head Constable	15	0	0	
2 Constables on Rs. 8 each	16	0	0	
2 Ditto on „ 7 each	14	0	0	
Total ...	45	0	0	
Stationery	1	0	0	
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	4	12	0	
Pension charges at 2 annas on the rupee	5	10	0	
Total ...	56	6	0	per month.
Cost of barracks	50	0	0	
Cost of travelling	10	0	0	
Clothing for one head constable and four constables at Rs. 4 per annum	10	0	0	
Total ...	70	0	0	

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th March 1876.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment, from the 1st April 1876, of a public ferry on the Dhullessury river, between the Syedpore Chur on the one side, and the Sonakanda Chur on the other, in the district of Dacca.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th March 1876.

No. 93.—*Notifications.*—Baboo Radhica Narain Ghose, Assistant Engineer (temporary rank), First Grade, attached to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division, availed himself of privilege leave granted* to him from the 20th March 1876.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 83, dated 14th March 1876.

No. 94.—Baboo Denonath Sen, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Chittagong Division, having reported his return from the furlough granted* to him on the 17th March 1876, afternoon, is posted to the Presidency Division, which he joined on the 18th March 1876, before noon.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 46, dated 9th February 1876.

No. 95.—*Leave of Absence.*—Baboo Bamun Chunder Bhuttacharjee, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Ranchee Division, for three months, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to that already granted* to him.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 8, dated 10th January 1876.

No. 96.—Baboo Govind Chunder Mookerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Orissa Division, for two months, on medical certificate, under the above rules.

No. 97.—Baboo Bindolall Mitter, Overseer, Second Grade, attached to the Orissa Division, for three months, on medical certificate, under the above rules.

No. 98.—*Notification.*—Baboo Moorary Mohun Gupto, Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Midnapore Division, availed himself of the furlough granted* to him from the 15th March 1876, afternoon.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 20, dated 22nd January 1876.

No. 99.—The following order, issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information.

No. 142, *dated 23rd March* 1876.—Lieutenant H. L. Wells, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, with effect from 7th February 1876, and posted to Bengal.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 27th March 1876.

No. 100.—*Declarations under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a sub-divisional residence at Gopalgunge, pergunnah Seepah, in the district of Sarun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 2 beeghas 10 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the fields of Bhujan Singh; on the east by village road; on the south by the fields of Bhujan Singh, Permeshur Doss, and Benic Coirce; on the west by the fields of Salik Pattuck and Venick Coirce, is required within the aforesaid mouzah of Gopalgunge, pergunnah Seepah, in the district of Sarun.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 101.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a sub-divisional cutcherry at Gopalgunge, pergunnah Seepah, in the district of Sarun, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 beegha 9 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the public footpath leading to village road; on the east by the lands of Koonj Behary Coiree, containing mango tope; on the south by the lands of Benie Shaw, containing mango tope; on the west by the lands of Bishen Doyal and Lillo Shaw, containing mango tope, is required within the aforesaid mouzah of Gopalgunge, pergunnah Seepah, in the district of Sarun.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

LOCAL—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 102.—*Declaration under Section* 6 *of Act X of* 1870 *of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a road inspection bungalow in the village of Kalicapore, pergunnah Barkoksingh, zillah Beerbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 15 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a plot of waste land; on the east by the Government road to Sacoolipore; on the west by a plot of waste land bordering on the foot-path near the railroad; and on the south by a plot of waste land pertaining to the village of Kalicapore, is required within the aforesaid village of Kalicapore.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

No. 103.—*Notification.*—The declaration No. 367, dated the 24th July 1875, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, relative to certain land required for obtaining a supply of ghooting for the use of the road from Lodhasye to Beenpore, in the district of Midnapore, which was published at page No. 931 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th idem, is hereby cancelled.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col.*, R.E.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 27th March 1876.

No. 124.—*Leave.*—Baboo Kristo Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, Arrah Division, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 125.—*Promotions.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 18th March 1876:—

To be Temporary Superintending Engineers, Second Grade.

Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, South-Western Circle.

Major J. G. Forbes, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Third Grade, Sone Circle.

No. 126.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the Kendrapara Canal will be closed for annual repairs from the 20th April to 20th May 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, S.C.,
Assistant Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

[Sixth Publication.]

The 21st February 1876.

No. 92.—*Notification.*—The following draft Rules, having reference to the Main Western Canal, first section; the Arrah Canal; the Buxar Canal, first section; the Main Eastern Canal, first section; and the Patna Canal, are hereby published under the provisions of Sections XI and XII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," (No. V, B.L.C.) :—

I. Every vessel on entering any of the above canals shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of toll the vessel should pay according to the schedule of rates authorized by Government to be charged on the canal.

II. The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and of these Rules, be determined by the following measurements :—

(*a.*) The product of half the length of the vessel, from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

(*b.*) The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches, and the measurement of the breadth and depth in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

(*c.*) In calculating the amount of toll to be levied on vessels exceeding 100 maunds tonnage, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50, and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds as 75 maunds only. Above 1,000 maunds no fraction of 100 maunds tonnage is to be charged Toll will be charged on vessels under 100 maunds tonnage on the actual measurements of the vessels, omitting fractions of tens of maunds.

III. Every vessel entering any of the above canals shall be furnished with a ticket on paying the prescribed toll. The ticket shall specify the station at which it has been issued, the name of the person in charge of the vessel, the date the vessel entered the canal, the point to which it may proceed in the canal, the maundage of the vessel, the amount of toll charged, and the number of days for which the vessel may remain in the canal, and the date of such last day. The number of days which the vessel may remain in the canal, without additional payment, shall be calculated at the rate of one day for every eight miles, or portion of eight miles, to be traversed.

IV. Toll may be paid at the first station either for the entire number of toll stations on the line of navigation, or for any less number of stations.

V. The tickets thus given may be demanded for inspection by any duly authorized Canal Officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose. They must be shown at each toll station the vessel has to pass as a passport that no further payment of toll is to be demanded. The ticket shall be delivered up at the last toll station.

VI. Owners of vessels may compound by the payment of a fixed sum for the use of the whole or a portion of any of the above canals for any period that may be agreed upon, not exceeding one year. Each vessel so compounded for shall be furnished with a ticket showing the amount of toll paid, the period for which the toll has been compounded for, and the limits of the canal within which the vessel may pass; such ticket shall be kept on board the vessel, and shall be produced when required under Rule V, but shall be given up only on the date of the expiry of the period for which granted, and at the station from whence issued.

VII. Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and the dates of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by officers in charge of toll stations on payment of a fee of one rupee.

VIII. Vessels remaining in the canals for a period exceeding that allowed under Rule III, will pay a demurrage of eight annas per 100 maunds per diem for each day or part of a day that they may remain in excess.

IX. No boats above 18 feet beam over all, and no rafts or floats of more than 10 feet width and 150 in length, will be allowed to enter the canals.

X. It will not be compulsory for the locks to be opened to single vessels of less than 500 maunds burden, except in the case of mail or despatch boats; but the locks shall be opened for the passage of boats at least twice a day.

XI. Vessels must have their masts fitted so that they can be let down with ease and speed; and when under sail, vessels must always keep in the middle of the canal; when being tracked, vessels are, as far as practicable, to keep to their port or left side of the canals.

XII. All vessels anchoring at night are to keep to their port or left bank of the canals.

XIII. Only one vessel shall be allowed to make fast along and in a line with the canal banks, and no vessel shall be made fast, or be placed outside of vessels so secured, without the permission of a Canal Officer. No vessels shall, however, be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other vessels, to obstruct their passage, or to impede the navigation; and no bamboos or poles shall be allowed to be erected on vessels when at anchor. Any infringement of this rule will be punishable by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XIV. Every vessel when put to shall be securely fastened, and shall at all times have some person in attendance on board of it: any infringement of this rule will be punishable, by a fine not exceeding rupees 5 for each offence.

XV. In every case of wreck or obstruction of the channel by sunken vessels, the Canal Officers may call upon the person in charge of the vessel to remove the same without delay, and shall give every reasonable assistance towards so doing. But should the owner of the vessel or raft be not forthcoming, or should he not use reasonable expedition in removing the obstruction, or should he decline or fail to use proper assistance which may be offered to him by the Canal Officers, these Officers may undertake the removal of the obstruction themselves at the cost of the owner of the boat, recovering the expense in the manner laid down in Section IX of the "Canals' Act, 1864."

XVI. If the Canal Officers be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the "Canals' Act," he shall notify the seizure in the most public manner available.

XVII. In the event of any damage or injury being occasioned to the canal works by wilfulness or negligence on the part of any person in charge of a vessel, the Canal Officers may detain the vessel within the canal for a period not exceeding 24 hours, provided that within that period, the Canal Officers shall lodge a complaint against such person in charge of the vessel before a Magistrate under Section XVI of the "Canals' Act."

XVIII. The banks or berms of the canals shall not be used as wharves for the deposit of goods, under a penalty of Rs. 10 for each offence; but, except in special cases, when the permission of the Canal Officers will be necessary, all articles shall be removed to the outer banks of the canals, and all such articles as shall not be finally removed from within the boundaries of the canals within a period of six days after being so deposited, shall be liable to a charge of four annas per 100 maunds.

XIX. The canals may be closed once a year, for effecting the necessary repairs to them on one month's notice of the intention so to close them; but in the event of any sudden emergency, the canals may be closed at any time without prior notice, and no claim shall be made in such case by owners of vessels or others for compensation on account of detention.

XX. All offences against the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable as provided for in Section XVIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and all fines imposed may be recovered in the manner mentioned in Section XVII of the same Act.

XXI. The term "Canal Officers" in the foregoing Rules shall include the persons alluded to in Section VIII of the "Canals' Act, 1864," and any other persons who may be specially appointed to exercise such powers by the person appointed to collect the tolls.

F. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Sheriff's Office, the 29th March 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1876, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fifth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস, সন ১৮৭৬ সাল ২৯শে মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৬ সালের ২৫শে এপ্রেল মঙ্গলবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৬ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্দ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদার বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. R. BULLEN-SMITH, *Sheriff.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras, by whom the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta vacant by the demise of the Bishop thereof are directed by the Letters Patent to be exercised, has taken charge of the See, and will, with those of his own Diocese, continue to perform the duties of the office until further notice.

The correspondence of the Diocese is to be forwarded to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the See.

The Bishop of Madras purposes to hold a Confirmation in Calcutta on the 6th April next.

By desire of the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated at Calcutta this 21st day of March 1876.

CHAS. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

TREASURY NOTICE.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR MR. C. R. MARRIOTT has been placed in charge of the Chumparun Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

By order,

DURGAGATI BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commissioner.*

EDUCATIONAL NOTICES.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned Candidate has passed the examination for Honors in Law:—

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... ... Presidency College.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the Medical examinations:—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Ghosh, Radharaman ... ... Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Nagendranath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... ... Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Sadukhan, Khiradchandra ... ... Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand ... ... Ditto.
Gupta, Durgadas ... ... Ditto.
4. Syed Hossain ... ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chakravarti, Biharilal ... ... Medical College.
De, Rajendralal ... ... Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinvihari ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Upendranath ... ... Ditto.
5. Sil, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Kedarnath ... ... Medical College.
Chattopadhyay, Nityananda ... ... Ditto.
De, Rajendranath ... ... Ditto.
Mallik, Kánáilál ... ... Ditto.
Mitra, Haridás ... ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasád ... ... Ditto.
,, Prokaschandra ... ... Ditto.
Páin, Akshoy Kumar ... ... Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath ... ... Ditto.
10. ,, Banamali ... ... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Asdar Ali Khan	Medical College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
	" Baneswar	Ditto.
	" Brajendranath	Ditto.
	" Madhavchandra	Ditto.
	" Suryyanath	Ditto.
	Basu, Adyanath	Ditto.
	" Annadacharan	Ditto.
	" Kisarimohan	Ditto.
10.	" Mahendramohan	Ditto.
	" Suratlál...	Ditto.
	" Upendrachandra	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Akshoykumar	Ditto.
	Chakravarti, Benimadhav...	Ditto.
	" Durganath	Ditto.
	" Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Chattopádhyáy, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	" Brajanath...	Ditto.
	" Daudiráj	Ditto.
20.	" Priyanath	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Chandranath	Ditto.
	Dás, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	" Apurvakrishna	Ditto.
	" Madhavkrishna	Ditto.
	" Mahendranath	Ditto.
	" Srinarayan	Ditto.
	" Umeschandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Gostavihari	Ditto.
	" Manmathanath	Ditto.
30.	" Matilal...	Ditto.
	" Nilmadhav	Ditto.
	Davidson, W. H.	Ditto.
	Fuzlur Rahman	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	" Upendranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Heramvachandra	Ditto.
	" Kamakshyanath	Ditto.
	" Kasinath	Ditto.
	" Umeschandra	Ditto.
40.	Gupta, Gurucharan Das	Ditto.
	" Piyarisankar Das	Ditto.
	" Purnachandra	Ditto.
	Kar, Amritalal	Ditto.
	" Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Chandranath	Ditto.
	Kumar, Sasibhusan	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Durgadás	Ditto.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	Ditto.
	" Gopalchandra	Ditto.
50.	" Kailásnath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra	Ditto.
	" Chintamani	Ditto.
	" Heramvanáth	Ditto.
	" Khelaram	Ditto.
	" Nripendrachandra	Ditto.
	Nán, Hirálál	Ditto.
	Pal, Sitaláchandra	Ditto.
	Palit, Khirodchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Gangadhar	Ditto.
60.	" Jagatchandra	Ditto.
	" Manmathanath	Ditto.
	" Rajkumar	Ditto.
	Ráychaudhuri, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Sáhá, Gopiwallabh	Ditto.
	" Kunjavihari	Ditto.
	Sen, Achyutananda	Ditto.
	" Haricharan	Ditto.
	" Hemchandra	Ditto.
	" Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
70.	Srimáni, Sasibhusan	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE, the 27th March 1876. J. SUTCLIFFE, *Offg. Registrar.*

UNDER Rule 8 of the Junior Scholarship Rules of 5th October 1872, it is hereby notified that the eighteen Junior Scholarships allotted to the Patna division for the year 1876-77 have been distributed as follows :—

I. The six Second Grade Scholarships to go to the six best candidates irrespective of districts.

II. The twelve Third Grade Scholarships have been allotted thus :—

Patna	2
Gya	2
Shahabad	2
Mozufferpore	3
Sarun	3
Durbhunga	0
Chumparun	0
	12

DOORGAGATI BANERJEE, *Personal Asst. to Commr., for Offg. Commr.*

BANKIPORE, the 16th March 1876.

OPIUM NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 248B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75 will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Friday, the 7th April 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares „	1,685
Total	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes,* or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 12th and 22nd April 1876, respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 12th April 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 22nd April 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Thursday, 4th May 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 7th June „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 5th July „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Thursday, 3rd August „ ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
On or about Wednesday, 6th September „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 6th October „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Thursday, 2nd November „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
On or about Friday, 1st December „ ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	17,860	13,460	31,320

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 29th February 1876.

No. 356B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the Provision of 1874-75, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th May 1876, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,920 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,235
Benares "	1,685
Total ...	3,920

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 16th November 1875, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th May 1876 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 9th May 1876, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Friday, the 19th May 1876.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

DATES.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 7th June 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 5th July 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Thursday, 3rd August 1876 ...	2,235	1,685	3,920
Ditto Wednesday, 6th September 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Friday, 6th October 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Thursday, 2nd November 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Ditto Friday, 1st December 1876 ...	2,230	1,680	3,910
Total ...	15,625	11,775	27,400

By order of the Member in charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th March 1876.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on 16th March 1876.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga ...	20,68,584	3,20,266	4,53,106	28,41,956
French Kurkutch ...	73,860	...	......	73,860
Italian Punga ...	51,555	...	......	51,555
Italian Kurkutch ...	1,58,465	...	......	1,58,465
Malabar ditto ...	12,740	...	......	12,740
Bombay ditto ...	1,12,753	...	15,671	1,28,424
Madras ditto ...	2,51,174	...	5,950	2,57,124
Coconada ditto ...	10,483	...	......	10,483
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock ...	3,58,902	...	32,218	3,91,120
Tuticorin Kurkutch ...	23,068	23,880	......	46,948
Cadiz ditto ...	29,876	...	......	29,876
Aden ditto ...	11,696	...	......	11,696
Total ...	31,63,156	3,44,146	5,06,945	40,14,247

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd March 1876.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 179.—*Fort William, the* 22*nd March* 1876.—*Notification.—Establishment.—Appointment.*—Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., to be Assistant Commissioner of the Second Grade in Assam, *vice* Mr. P. T. Carnegy, promoted.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

No. 4.—*Fort William, the* 24*th March* 1876.—*Commerce and Trade.*—The following Notice, received from the Hydrographer to the British Admiralty, is published for general information :—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SUMATRA.

MALACCA STRAIT—NORTH ENTRANCE.

(1) PULO BRASSE AUXILIARY LIGHT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 144, dated 9th October 1875, on the establishment of a light on the north point of Pulo Brasse, and the intended exhibition of an auxiliary light—

The Netherlands Government has given further Notice that the auxiliary light is now exhibited below the principal light.

The auxiliary light is a *fixed red* light, visible through an arc of 90 degrees, between the bearings of S. by E. ½ E., and E. by N. ½ N., elevated 430 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 8 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The light indicates the positions of the islands and shoals that lie to the north-west of the light-house.

(2) ISLAND BETWEEN PULO NIAS AND SUMATRA.

The Netherlands Government has given Notice that a low barren island, Konig Willem Island, has been discovered in the strait between Pulo Nias and Sumatra, lying S. E. ½ E. about 10 miles from Pulo Doca.

About 8 miles eastward of Konig Willem is situated a white rock, at 2 miles from which the sea was observed to break.

Position of the island, lat. 1° 24′ N., long. 98° 17′ E. Position of white rock, lat. 1° 27′ N., long. 98° 24′ E.

[*All Bearings are Magnetic, Variation* 1¼° *Easterly in* 1876.]

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, the 23rd March 1876.

By Order,
A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—

(1) Acheen head to Diamond Point, No. 219; Sumatra Island, west coast, No. 2760; Indian Ocean. No. 748 *a*; and Bengal Bay, No. 70 *b*; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1876, No 100 *a*; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 593.

(2) Indian Ocean, No. 748 *a*; and Sumatra, west coast, No. 2760; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 626.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 731*P.—Fort William, the* 22*nd March* 1876.—*Notifications.—Political.*—In recognition of the services rendered to Government by Baboo Durga Narayan Banerjee, Inspector on the Bengal Postal Establishment, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of " Rai Bahadoor " as a personal distinction.

No. 630*G.—The* 21*st March* 1876.—*General.*—With reference to Notifications No. 335P., dated 5th February 1874, No. 1957P., dated 7th September 1874, and No. 3416P., dated 31st December 1875, the following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 8th February 1876 for general information :—

At the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight,* the 5th day of *February* 1876.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within that part of the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, called Egypt:

And whereas, with the concurrence of Her Majesty, Egyptian Courts have been or are about to be established as follows, namely, three Courts of First Instance at Alexandria, Cairo, and Zagazig, and a Court of Appeal at Alexandria:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

As regards all such matters and cases as arise after the time when the Egyptian Courts aforesaid begin to sit and act judicially, and as come within the jurisdiction of those Courts, the operation of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council for the regulation of Consular Jurisdiction in the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, made at Windsor, the twelfth day of December 1873, and of every Order amending the same, shall be and the same is hereby suspended until it shall seem fit to Her Majesty the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to otherwise order.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Derby and the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 671*G.—The* 24*th March* 1876.—*Leave.*—Colonel E. Thompson, Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from 28th March 1876, preparatory to furlough.

No. 675*G.—Appointment.*—With reference to Notification in this Department, No. 673G., dated 24th March 1876, Major W. Tweedie, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, is posted to Moorshedabad.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 308.—*Fort William, the* 20*th March* 1876.—With reference to paragraph 134 of the Bengal Army Regulations, and to the G. G. O's. noted in the margin, the following is to be substituted for the first paragraph of the Commanding Officer's certificate now in use, and granted to candidates for the Staff Corps:—

No. 531 of 1864.
„ 670 of 1868.
„ 940 of 1868.

Certified that______of the______(Regiment) a candidate for the______ Staff Corps, has on this date completed______years' service from the date of his first Commission, of which______years (or the whole period of which, as the case may be) was spent in India.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 324.—*The 23rd March* 1876.—Surgeon-Major Norman Chevers, M.D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with effect from the 31st March 1876.

No. 328.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure on the dates specified :—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Burn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 82 of 1876,—*Hydaspes*, 13th March 1876, from Bombay.

No. 330.—*The 24th March* 1876.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

* * * * *

Major Russell Morland Skinner, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Mozufferpore, Officiating 1st Grade,—for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 10.—*Fort William, the 23rd March* 1876.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Marine Department :—

Lieutenant F. Warden, late I. N., Officiating 1st Assistant Master Attendant, to officiate as Deputy Master Attendant, with effect from the 4th February 1876, *vice* Butler, deceased, until further orders.

Lieutenant Warden will take charge of the Office of Master Attendant and its current duties in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure on furlough of Captain Baker, Officiating Master Attendant.

Mr. R. B. Yates, Agent for Transports and Government Consignments, to officiate as 1st Assistant Master Attendant, *vice* Lieutenant Warden.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of land, no longer required by the Government, situated in the district of Nuddea, Goalundo extension line, will be put up to sale at Jugotee at 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, corresponding with 24th Choitro 1282, B. S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceeds Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders.

4th.—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
1	Nuddea ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Chincoos and Jugotee.	1	South ...	1 18 4	0 2 21	......	......	Commences on 4,680 feet of mile 108 of main line, and terminates on 840 feet of mile 1 of extension line, as per plan.	North—By class A land of railway. South—By zemindary land. East—By class A land of railway. West—By zemindary land.
2	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Jugotee.	1	North ...	3 15 10	1 1 0	......	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 3,050 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 4. West—By class A land of railway.
3	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	2 16 12	0 3 30	......	......	Commences on 2,185 feet of mile 1, and terminates on 350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 5. West—By railway level crossing.
4	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas.	1	North ...	4 13 7	1 2 7	......	......	Commences on 3,050 feet of mile 1, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 2.
5	ditto ...	ditto ...	1	South ...	6 17 0	2 1 2	Plot adjoining railway bungalow and situate within station compound Occupied by roads ...	0 0 38 0 0 6 0 1 4	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 1, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 3.
6	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	North ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 8. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
7	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	8 15 0	2 3 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 1, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 2.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 9. West—By end of mile 1, as per plan.
8	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Chourhas and Mohen Teghurea.	2	North ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 2, and terminates at the end of same as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 6.

9	ditto ...	ditto ...	2	South ...	11 7 4	3 3 1	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 2, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 7.
10	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Mohen Teghurea and Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 2, as per plan, and terminates on 1,850 feet of mile 3.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 12. Wes—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
11	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	12 0 0	3 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 13. West—By end of mile 2, as per plan.
12	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Kallishunkerpore.	3	North ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	Commences on 2,750 feet of mile 3, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 10.
13	ditto ...	ditto ...	3	South ...	11 7 0	3 3 0	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 11.
14	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzahs Kallishunkerpore and Rahanee.	4	North ...	20 0 11	6 2 20	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 3, as per plan, and terminates on 2,726 feet of mile 4.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
15	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	21 18 0	7 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By old bed of Kalligunga river. West—By end of mile 3, as per plan.
16	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Braminpore, Mouzah Secreea.	4	North ...	21 12 5	7 0 23	Occupied by road ...	0 0 10	Commences on 3,170 feet of mile 4, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 3, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
17	ditto ...	ditto ...	4	South ...	19 0 0	6 1 5	......	0 0 10	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 4, as per plan. West—By old bed of Kalligunga river.
18	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Braminpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Rahineeparrah and Jynaladee.	5	North ...	17 5 2	5 2 33	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 4, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 5.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 20. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
19	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ...	12 11 0	4 0 24	ditto ...	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 21. West—By end of mile 4, as per plan.
20	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Jenaladee and Rohineeparrah.	5	North ...	38 15 0	12 3 10	Occupied by road ...	0 0 16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 18.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.						Land excluded from sale from each lot.				Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B.	C.	C.	A.	R.	P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A.	R.	P.		
21	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Rohineeparrah.	5	South ..	23	8	0	7	2	38	Occupied by road	0	0	16	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 5, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 5, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 19.
22	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Jynaladee and Rohineeparrah.	6	North ...	77	5	11	25	2	8	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 5, as per plan, and terminates on 1,550 feet of mile 6.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
23	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Rohineeparah.	6	South ...	70	17	13	23	1	29	Railway bungalow land within this lot excluded from sale.	......			ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Gorai River. West—By end of mile 5, as per plan.
24	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Bansara.	6	North ...	6	8	14	2	0	21	......	...			Commences on 3,310 feet of mile 6, and terminates on 3,710 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By class A land of railway. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
25	ditto ...	ditto ...	6	South ...	14	1	0	4	2	23	Retained by Railway Co.	21	0	31	Commences on 3,535 feet of mile 6, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 6, as per plan. West—By class C land of railway.
26	ditto ...	Pergunnah Brahimpore, Mouzahs Bansara and Chukrugoo.	7	South ...	31	10	2	10	1	27	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 6, as per plan, and terminates on 2,775 feet of mile 7.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 28. West—By end of mile 6, as per plan.
27	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore, Mouzahs Chukrugoo and Poothees.	7	North ...	20	19	5	6	3	29	... ..	.. ..			Commences on 1,580 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By class A land of railway.
28	ditto ...	ditto ...	7	South ...	14	0	0	4	2	21	Retained by Railway Co.	4	0	25	Commences on 2,775 feet of mile 7, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 7, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 26.
29	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Poothees.	8	North ...	11	3	12	3	2	32	......	......			Commences at the end of mile 7, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 8.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 31. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
30	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11	3	12	3	3	32	......	......			ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 32. West—By end of mile 7, as per plan.
31	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Poothees and Charaikole.	8	North ...	11	1	12	3	2	27	......	......			Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 8, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 29.

32	ditto ...	ditto ...	8	South ...	11 1 12	3 2 27	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 8, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 30.
33	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzahs Charaikole and Alungee.	8	North ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 8, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 9.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 35. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
34	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 19 8	2 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 36. West—By end of mile 8, as per plan.
35	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Rohonpore, Mouzah Alungee.	9	North ...	8 11 13	2 3 14	Occupied by road ...	0 0 6	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 9, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 33.
36	ditto ...	ditto ...	9	South ...	8 9 0	2 3 7	ditto ...	0 0 6	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 9, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 34.
								0 0 12		
37	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Alungee, Oodehbistopore and Khoord Doorgapore.	10	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 9, as per plan, and terminates on 1,625 feet of mile 10.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
38	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 9, as per plan.
39	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Baleea.	10	North ...	3 12 0	1 0 31	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 2,575 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By zemindary land. West—By railway level crossing.
40	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Khoord Doorgapore and Sherkandee.	10	South ...	15 0 0	4 3 33	......	......	Commences on 1,650 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 3,250 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By road approach. West—By railway level crossing.
41	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sherkandee.	10	North ...	9 8 10	3 0 19	Occupied by road ...	0 0 18	Commences on 3,240 feet of mile 10, and terminates on 4,000 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By road under class D. East—By zemindary land. West—By zemindary land.
42	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Rokonepore and Mahomedshye, Mouzahs Sherkandee and Batkamara.	10	North ...	8 5 7	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—Partly by road under class D and partly by zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By Commercially station land.
43	ditto ...	ditto ...	10	South ...	10 16 0	3 2 11	......	......	Commences on 3,300 feet of mile 10, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 10, as per plan. West—By road approach.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
44	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzah Batkamara.	11	North ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 10, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 11.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 46. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
45	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	5 19 0	1 3 35	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 47. West—By end of mile 10, as per plan.
46	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Mahomedshye and Brahimpore, Mouzahs Duree, Batkamara, and Sooltanpore.	11	North ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 11, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 44.
47	ditto ...	ditto ...	11	South ...	8 6 0	2 2 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 11, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 45.
48	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sooltanpore.	12	North ...	5 0 9	1 2 26	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 11, as per plan, and terminates on 1,250 feet of mile 12.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
49	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	5 3 12	1 2 34	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Nullah. West—By end of mile 11, as per plan.
50	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Mohamedshye, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	12	North ...	8 13 0	2 3 18	......	......	Commences on 1,275 feet of mile 12, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
51	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	8 10 4	2 3 10	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By Nullah.
52	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	North ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	Commences on 3,450 feet of mile 12, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.
53	ditto ...	ditto ...	12	South ...	7 10 0	2 1 37	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 12, as per plan. West—By railway level crossing.

54	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Sudkeer Mahomedpore.	13	North ...	12 10 14	4 0 24	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 12, as per plan, and terminates on 3,175 feet of mile 13.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 56. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
55	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	12 16 14	4 0 39	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 57. West—By end of mile 12, as per plan.
56	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Sudkee and Brahimpore, Mouzah Mysakola.	13	North ...	8 16 13	2 3 28	Occupied by nullah ...	0 1 11	Commences on 3,175 feet of mile 13, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 54.
57	ditto ...	ditto ...	13	South ...	8 10 13	2 3 12	ditto ...	0 1 11	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 13, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 55.
								0 2 22		
58	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Mysakola and Nischindabaree.	14	North ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 13, as per plan, and terminates on 2,640 feet of mile 14.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 60. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
59	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 5 4	3 1 23	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 61. West—By end of mile 13, as per plan.
60	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Brahimpore and Jangreabad, Mouzahs Nischindapore and Samaspore.	14	North ...	13 3 2	4 1 16	......	......	Commences on 2,640 feet of mile 14, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 58.
61	ditto ...	ditto ...	14	South ...	10 13 12	3 2 5	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 14, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 59.
62	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jangreabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Samaspore.	15	North ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	Commences at the end of mile 14, as per plan, and terminates on 635 feet of mile 15.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
63	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	1 16 0	0 2 15	......	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By Kaksa station land. West—By end of mile 14, as per plan.
64	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	North ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	......	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.

Consecutive lot number.	Name of Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile on which lot is situate.	Situated on which side of the Railway.	Approximate area of lot in beegha and in acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundary of lot.
					B. C. C.	A. R. P.	Reasons for exclusion.	A. R. P.		
65	Nuddea ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Sumaspore.	15	South ...	5 0 0	1 2 25	....	......	Commences on 780 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 1,680 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By Kaksa station land.
66	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudobeel.	15	North ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	Commences on 1,800 feet of mile 15, and terminates on 3,350 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of lot 68. West—By nullah.
67	ditto ...	ditto ...	15	South ...	11 4 12	3 2 34	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of lot 69. West—By nullah.
68	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzah Pudumjanee.	15	North ...	8 0 8	2 2 35	....	......	Commences on 3,350 feet of mile 15, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 66.
69	ditto ...	Pergunnah Jhangreeabad and Cantonugur, Mouzahs Pudobeel and Pudumjanee.	15	South ...	8 0 8	2 2 25	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 21	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 15, as per plan. West—By eastern boundary of lot 67.
70	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzahs Pudumjanee and Dhosundu.	16	North ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 15, as per plan, and terminates on 1,900 feet of mile 16.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
71	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	6 14 9	2 0 36	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By railway level crossing. West—By end of mile 15, as per plan.
72	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Dhosundu.	16	North ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	Commences on 1,925 feet of mile 16, and terminates on 3,425 feet of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
73	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 11 4	1 3 14	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By nullah. West—By railway level crossing.
74	ditto ...	Pergunnahs Cantonugur and Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	16	North ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	....	......	Commences on 3,630 feet of mile 16, and terminates at the end of same, as per plan.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.
75	ditto ...	ditto ...	16	South ...	5 14 8	1 3 23	Occupied by nullah ...	0 2 34	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By end of mile 16, as per plan. West—By nullah.

76	ditto ...	Pergunnah Islampore, Mouzah Samaleea.	17	North ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	Commences at the end of mile 16, as per plan, and terminates on 1,650 feet of mile 17.	North—By zemindary land. South—By railway fencing. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
77	ditto ...	ditto ...	17	South ...	5 9 14	1 3 11	....	......	ditto ...	North—By railway fencing. South—By zemindary land. East—By western boundary of zillah Fureedpore. West—By end of mile 16, as per plan.
		KALIGUNGA DIVERSION.								
78	ditto ...	Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Mouzah Sakta.	......	......	18 14 2	6 0 30	....	......	....	North—By zemindary land. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
79	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	23 0 0	7 2 17	....	......	....	North—By new channel. South—By Kaligunga river. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.
80	ditto ...	ditto ...	......	......	12 4 0	4 0 5	Occupied by channel ...	20 2 4	....	North—By river Gorai. South—By zemindary land. East—By new channel. West—By zemindary land.

CALCUTTA, RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 17th February 1876.

W. HEYSHAM, *Railway Deputy Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Mymensingh will be put to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Saturday, the 15th April 1876, corresponding with 4th Bysack 1283, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1876.

No. in Towji.	Names of mehal and pergunnah.	Names of proprietors.	Government revenue of estates.	Amount of arrear for which the estate is to be sold.	REMARKS.
	FIRST CLASS MEHALS SETTLED IN PERPETUITY.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
26	Zemindary pergunnah Barbazoo, Hissa 3 annas 16 gundahs share out of 7 annas.	Beban Bibi and others ...	5,348 13 0	1,488 10 0	
137	Two annas share of pergunnah Shoshung.	Ram Nauth Sing and others ...	1,988 4 0	219 9 0	
1761-53	Talook Rupachundra Gurba Mojoomdar, pergunnah Hoshenshye.	Ram Mohun Mojoomdar and others.	627 5 0	48 7 0	
1764-274	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ram Krishna Surma ...	627 5 0	39 2 0	
2129-165	Talook Krishna Ram Dutt and others, Tuppah Hazrady.	Gouri Sunkor Dutt and others ...	1,605 5 0	30 13 0	
	SECOND CLASS MEHALS TEMPORARILY-SETTLED.				
4965	Resumed estate chur Jailkhana, pergunnah Alapsing.	Hara Soondary Debea Choudrine and others.	2,474 0 0	618 0 0	Settled for 33 years, from 1st Bysack 1281 B.S., corresponding with April 1874, to Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.
5085	Resumed Mohal Beel Sulungi, pergunnah Mymensingh.	Bhoba Sundary Debea Choudrine and others.	554 0 0	138 0 0	(same as above)
5122	Resumed Mohal Basser Algi, pergunnah Sherepore.	Gobinda Kumar Choudry ... Road Fund ...	577 0 0 5 12 0	2 12 0	Settled for 34 years, from 1st Bysack 1280 B.S., corresponding with April 1873, to 30th Cheyt 1313, or April 1907.

J. PRATT, *Covtd. Dy. Collector, for Offg. Collector.*

MYMENSINGH COLLECTORATE, the 9th March 1876.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March 1876.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.
Proprietors' capital, paid-up	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,00,555 13 1
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs. 1,46,73,831 8 1 General Treasury Balance at Branches ... " 1,91,67,314 15 7	3,38,41,146 7 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches ...	1,99,61,143 5 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,34,122 12 3
Sundries	6,33,941 10 4
Total ...	7,86,70,910 1 1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,66,35,094 1 0
Loans on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	66,30,955 10 4
Accounts of credit on Government Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches ...	44,97,016 1 10
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	1,87,41,073 10 9
Dead Stock	10,65,187 13 4
Stamps	12,217 15 9
Balances with other banks	5,71,488 15 11
Sundries	1,52,752 8 4
Bullion	20,415 9 1
	4,83,35,202 6 4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office, Rs. 1,28,82,398 2 5 Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... " 1,74,53,309 8 4	3,03,35,707 10 9
Total ...	7,86,70,910 1 1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd March 1876.

J. GORDON, *Chief Acct. & Dy. Secy.*

(662—1)

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Hooghly Floating Bridge.

Statement of Receipt from Local Traffic.

	FOOT PASSENGERS.		VEHICLES, &c.		Total.	REMARKS.
	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.	Calcutta to Howrah.	Howrah to Calcutta.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For the week ending 23rd March 1876	407 0 0	351 3 6	453 12 6	381 1 0	1,593 1 0	
For 11 weeks ending 16th March 1876	4,624 12 0	4,157 15 9	5,251 1 3	4,437 2 3	18,470 15 3	
Total ...	5,031 12 0	4,509 3 3	5,704 13 9	4,818 3 3	20,064 0 3	

By order of the Commissioners,

CALCUTTA, the 27th March 1876. (665—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *Secretary.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.				
Mar.	22	1 Case, 197 in a diamond, A. B. & Co. outside ...	Order ...	S. S. Yorkshire.
"	22	2 Casks, B M in a diamond, C below. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, B A, Allahabad	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Casks, D in a diamond, D N top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, D and S in a diamond, F E B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, 601 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	4 Cases, D D S in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, D A W	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, D P, with C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, 74 in a diamond, E D J below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	15 Cases, G C K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, G C L in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Packages, H G M, with K below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	15 Cases, H H J	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, J, with A M below in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	100 Cases, K N, with P below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, K D P in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	27 Cases, 10 in a diamond, L. N. M. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Cask, L S G D separated by a cross	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, L T C in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	8 Cases, 214 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Cases, 70 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	5 Cases, 139 in a diamond, M. C. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Package, Monsieur VanCutson	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Casks, no mark, or Troop Store, or B P ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	8 Tanks, no mark	Ditto	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, Officers' Mess, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry...	Care of Grindlay & Co.	Ditto.
"	22	4 Cases, P N D in a triangle, C and B below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, P in a triangle, N. M. & Co. below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	8 Cases, P N D in a triangle, C and B below ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	3 Packages, 28 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, 56 in a block, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	1 Case, S. A. G & Co. in a triangle, C and B below...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	22	2 Cases, Dr. J. Wright	Care of Grindlay & Co	Ditto.
"	27	1 Case, A S, with A top and W below	Order ...	S. S. Ambassador.
"	27	1 Cask, 320 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	3 Cases, 118 in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Bale, D S in a diamond, C top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Case E O K in a diamond...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	4 Packages, G F B and S, or Officers' Mess, 4th Q.'s O. Hussars.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Case, Colonel W Gordan, Chief Inspector of Musketry.	Care of G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Ditto.
"	27	1 Bale, Star, with G S D around	Order ...	Ditto.
"	27	2 Bales, G C M	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	27	1 Cask, Sergeants' Mess, 48th Regiment, Dum-Dum	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Case, M M, with C below	Order ..	Ditto.
"	27	11 Cases, P and H	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	4 Cases, S, & Co....	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	27	1 Case, Lewis Thomas, Azamgur, North-Western Provinces.	Care of Duncan, Bros. & Co.	Ditto.
"	27	5 Packages, U R D in a diamond, C below ...	Order ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Cask, V R D in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	27	1 Sample Parcel, Greesh Chunder Roy, 14, China Bazar.	Addressed ...	Ditto.
"	24	15 Cases, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, G. W. W. top.	M. Mackenzie & Co.	S. S. Oriental.
"	24	23 Packages, B. I. S. N. Co. in a diamond, T B C top.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	24	2 Casks, B I S N Co. with P W below in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	3 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B C top ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
"	24	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, B T top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, or no mark ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	5 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, G W top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	24	4 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	25	120 Coils of Rope, B I S N Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
"	25	5 Packages, B I S N Co. in a diamond, with P W below.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	Number, Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1876.			
Mar. 25	1 Tank, B I S N Co. in a diamond, R V top ...	M. Mackenzie & Co.	S. S. Oriental.
" 25	4 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, D M top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	3 Bundles brass rods, B I S N Co. in a diamond, D M top, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	16 Loose Brass Rods, B I S N Co. in a diamond, D M top, or no mark.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	5 Packages, B I S N Co. in a diamond, T B C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	2 Cases, B I S N Co. in a diamond, G W W top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, B I S N Co. in a diamond, Y top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, C in a diamond, A & Co. top	Order ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Cask, C M, or no mark	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, 18 in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, C A K	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	3 Cases, 18 in a diamond, C below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	6 Packages, C in a diamond, A & C top ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	6 Cases, B, with D & T I W below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	318 Copper Tiles, DC	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	3 Cases, C. H. Evans	Addressed ...	Ditto.
" 24	51 Cases, F. E. & Co. in a diamond	Order ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, G M in a double triangle	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, I S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Casks, J M in a diamond, C P below, Benares, N.-W. P.	Care of G. Arbuthnot & C.	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, J B & E S in a block	Order ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Cask, L in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, M M	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	3 Cases, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, M. S. & Co. in a diamond, F. T. B. & Co. below.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, no mark, or T. S. & Co. in a diamond ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, 28 in a diamond, R B top	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	22 Broken pieces of spelter, P & E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Cake spelter, Schlaich or Verein, George Huttee...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	200 Broken pieces of Spelter, Schlaich or Verein, George Huttee	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, S S, with C below in an inverted triangle, T S R below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	42 Cakes Spelter, Rosa Mande Huttee	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, S. S. & Co.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	11 Cases, S S, with C below in an inverted triangle, T S R below	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	54 Cakes Spelter, Schlat, George Huttee... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	8 Broken pieces of spelter, Schlat, George Huttee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	13 Cakes Spelter, Schlat, George Huttee... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	14 Cakes Spelter, P & E	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	1 Case, T. S. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	41 Kegs, T C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 24	2 Casks, T. S. & Co. in a diamond	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	6 Packages, T C	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, M S S	Ditto ...	Ditto.
" 25	1 Case, G in a diamond, S below	Ditto ...	Ditto.

The 27th March 1876. (666—1) G. H. SIMMONS, *for Offg. Vice-Chairman.*

Notice.

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Case, [E M] ...	Tiverton.
12 Assorted Bars Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Bundle Hoop Iron, no mark ...	Media.
1 Case, [S A R A C] ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, [A G C] Graham & Co., 4077-4116 ...	Queen Margaret.
75 Assorted Bars Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Case, Colonel Robinson, R.E., Director-General of Telegraphs	Ditto.
3 Pieces and 2 Bundles round Iron, no mark ...	Ireshope.
1 Plate Iron, M M ...	Ditto.
1 Case, H. C. R. & Co. ...	Ditto.
1 Plate Iron, O C C ...	Statesman.
9 Drums, [B N] 9-17 ...	Duke of Devonshire.
1 Coil Steel Wire, [B N] 8 ...	Ditto.
3 Cases, A 890 916 & 7224 ...	Hankow.
1 Keg, E D 7 ...	Ditto.
1 Cask, no mark ...	Queen Anne.
1 Bar T Iron, J S ...	Ditto.
1 Case, H. & Co. ...	Hankow.
1 Casting, no mark ...	Hankow.
1 Column, H D M S L ...	Pleiades.
1 Bundle Fry Pans, no mark ...	City of Mecca.
1 Parcel, S. S. Ewing & Co., 440-43 ...	Ditto.
2 Bars T Iron, no mark ...	City of Poonah.
6 Bars Flat Iron, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, S. & Co., 668, 673, 679, & 677 ...	Ditto.
8 Assorted Bars Iron, no mark ...	City of Oxford.
1 Case, K L ...	Ditto.
3 Bags Rivets, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Carriage Pole, no mark ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Dwarkanauth Dutt & Nephew ...	Ditto.
1 Bale, [L D] 828 ...	Queen Victoria.
1 Case, R. G. Currie, Esq., Shahjeehanpore, Rohilcund, India, N. W. P. ...	Duke of Sutherland.
1 Case, [T. S. & Co.] ...	Ditto.
1 Case, [X] 1767 ...	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Dwarkanauth Dutt & Nephew ...	Duke of Argyle.
1 Bag, H. C. Robertson ...	Yorkshire.

Mark or Number of Packages.	Ships.
1 Case, Lieut. Ferrier, 14th Regiment, Calcutta	El Dorado.
4 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	Ditto.
2 Cases & 1 Bale, Ramsing & Co., Druggist, Lahore	Ditto.
1 Parcel, [B] M B M [B C] [B S] Y [B S] [B] W B M 1895-301, &c.	Ditto.
1 Keg, no mark	Ditto.
1 Piece Cast Iron, no mark	Merkara.
4 Packages Weights, no mark	Ditto.
1 Bar Flat Iron, no mark	Roman Empire.
1 Case, [R. J. & Co.,] Delhi, 1	Ambassador.
6 Bars Flat Iron, no mark	City of Carthage.
1 Parcel, no mark	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Hurrish Chunder Bose, 40, Brindubun Bysack's Lane, Calcutta	Ditto.
1 Parcel, Richard Battersbay, Allahabad	City of Venice.
1 Parcel, S M K 63-75	Ditto.
66 Assorted Bars Iron, no mark	British Nation.
1 Cask, no mark	Ditto.
3 Pieces Grindstones, no mark	Ditto.
1 Keg Nails, G. C. B. & Co., 296	Ditto.
320 Broken Pieces Fire Bricks, no mark	Ditto.
1 Parcel, [S T M] 78-92, & 93-102	Viceroy.
1 Parcel, [827] V B 1 @ 5	Ditto.
1 Parcel, R D D 1-2	Ditto.
1 Cask and 2 Cases, D D 267, 268, 223	Almora.
1 Tub Steel, [L] E W L	Ditto.
1 Cask, no mark	Ditto
1 Rattan Basket, no mark	Ditto.
1 Case Candles, no mark	Ditto.
1 Sample Case, G D S E G 715-24	Ditto.
1 Case Acid, no mark	Ditto.
1 Piece Redwood	Ditto.
2 Bundles Round and Hoop Iron, no mark	Orion.
21 Pieces Fire Bars, no mark	City of Manchester.
1 Package Sample of Cut Rope, no mark	Ditto.
1 Pipe Iron, no mark	Ditto.
1 Iron Pillar, no mark	Ditto.
7 Fire Bars, no mark	Seagull.

N.B.—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 15th April 1876.

T. B. LANE, *Offg. Collector of Customs.*

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS, the 25th March 1876.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
389	L 68—72608	100	Rojobally Mistry.
390	L 67—25434	50	Messrs. Ghose and Bose.
391	L 69—59440	100	Pittambor Nundee.
393	L 70—12287	1,000	Joggessur Poddar.
394	L 67—48203	50	Shaik Mehir Alli.
395	L 78—32176	20	Jonal Alli.
398	L 69—38210	100	Rajkissore Dey.
	L 66—22356	50	
401	L 69—58294	100	Cowasjee Pestonjee.
402	L 46—56562	20	Syama Kanta Roy.
405	L 67—43085	50	U. C. Mookerjee.
406	L 67—62527	50	Gungadhur Mookerjee.
407	L 68—79064	100	Mohendro Nath Ghose.
	L 69—14147	100	
	L 20—98094	5	
408	A 89—09005	500	The Chief Inspr. of Post Offices, Oudh.
409	L 62—75486	10	The Offg. Post Master General, Bombay.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Complaint.
		Rs.	
523	A 22—13330	10	Hurro Kant Chuckerbutty.
	L 5—46700	10	
524	L 11—32688	5	Sahib Mirza.
525	L 23—19899	5	Kader Nath Chatterjee.
	L 20—11518	5	
526	L 57—68855	10	Hossain Bukhsh.
527	L 39—38997	10	A. Cumming.
	L 21—97601	5	
528	L 35—85091	10	G. M. Currie., C.S.
	L 16—70775	5	
529	L 69—12183	100	W. E. Glascott.
	„ —19076	100	
	„ —23964	100	
530	L 35—84984	10	Dwarka Nath Pundit.
	L 11—25803	5	
531	L 23—80612	5	Eshan Chunder Chatterjee.
532	L 69—30803	100	W. Bacon.
533	L 77—31129	20	Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
	„ —04021	20	
	L 62—43184	10	
534	L 47—11804	20	Kassee Nath Chund.
535	L 60—88073	10	Hira Lall.
536	L 68—22639	100	Shaik Ahmedoollah.
	L 77—00295	20	
	„ —29679	20	
	„ —40859	20	
	„ —13442	20	
	„ —13443	20	
	„ —58202	20	
537	L 23—99268	5	Messrs. Mittra and Co.
538	L 77—38573	20	Koylas Chunder Paul.
539	L 62—95029	10	T. Hollaway.
	L 61—52122	10	
540	A 72—70562	20	Bogolanund Mookerjee.
541	L 34—96743	10	Sreenath Mookerjee.
	L 40—40546	10	
	L 45—22687	20	
	L 11—83039	5	
	L 16—83172	5	
542	L 11—31167 to „ —31176	each 5	Ali Nukkee Khan.
543	L 9—62667	5	D. E. Doonan.
	„ —62666	5	
544	L 61—92255	10	Nilkantha Chackraverti.
545	L 60—09604	10	Prem Chund Nath.
546	L 69—30038	100	Chatoorbhooj Sahay.
547	L 62—09050	10	Surbassur Mitter.
	L 24—26939	5	
548	L 44—38190	10	Baney Madhub Ghose.
549	L 58—22887	10	Bishun Dyal.
550	L 58—59940	10	Rattee Ram Kutwall.
551	L 15—67377	5	W. W. J. Robson.
552	L 16—31549	5	Nirod Gopal Mittra.
	„ —31547	5	
553	L 65—11284	20	Pandit Moharaj Kishan.
554	L 59—67353	10	Prokash Chunder Roy.
555	L 67—22864	50	Gopee Karmokar.
	„ —21930	50	
243	L 21—42735, „ —42736	5	Jogindro Chunder Tarufdar.
244	L 59—38902, „ —38901	10	Haran Chunder Dutt.
	L 3—72429, L 5—34826	10	
245	L 77—54806, „ —54805	20	T. Deveria.
246	A 9—71345, „ —44826	20	Brojo Nath Nundee.
	L 65—78131, „ —78132	20	
	A 97—35431, L 2—02931	10	
247	L 40—68628, „ —68626	10	Nahal Chunder Sing.
	L 4—73047, L 35—08441	10	
	L 17—16833, „ —16831	5	
	„ —04105, „ —04106	5	
	„ —88816, „ —88819	5	
	L 15—73507, „ —72890	5	

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
247	L 11—84062 L 15—07462	5	Nahal Chunder Sing.
248	L 22—62229 ,, —62226	5	Troylucko Nath Shaha.
249	L 10—03035 L 20—79555	5	A. Grant.
250	L 64—77898 ,, —77899	20	Syam Churn Chakravarti.
251	L 65—44259 ,, —44256	20	H. S. Lovell.
252	L 23—32552 ,, —32522	5	Shosi Sikur Roy.
253	L 1—47153 L 2—44231	10	Komola Kanta Sen.
254	A 67—89419 A 66—90745 L 17—40998 L 10—11425	10 5	Komul Chowdhuri.
255	L 44—25583 ,, —25584	10	H. Fitzgerald.
256	L 22—72359 ,, —72360	5	Kader Nath Ghuttock.
257	L 24—07568 ,, —07569	5	Kally Prosad Mozoomdar.
258	L 64—26146 ,, —26148	20	Denonath Ghose.

R. E. HAMILTON,
Offg. Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.
PAPER CURRENCY DEPT., *the 28th March* 1876.

Government Stationery Office.

NOTICE.

THE Stationery Store will be closed for the annual stock taking from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive, during which period no issues can be made.

The 14th March 1876.

Notice.

THE Zemindary Dâk Tax of the district of 24-Pergunnahs, for the year 1876, is fixed at the rate of (0-7-1,) seven annas and one pie, per cent. Tax for the first half-year should be paid into the Treasury on or before the 1st June, and that for the second half-year on or before the 16th December 1876.

R. H. WILSON, *Offg. Magistrate.*

Wanted,

IN the Durbhunga district, three Road Overseers, qualified as Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department. Salary (including horse allowance) Rs. 65 per month. Apply, forwarding *copies* of testimonials, to the Chairman, District Road Committee, Durbhunga.

Wanted

A THOROUGHLY trained Accountant to fill the post of second clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Darjeeling. Salary Rs. 102 rising to Rs. 162.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling.

A. W. PAUL, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the late F. Selby of Surdeeah Factory are at the disposal of this Court, and will be delivered to his administrator, or to the party legally entitled to receive the same.

L. R. TOTTENHAM, *District Judge.*

COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MIDNAPORE,
The 20th March 1876. (660—4)

THE Government Promissory Note No. 035154, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs. 500, of 4 per cent., originally standing in the name of Meeheerlall Samunto, has been destroyed by white-ants.

(651—3)

LOST in transit by post between Jeetwarpore (Tirhoot) and Calcutta. Interest warrant No. 019283 of 4th November 1875, for Rs. 20, favoring Mr. W. S. Mackenzie, for 21st half-year's interest on Government 4 per cent. paper No. 068215 of 1865, for Rs. 1,000.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO.

103, CLIVE STREET, the 15th March 1876. (650—3)

STOLEN.—Government Promissory Notes No. 014423, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for Rs. 1,000, and No. 014326, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for Rs. 500, originally standing in the name of the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes, and of the interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Public Debt Office Bank of Bengal, and application made for the issue of duplicates in favor of HURRISH CHUNDER GHUTTACK,

(668—3) *of Konenugger.*

Sungoo River Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Fairlie Place, at noon, on Saturday, the 1st April next.

SCHOENE, KILBURN AND CO., *Managing Agents.*

The 24th March 1876. (663—1)

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Thirty-first Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Garstin's Place, at 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 30th March, to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts to 31st December 1875, and for such other business as may be brought forward.

(656—2) A. H. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary.*

The Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March, at noon, to consider the Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO., *Managing Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 15th March 1876. (644—3

The Borsillah Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 103, Clive Street, on Thursday, the 30th March 1876, at noon, to consider the Managing Directors' Report, which will then be submitted, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BALMER, LAWRIE & CO.,
Managing Directors and Secretaries.

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (643—3)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Twenty-fifth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Wednesday, the 29th March current, at 12 o'clock noon precisely, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts to 31st December 1875, declare a further Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Register of Shares will be closed from 29th March to 12th April 1876.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & CO., *Secretaries.*

CALCUTTA, the 14th March 1876. (648—3)

Hoolungooree Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Garstin's Place, on Thursday, the 30th March 1876, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, pass the Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1875, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Register Books of the Company are closed until the 30th March 1876.

By order of the Directors,
R. S. STAUNTON, *Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 17th March 1876. (653—2)

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

NOTICE.

Result of Votes received on the questions submitted in the circular letter of the Secretary, No. 1, dated 22nd January 1876.

Subject.	For.	Against.
I. Whether Mrs. W. R. Paillie be allowed the pension recommended by the Directors	818	110
II. Whether Mrs. G. Marklew and her sons be admitted to the pensions subscribed for by her late husband	928	3

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary*.

UNCOVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 20th March 1876. (664—1)

Calcutta Municipality.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 5th April 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. Report by Health Officer on system now in force for Registration of Deaths.
2. Letter from Government, enquiring how the Justices propose that the allowance of Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, should be met during the period of his recent privilege leave, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
3. Question of payment by the Municipality of commission charged by the Bank of Bengal for realizing interest on Securities lodged for safe custody in Contractors' deposit, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
4. Application by Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, to connect with the Municipal main drain the three houses belonging to Government on the Balliaghatta Road, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
5. Resolution by General Committee recommending the expenditure of Rs. 247-5-6 for repairing Out-offices at Town Hall leased to Government.
6. Resolution by General Committee recommending the purchase of 3,000 feet of 6-inch stone-ware drain pipes.
7. Application by Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality, for payment of fees realized for slaughtering animals at the Justices' Slaughter House, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
8. Letter from Secretary regarding increased assessment on Sailors' Home, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
9. Letter from Honorary Secretary regarding assessment on Dalhousie Institute, and Resolution thereon by General Committee.
10. Resolution by General Committee respecting supply of coal for the current year.
11. Memorandum by Health Officer on statistical returns, and submitting comparative statement of births and deaths during the months of February 1875 and February 1876.

ROBERT TURNBULL, *Secretary to the Justices.*
The 27th March 1876. (667-1)

Estate Robert Allardice, deceased.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to the Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, being Act No. XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of the late Robert Allardice, of Dhurrumtollah, in the Town of Calcutta, late a member of the firm of Eastman and Company, who died on or about the 24th June 1869, in the Red Sea, while on his voyage from Calcutta to England, are required to send a statement in writing of the particulars of their respective claims on or before 15th day of August 1876 to the undersigned, one of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement, executed by the said deceased on the 5th day of September 1867, and the holder of Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased, with a copy of the said Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed, and granted until the original deed or a proper authenticated copy thereof be produced; and notice is further hereby given that after the said 15th of August 1876 the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

ROBERT ALLARDICE.

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER, CALCUTTA,
The 20th March 1876. (654—14)

PURSUANT to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 104 of 1875 (wherein Bebee Kanso Daie, residing at No. 9, Shama Bye's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, is the plaintiff, and Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee, widow of Sumboo Chunder Paul, residing at Sindoorinputtee, in Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, and Janokeynauth Dhur, an infant and only son, heir and representative of Doorga Churn Dhur, deceased, residing at No. 69, Seeboo Mistry's Lane, in Chassadobaparrah, in the Town of Calcutta, and the Administrator-General of Bengal and the Administrator to the estate of the said Doorgachurn Dhur, deceased, are the defendants), dated the 17th day of January 1876, the creditors of the said Doorgachurn Dhur, late of Chassadhobaparrah aforesaid, a jeweller and banker, who died on or about the 24th day of January 1875, are, on or before the 22nd day of April 1876, to send to the Office of the Registrar of this Court, on its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the Court on the 6th day of May 1876, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

M. Camell, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 9th day of March 1876. (661—1)

PURSUANT to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 114 of 1875, (wherein Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of James Calder, George James Gordan, and John Storm, Insolvents, is plaintiff, and Frederick John Fergusson, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is defendant,) and dated the twenty-ninth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, the creditors of the late firm of Messieurs Davidson and Company, of the Town of Calcutta, Merchants and Agents, and all other persons claiming to be entitled to the benefit of a certain Trust deed for the benefit of creditors, dated the twenty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and expressed to be made between Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Ann Hogg as executrix of the will of Jonah John Hogg, deceased, of the first part, Alexander Colvin, James Cullen, Edward Trotter, Rajchunder Doss, and Rossomoy Dutt of the second part, and the several creditors of the said Leith Alexander Davidson, Alexander McDonald Ritchie, Charles Stewart, and Jonah John Hogg, deceased, in their co-partnership account, who had executed, or should thereafter execute, the said Indenture of the third part, or their respective representatives, are peremptorily required, on or before the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to send to the office of the Registrar of this Court, in its Original side, their names, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Every creditor holding any security may produce or transmit the same to the Registrar, with the particulars of his claim, or shall produce the same before the sitting Judge in the Court House, on Saturday, the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims

R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

Dignam and Robinson, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
The 23rd February 1876. (612—6)

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of UMBICANUNDUN BISWAS, a prisoner now in the Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was on the petition of Thomas Isaac Handford and Josiah Crew, creditors of the said Insolvent, adjudged that the said Umbicanundun Biswas hath committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic., Cap. XXI, and by another order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Orr and Harriss, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of DAVID HOY SOLOMON, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that, unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of RAMCHUND BHUDDRO, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Greesh Chunder Ghose, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st day of March 1876.

IN the matter of CHARLES JAMES CHOLLET DUBORDIEUX, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

J. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of CHARLES JAMES CHOLLET DUBORDIEUX, No. 20, Meredith's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, but at present in the Presidency Jail, an assistant to Messrs. Tamvaco and Co. of Calcutta aforesaid, merchants, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

J. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of CHARLES JAMES CHOLLET DUBORDIEUX, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 22nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

J. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of MUDDOOSUDUN SHAW, GOTEENATH SHAW, DENONATH SHAW, HURRYDHONE SHAW, and GOGON CHUNDER SHAW, of No. 58, Nebootollah Lane, Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, but lately carrying on trade and business in copartnership at No. 18, Coomartooly Street, in the Town of Calcutta, and other places through their Gomastahs, under the name, style, and firm of ISSUR BHOOBUN JOY SHAHA, MUDDOOSUDON SHAHA, DENONATH SHAHA, GOGON CHUNDER SHAHA, Insolvents.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Wednesday, the 22nd day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Gray, Son, and Farr, *Attorneys.*

IN the matter of OOHREEBHOOSHUN BONNERJEE, of Pathooringhatta, in the Town of Calcutta, merchant, an Insolvent.

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Monday, the 20th day of March instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. T. Pearson, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of LUNJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, an Insolvent.

On Wednesday, the 2nd day of February last, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of LUNJEEBHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, an Insolvent.

On Tuesday, the 7th day of March instant, it was ordered that Tuesday, the second day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be charged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

IN the matter of ALFRED HORTON PRITCHARD, an Insolvent.

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 4th day of April next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

☞ *Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application, must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

H. R. Fink, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th day of March 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports ...	7 P.M.	29th Mar.	*Socotra.*
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 "	29th "	From Bombay.
Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America ...	7 "	1st April	From Bombay.
Rangoon and Moulmin ...	7 "	2nd "	*India.*
Akyab ...	7 "	2nd "	*Busheer.*
Persian Gulf ...	7 "	4th "	From Bombay.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 "	5th "	*Australia.*

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 31st instant.

2. Book-post and pattern-packets must be posted on the 30th idem.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of *two* annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of *four* annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

CALCUTTA, the 28th March 1876.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 28th March 1876.

Agent for Government Transports.
Arten.
Biscaccianti, A.
Blair, Col. B.
Blunt, F. E.
Bohun Bun, Messrs. and Co.
Bowie, W.
Brojonath Dey.
Brown, B. T.
Burton, James.
Cally Prosono Mitter.
Carvono, Sigr. Francesco.
Corke, T. W.
Cross, Shaw.
Cunnison, James.
Currie, R.
Dakin, Mrs.
David, Jack.
Dilmasnod, Monsieur.
Dunn, D.
Dunn, T. D.
Durrant, Mrs. G. B.
Duval, W. H. D.
"E. F. W."
Farewell, Col. W. T. F.
Farrari, Signor D'Anania.
Gray, Mrs.
Green, R. E.
Greig.
Halmars and Co.
Harran Chander Mookerjee.
Heles, Messrs. J. & Co.
Hobbs, R. J.
Howard, Mrs. M.
Howard, T.
Jacobs, Messrs. A. and Co.
Johns, Miss.
Jones, A. G.
Kishub Lall Dey.
Liddle, Miss M. A.
Loring, Mrs. J.
Luder, Hermann.
MacGregor, Atholl.
MacMahon, Master Joe.
Mack, Mrs. Howard.
Majhan, Mr.
Manick Lall Dey.
Mann, M. Gustave.
Manuel, R. A.
McDonald, Mrs. G.
McKenzie, A.
Noboo Kristo Dass.
Nujeeb Khan, Messrs. & Co.
O'Kane, Miss.
Pambuttynath Chowdry.
Perreau, Major.
Poulson, P. Z.
Prankristo Dey.
Prosono Ch. Banerjee.
Protopopa, Sigr. Pettro.
Rainey, Miss Lucy E.
Ram Lall Mullick.
Ram Rooder Soor.
Richardson, James.
Rodway, Walter.
Ryant, Madam Jane.
Sawyer, G. W.
Scott, J. R.
Shawe, M.
Shedden, A. W.
Shib Chunder Dey.
Shib Chunder Pile.
Slack, G. W.
Sladen, Capt. W. D.
Sola, Sigr. Dominico.
Stevenson, A. J.
Treill, Monsieur Georges.
U. N. and Co.
Welsby, Messrs. J. H. & Co.
Wells, H. L.
Whitecombe, T. S.
Wilkinson, James
Williams, Mrs. T.
Wyld, J. Paton.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

"Alpha."
Bailey, F.
Barrett, T.
Beattie, Miss Marie.
Blund, James.
Brown, James.
Carole, Mrs. M.
Chambers, H.
Danison, Co.
Davison, J. K. C.
Dawson, Hon'ble R.
Dawson, Henry.
E. R.
Fergus, Mrs. C.
Gador, (Cook).
Gilbert, H.
Henry, P. Jemmison.
Hoy, J.
Humes, Thomas.
Irvin, R.
Jebb, C. W.
"K. M."
Lange, Charles.
Leigh, Hon'ble G. H. C.
Leonard, C.
Lintott, James.
MacPherson, J. J.
Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, Bahadoor.
Masson, Emile.
Merdon, W. J.
Mourity, J. J.
Nowille, P. J.
Perrier, A.
Phillips, James.
Rangoni, Marihese, A.
Reilly, G. B.
Ribur, D.
Robinson, J.
Rose, Mrs. Albert.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, C. H.
Salomone, Philirdelphé.
Savage, A. E.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, Dr. W. G.
Thuey, A.
Wallace, Revd. F.
Warner, J. H. B.
Watson, J. E.
Westgarth, J.

Registered Letters.

Davidson, A. A.
Dawson, R.

Papers.

Alla Spettabill, Dirizione.
Atholl, MacGregor.
Bolsa de Comerio.
Brown, James.
Cattano, P.
D'Arcy, W.
Perrier, A.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Rules for Passenger Service from Siligori to Panchkita.

A CARRIAGE will leave Siligori daily from 15th instant for Panchkita. Four passengers may be carried, and each traveller may take luggage not exceeding ten seers in weight.

2. The whole carriage may be engaged by one person.

3. The charges for each person or each seat will be Rs. 2-8, or for entire carriage of four seats Rs. 10.

4. A single passenger engaging the whole carriage will be allowed to carry two maunds luggage.

5. Application for Dâks should be made as usual to the Post-Master of Purnia.

6. These arrangements apply only to the up-journey viz. from Siligori to Panchkita. There will be no horse Dâk from Panchkita to Siligori, as the carriages are returned by bullocks.

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Mails.	Final clearance of letter box.	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels.	REMARKS.
All stations on Loop Line, between Howrah and Ramporehaut, and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
DUM-DUM.			
1st Despatch	8 A.M.	7-30 A.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRACKPORE.			
1st Despatch	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
BARRASET.			
1st Despatch	1-30 P.M.	1 P.M.	
2nd ditto	7-30 P.M.	5 P.M.	
HOWRAH.			
1st Despatch	6 A.M.	5 P.M.	
2nd ditto	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
3rd ditto	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
4th ditto	7 P.M.	5 P.M.	
All stations on railway line between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P.M.	1-30 P.M.	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Assam Provinces, Purneah, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Berhampore, Baylia, Maldah, and Dinagepore districts	5 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Cachar, Sylhet, Kishnagur, Pubna, Fureedpore, Burrisal, Mymensing, and Bogra districts	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	Mail train.
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway for Dacca ...	6-30 A.M.	5 P.M.	Slow train.
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Scind, and Central Provinces, as well as those in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	*7 P.M.	5 P.M.	* With a late letter, fee of 1 anna up to 8 P.M.
Ooloobariah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and places in in Madras Presidency up to Vizazapatam	6 P.M.	5 P.M.	
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A.M. & 12 to 5 P.M.		
And on Sundays, from	7 to 8 A.M. & 4 to 5 P.M.		

There is a Pillar Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah which is closed at the following hours :—

5-45 A.M.
2-15 P.M.
5-45 P.M.
10-15 P.M.
(Week days only.)

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2nd ditto ... ... 12-30 P.M.
3rd ditto ... ... 4 P.M.

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1st Delivery ... ... at 8 A.M.
2nd ditto .. .. at 12-30 P.M.

W. ALPIN, *Offg. Post-Master.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE, CALCUTTA,
The 2nd November 1875.

Nuddea Rivers.

Weekly Water Report showing the Least Depth of Water in the Bhaugiruthee, Matabangah, and Jellinghee Rivers, for the week ending Friday, the 24th March 1876.

Names of Rivers.	Least depth of water. Ft.	In.
BHAUGIRUTHEE.		
Entrance below Chourasia	2	9
Thence to Noorpore junction, 6 miles ...	2	9
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	2	9
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles* ...	2	0
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	2	3
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	3
MATABANGAH.		
Entrance from the Ganges	Closed.	
Tatarparah	Closed.	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	Closed.	
From Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1	Closed.	
From Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree	Closed.	
From Boalmaree to Alickdeah	Closed.	
From Alickdeah to Kissengunge	Closed.	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance†	Closed.	
On the Entrance Bar	Closed.	
From Jellinghee to junction with Byrub river ...	Closed.	
From junction with Byrub river to Teakatta ...	1	9
From Teakatta to Nuddea	2	6

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 27th March 1876, above zero, 6 inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr.*,
Nuddea Rivers Division.

BERHAMPORE, the 27th March 1876.

* In one place only, and but for a short distance. Boats drawing 2 feet 3 inches can pass throughout the rains.
† Boats drawing 2 feet can get from the Ganges into the Jellinghee at Teakatta *via* the Byrub.

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CALCUTTA, the 26th August 1875.

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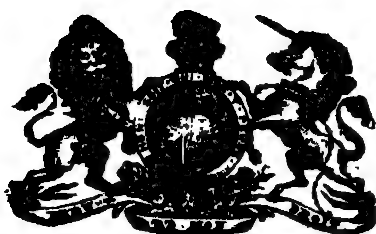
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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART III.

Act of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, received the assent of His Honor on the 22nd December 1875, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March 1876, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III OF 1876.

An Act to provide for Irrigation in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals, for the supply of water therefrom, and for the levy of rates for water so supplied, in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: It is hereby enacted:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. THIS Act may be called "The Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876."

Local extent and commencement.

It shall take effect in those districts in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to which the said Lieutenant-Governor shall extend it by an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette;* and shall commence on the day which shall be in such order provided for the commencement thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2. The enactments specified in Schedule (A) hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Canal."

(i) "Canal" includes—

(*a*) all canals, channels, and reservoirs hitherto constructed, maintained, or controlled by Government for the supply or storage of water, or which may hereafter be so constructed, maintained, or controlled;

(*b*) all works, embankments, structures, supply and escape-channels connected with such canals, channels, or reservoirs;

(*c*) all village-channels as defined in clause (ii) of this section;

(*d*) all drainage-works as defined in clause (iii) of this section;

(*e*) any part of a river, stream, lake, natural collection of water, or natural drainage-channel, to which the Lieutenant-Governor has applied the provisions of Part II of this Act, or of which the water has been applied or used before the passing of this Act for the purposes of any existing canal;

(*f*) all lands on the banks of any canal as defined in articles (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of this clause, which have been acquired by Government;

"Village-channel."

(ii) "Village-channel" means any channel by which water is led from a canal directly into the fields to be irrigated, and includes all subsidiary works connected with any such channel, except the sluice or outlet through which water is supplied from a canal to such channel.

(iii) "Drainage-work" means any work in connection with a system of irrigation which has been or may hereafter be made or improved by the Government for the purposes of the drainage of the country, whether under the provisions of Part IV of this Act or otherwise, and includes escape-channels from a canal, dams, weirs, embankments, sluices, groins, and other works connected therewith, but does not include works for the removal of sewage from towns.

"Drainage-work."

(iv) "Flood-embankment" means any embankment constructed or maintained by the officers of Government in connection with any system of irrigation works for the protection of lands from inundation, or which may be declared by the Lieutenant-Governor to be maintained in connection with any such system; and includes all groins, spurs, dams, and other protective works connected with such embankments;

"Flood-embankment."

(v) "Collector" means the head Revenue Officer of a district, and includes any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise all or any of the powers of a Collector under this Act;

"Collector."

(vi) "Court" means, in the Regulation Provinces, a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction,

"Court."

and in the Non-Regulation Provinces, the Court of a Commissioner of a Division,

unless when the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed (as he is hereby empowered to do), either specially for any case, or generally within any specified local limits, a judicial officer to perform the functions of a judge under this Act, and then the expression Court means the Court of such officer.

(vii) "Canal Officer" means an officer appointed under this Act to exercise control or jurisdiction over a canal or any part thereof; and includes every officer to whom any of the functions of a Canal Officer under this Act have been assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor.

"Canal Officer."

"Section."

(viii) "Section" means a section of this Act.

(ix) "Owner" includes every person having a joint interest in the ownership of the thing specified; and all rights and obligations which attach to an owner under the provisions of this Act shall attach jointly and severally to every person having such joint interest in the ownership.

"Owner."

4. Nothing contained in the Bengal Embankment Act, 1873, shall apply to any canal or flood-embankment as defined in this Act.

Bengal Embankment Act not applicable to canals.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the officers by whom, and the local limits within which, all or any of the powers or duties hereinafter conferred or imposed shall be exercised or performed.

Power to appoint officers.

PART II.

OF THE APPLICATION OF WATER FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

6. Whenever it appears expedient to the Lieutenant-Governor that the water of any river or stream flowing in a natural channel, or of any lake or other natural collection of still water, should be applied or used by the Government for the purpose of any existing or projected canal;

Notification to issue when water-supply is to be applied for public purposes.

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the said water will be so applied or used after a day to be named in the said notification, not being earlier than three months from the date thereof.

7. At any time after the day so named, any Canal Officer, acting under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf, may enter on any land and remove any obstructions, and may close any channels, and do any other thing necessary for such application or use of the said water.

Powers of Canal Officer.

8. As soon as is practicable after the issue of such notification, the Collector shall cause public notice to be given at convenient places, stating that the Government intends to apply or use the said water as aforesaid, and that claims for compensation in respect of the matters mentioned in section eleven may be made before him.

Notice as to claims for compensation.

A copy of sections eleven, twelve and thirteen shall be annexed to every such notice.

9. When any claim for compensation is made before the Collector in accordance with the last preceding section, the Collector shall issue a notice requiring all persons interested in the matter in respect of which compensation is claimed, to appear personally or by agent before him at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the property affected, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests.

Contents of notice.

The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of the land entered on, and on such persons known or believed to be interested in the matter in respect of which compensation is claimed, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside within his district.

Notice to occupiers.

10. The Collector may also require any person on whom a notice may be served under the last preceding section, and who makes a claim for compensation in accordance therewith, to deliver to him a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the property affected or any part thereof, as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant, or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for the year next preceding the date of the statement.

Power to require statements as to name and interests.

Penalty for failure to comply.

If any person shall fail to comply within the time fixed by the notice with a requisition made under this section, the Collector may impose upon him such daily fine as he may think fit, not exceeding fifty rupees; and such fine shall be payable daily until the requisition is complied with, and the Collector may proceed from time to time to levy the amount which has become due in respect of any such fine, notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending;

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the Commissioner.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections one hundred and seventy-five and one hundred and seventy-six of the Indian Penal Code.

Damage for which compensation shall not be awarded.

11. No compensation shall be awarded for any damage caused by—

(*a*) stoppage or diminution of percolation or floods;

(*b*) deterioration of climate or soil;

(*c*) stoppage of navigation, or of the means of rafting timber or watering cattle.

Matters in respect of which compensation may be awarded.

But compensation may be awarded in respect of any of the following matters:—

(*d*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel to any defined artificial channel, whether above or under ground, in use at the date of the issue of the notification under section six:

(*e*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water to any work erected for purposes of profit on any channel, whether natural or artificial, in use at the date of the said notification:

(*f*) stoppage or diminution of supply of water through any natural channel which has been used for purposes of irrigation within the five years next before the date of the said notification:

(*g*) damage done in respect of any right to a water-course or the use of any water to which any person is entitled under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV:

(*h*) any other substantial damage, not falling under any of the above clauses (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), and caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act, which is capable of being ascertained and estimated at the time of awarding such compensation.

Compensation for loss of tolls lawfully levied.

Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*c*), compensation may be awarded in respect of the loss of any tolls which were lawfully levied on any river or channel at the time of the issue of the notification mentioned in section six.

Diminution in market-value to be considered.

In determining the amount of compensation under this section, regard shall be had to the diminution in the market-value, at the time of awarding compensation, of the property in respect of which compensation is claimed; and where such market-value is not ascertainable, the amount shall be reckoned at twelve times the amount of the diminution of the annual net profits of such property, caused by the exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

No right to any such supply of water as is referred to in clauses (*d*), (*e*), or (*f*) of this section, in respect of a work or channel not in use at the date of the notification, shall be acquired as against the Government, except by grant or under the Indian Limitation Act, 1871, Part IV.

Compensation for loss of drinking-water.

12. If any supply of drinking-water is substantially deteriorated or diminished by any works undertaken in accordance with a declaration made by the Lieutenant-Governor under section six, the Canal Officer shall be bound to provide within convenient distance an adequate supply of good drinking-water in lieu of that so deteriorated or diminished, and no person shall be entitled to claim any further compensation in respect of the said deterioration or diminution.

Limitation of claims.

13. No claim for compensation for any such stoppage, diminution, or damage shall be entertained after the expiration of six months from such stoppage, diminution, or damage, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

Enquiry into claim and tender of compensation.

14. On the day fixed in the notice mentioned in section nine, the Collector shall proceed to enquire summarily into the claim and to determine the amount of compensation which in his opinion should be allowed therefor, and shall tender such amount to the persons interested who have attended in pursuance of the notice given under section nine.

Power to summon witnesses.

For the purpose of such enquiry, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as may be, in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Postponement of enquiry.

15. The Collector may, if no claimant attends pursuant to the notice, or if for any other cause he thinks fit, from time to time postpone the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Award in case of agreement.

16. If the Collector and the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, the Collector shall make an award under his hand for the same.

Award to be filed and to be evidence.

Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office, and shall be conclusive, as between the Collector and the persons interested, of the value of the said property and the amount of compensation allowed for the same.

17. If the Collector and the persons interested do not agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, or if upon the said enquiry any question respecting the title to the property of which the value has been diminished, or any rights thereto, or interest therein, arises between or among two or more persons making conflicting claims in respect thereof, the Collector shall refer the matter to the determination of the Court in manner hereinafter provided.

Collector to refer the matter to Court when compensation not accepted as sufficient.

18. If, when the Collector proceeds to make the enquiry as mentioned in sections fourteen and fifteen, no claimant attends, or if any person whom the Collector has reason to think interested, does not attend, the Collector shall hold a proceeding and record the following particulars :—

Collector to record certain particulars in certain cases.

(a) the nature and extent of the property of which the value has been diminished and in respect of which compensation is claimed, and the character and extent of the damage done ;

(b) the names of the persons whom he has reason to think interested in such property ;

(c) the amount fixed by him as compensation ; and

(d) the grounds on which such amount was determined ;

and shall place the amount so fixed by him in deposit, there to be held on account of the persons interested, and shall issue a notice to the persons believed to be interested, informing them that the said amount has been deposited as required by this section, and that, should no application be made to the Court (as provided in the next succeeding section) within six weeks of the issue of the notice on the last of the persons named therein, the Collector will pay the amount to any persons legally authorized to receive and to give an acquittance for the same.

And to place the amount of compensation in deposit.

19. Any person on whom notice may be served under the last preceding section, and any person interested in any property in respect of which such notice has been issued, may, within six weeks of the service of such notice, apply to the Court stating his objection to the amount of compensation as fixed by the Collector under the last preceding section, and the amount which he claims as compensation. On receipt of such application the Court shall proceed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid on account of the claim and all other matters, as if a reference had been made to it under section seventeen.

Objections may be made to the amount of compensation fixed by the Collector.

20. In making a reference under section seventeen the Collector shall state, for the information of the Court, the particulars mentioned in section eighteen.

Procedure in making reference under section seventeen.

21. On receipt of a reference under section seventeen the Court shall proceed, as far as may be practicable, in accordance with sections nineteen to twenty-three (inclusive), and sections twenty-six to thirty-six (inclusive) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Procedure on receipt of a reference under section seventeen.

Provided that instead of the last clause of the said section twenty-six, the following shall be read: "The provisions of this section and of section eleven of the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, shall be read to every assessor in a language which he understands, before he gives his opinion as to the amount of compensation to be awarded."

22. Where there are several persons interested, if such persons agree in the apportionment of the compensation, the particulars of such apportionment shall be specified in the award, whether such award be made by the Collector or by the Court, and as between such persons the award shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of the apportionment.

Particulars of apportionment to be specified.

23. When the amount of compensation has been settled under section sixteen, if any dispute arises as to the apportionment of the same or any part thereof, the Collector shall refer such dispute to the decision of the Court.

Disputes as to apportionment.

All costs entailed by such a reference and the proceedings of the Court thereon shall be paid by the parties who dispute the apportionment of the compensation, in such proportions as the Court may direct, and the Collector shall not be required to disburse any such costs, nor shall any such costs be recovered from the Collector.

24. When the amount of compensation has been settled by the Court, and there is any dispute as to the apportionment thereof, or when a reference to the Court has been made under the last preceding section, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the proportions in which the persons interested are entitled to share in such amount.

Determination of proportions.

An appeal shall lie from every such decision to the High Court, unless the Judge whose decision is appealed from is not the District Judge, in which case the appeal shall lie in the first instance to the District Judge.

Appeal.

Every appeal under this section shall be presented within the time and in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure for regular appeals in suits.

25. Payment of the compensation shall be made by the Collector in accordance with the award made by him under section sixteen ; or the proceeding held by him under section eighteen, if no application be made to the Court as provided by section nineteen; or the award made by the Court or the decision of the Judge under section twenty-one; or, in the case of an appeal under section twenty-four, in accordance with the decision in appeal, as the case may be.

Payment of compensation.

26. The amount of compensation fixed by any award, proceeding, or decision as specified in the last preceding section, shall be deemed to be the full amount payable by the Government in respect of the claim dealt with therein; and the Government shall not be liable for any further claim to any person whatever in respect of any matter which was the subject of such award, pro-

Government not liable to any further claim.

ceeding, or decision, nor shall any such claim be made against the Government in respect of the payment of any portion of such compensation in accordance with any award, proceeding, or decision as aforesaid, or in accordance with any decision of the Judge, or of the District Judge or of the High Court in appeal, as the case may be, under section twenty-four; and no suit shall be brought to set aside an award or decision under this Act.

Liability of person receiving compensation not affected.

27. Nothing contained in the last preceding section shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Abatement of rent on interruption of water-supply.

28. Every tenant holding under an unexpired lease, or having a right of occupancy, who is in occupation of any land at the time when any stoppage or diminution of the supply, in respect of which compensation is allowed under section eleven, takes place, may claim an abatement of the rent previously payable by him for the said land, on the ground that the interruption reduces the value of the holding; provided that no part of the said compensation shall have been received by the said tenant in respect of such reduction in the value of his holding.

Enhancement of rent on restoration of water-supply.

29. If a water-supply increasing the value of such holding is afterwards restored to the said land otherwise than at the cost of the tenant, the rent of the tenant may be enhanced, in respect of the increased value of such land due to the restored water-supply, to an amount not exceeding that at which it stood immediately before the abatement.

Such enhancement shall be on account only of the restored water-supply, and shall not affect the liability of the tenant to enhancement of rent on any other grounds.

Compensation when due.

30. All sums of money payable for compensation under this Part shall become due three months after the claim for such compensation is made in respect of the stoppage, diminution, or damage complained of, and simple interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be allowed on any such sum remaining unpaid after the said three months, except where the non-payment of such sum is caused by the wilful neglect or refusal of the claimant to receive the same.

Interest.

Collector may invest amount deposited or awarded in Government securities.

Provided that the Collector may at any time invest the whole or any portion of the amount payable as compensation under this Act in any Government securities, and such securities shall be held by the Collector for the benefit of the persons interested, and the persons interested shall be bound to receive such securities with any interest which may have accrued upon them as full payment of the sum which the Collector paid for such securities, and of any sum which he may have paid as expenses incurred in purchasing the same, and of any interest which might otherwise have accrued on such sums.

Compensation not claimable in respect of works executed before Act came into force.

31. No compensation shall be claimable under this Act in respect of any works executed before it came into force, or of any damage, injury, or loss caused by such works.

Service of notice.

32. Service of any notice under this Part shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the officer therein mentioned.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business; and if such person has no ordinary place of residence within the district, service of any notice may be made by sending copy of such notice by post, in a registered cover addressed to such person at his usual place of residence.

PART III.

OF THE MAINTENANCE OF CANALS.

Entry for inquiry.

33. Whenever it shall be necessary to make any enquiry or examination in connection with a projected canal or with the maintenance of an existing canal, or with a projected flood-embankment or with the maintenance of an existing flood-embankment, any Canal Officer or other person acting under the general or special orders of a Canal Officer, may enter upon such lands as he may think necessary for the purpose, and may exercise all powers and do all things in respect of such lands as he might exercise and do if the Government had issued a notification under the provisions of section four of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, to the effect that land in that locality is likely to be needed for a public purpose; and may set up and maintain water-gauges, and do all other things necessary for the prosecution of such enquiry and examination.

Power to inspect and regulate water-supply.

34. Such Canal Officer or other person may also enter upon any land, building, or village-channel on account of which any water-rate is chargeable, for the purpose of inspecting or regulating the use of the water supplied, or of measuring the lands irrigated thereby or chargeable with a water-rate, and of doing all things necessary for the proper regulation and management of the canal from which such water is supplied.

Power to enter for repairs, and to prevent accidents.

35. In case of any accident being apprehended or happening to a canal or flood-embankment, any Canal Officer or any person acting under his general or special orders in this behalf, may enter upon any lands adjacent to such canal or flood-embankment, and may execute all works which may be necessary for the purpose of preventing such accident, or repairing any damage done.

Notice to occupier of building, &c.

36. When such Canal Officer or person proposes, under the provisions of either of the three last preceding sections, to enter into any building or enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house not supplied with water flowing from any canal, and not being adjacent to a flood-embankment, he shall previously give to the occupier of such building, court, or garden such reasonable notice as the urgency of the case may allow.

Compensation for damage to land.

37. In every case of entry upon any land or building under section seven, section thirty-three, section thirty-four, or section thirty-five, the Canal Officer or person making the entry shall ascertain and record the nature of any crop, tree, building, or other property, to which damage has been done, and the extent of the damage done to any such property, and shall tender compensation to the proprietors or occupiers for all damage done to the same by the entry or by any works executed. If such tender is not accepted, the Canal Officer shall refer the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in such land and to the Canal Officer, requiring them to attend before him, on a date to be fixed in the notice, for the purpose of making enquiry as to the amount of compensation.

Appeal from Collector's decision to Commissioner's.

38. After such enquiry as he may think necessary, the Collector shall decide the amount of compensation payable; and such decision shall be subject to an appeal to the Commissioner of the Division, provided that such appeal be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the decision appealed against.

If no such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Collector, or if such appeal be preferred, the decision of the Commissioner, shall be final and conclusive.

Government to provide means of crossing canals and of drainage.

39. Suitable means of crossing canals constructed or maintained at the cost of Government shall be provided at such places as the Lieutenant-Governor thinks necessary for the reasonable convenience of the inhabitants of the adjacent lands; and suitable bridges, culverts, or other works shall be constructed to prevent the drainage of the adjacent lands being obstructed by any canal.

Collector to certify to the Government that means of crossing canals and drainage have been provided.

On the completion of any canal, or of any convenient section of any canal, the Collector, after causing such inspection to be made as may be necessary, shall certify to the Government that suitable and sufficient means of crossing the canal, and suitable and sufficient means of drainage, as aforesaid, have been provided; or shall report in what respects the provision made for the above purposes is defective; and if at any time after he shall have given such certificate it shall be brought to his notice that the provision made as above has proved insufficient, the Collector shall cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, and if the statement is established, shall report his opinion thereon for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause such measures in reference thereto to be taken as he thinks proper.

PART IV.

OF DRAINAGE.

Lieutenant-Governor may prohibit formation of obstructions within certain limits.

40. Whenever it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that injury to the public health or public convenience, or to any canal, or to any land for which irrigation from a canal is available, has arisen or may arise from the obstruction of any river, stream, or natural drainage-course, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, prohibit, within limits to be defined in such notification, the formation of any such obstruction, or may, within such limits, order the removal or other modification of such obstruction.

Thereupon so much of the said river, stream, or natural drainage-channel as is comprised within such limits shall be held to be a drainage-work as defined in section three.

Canal Officer may issue notice to person causing obstructions.

41. The Canal Officer or other person authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in that behalf, may, after such publication, issue an order to the person causing or having control over any such obstruction, to remove or modify the same within a time to be fixed in the order.

Canal Officer may cause obstructions to be removed.

42. If, within the time so fixed, such person does not comply with the order, the Canal Officer may cause the obstruction to be removed or modified, and if the person to whom the order was issued does not, when called upon, pay the expenses of such removal or modification, such expenses shall be recoverable as a demand under the provisions of section one, Bengal Act VII of 1868 (*an Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of revenue*).

When drainage works are necessary Lieutenant-Governor may order a scheme to be drawn up and carried out.

43. Whenever it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that any drainage works are necessary for the public health, or for the improvement or proper cultivation or irrigation of any lands in districts to which the provisions of the Bengal Embankment Act 1873 do not apply, or that protection from floods or other accumulations of water, or from erosion by a river, is required for any lands,

the Lieutenant-Governor may cause a scheme for such works to be drawn up and carried into execution, and the persons authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor to draw up and execute such scheme may exercise in connection therewith all or any of the powers conferred on Canal Officers by sections thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, and shall be liable to any or all of the obligations imposed upon Canal Officers by sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.

Disposal of claims to compensation.

44. Whenever, in pursuance of a notification made under section forty, any obstruction is removed or modified;

or whenever any drainage-work is carried out under the last preceding section,

all claims for compensation on account of any loss consequent on the removal or modification of the said obstruction or the construction of such work, may be made before the Collector, and he shall deal with the same in the manner provided in Part II; but no compensation shall be allowed for any damage arising from increase of percolation.

45. No such claim shall be entertained after the expiration of six months from the occurrence of the loss complained of, unless the Collector is satisfied that the claimant had sufficient cause for not making the claim within such period.

Limitation of such claims.

PART V.

OF VILLAGE-CHANNELS.

46. "Person" in this Part includes any number of persons acting jointly.

Definition of person.

47. The Canal Officer shall keep a register of all village-channels, whether already existing or constructed under this Act, and shall note thereon in respect of every village-channel whether it is a public channel maintained at the cost of the Government, or a private channel maintained at the cost of the owners; and shall register the names of the owners of every such private channel.

Register of village-channels to be kept.

A village-channel made as an extension of, or a branch to, an existing village-channel shall be registered as a separate village-channel; and so much of the length of any village-channel as lies within the limits of any one village or mouzah shall be entered on the register as a separate village-channel. Every section of a village-channel so separately entered on the register shall be deemed to be a separate village-channel in respect of all rights and liabilities imposed by this Act.

Extension or branch of village-channel to be registered.

Provided always that whenever it shall seem fit to the Canal Officer for any special reason to enter upon his register as one village-channel a section of a village-channel which includes portions lying within two or more villages or mouzahs, the Canal Officer may, with the consent of the Collector obtained in writing, register such section as one village-channel, and such section shall be deemed to be one village-channel in respect of all rights and liabilities imposed by this Act.

Canal Officer may register as one village-channel a section including portions lying within two or more villages.

48. Any person may, with the consent of the Canal Officer, acquire the property in an existing village-channel for the purpose of improving or maintaining it—

Any person may acquire an existing village-channel by agreement.

(a) by taking over any village-channel belonging to Government;

(b) by transfer of a village-channel from the owner thereof by private agreement.

49. Any person may, with the permission of a Canal Officer, construct a new village-channel if he has obtained the consent of the owners and occupiers of the land required therefor.

Any person may construct a new village-channel with consent of owners or occupiers.

50. Any person desiring the construction of a new village-channel, but being unable or unwilling to construct it under a private arrangement with the owners and occupiers of the land affected, as mentioned in the last preceding section, may apply in writing to the Canal Officer stating

Any person may construct village-channel by applying to Canal Officer.

that he desires the said Canal Officer, in his behalf and at his cost, to do all things necessary for constructing such village-channel;

that he is ready to defray all costs necessary for acquiring the land and constructing such village-channel.

51. If the Canal Officer considers the construction of such village-channel expedient, he may call upon the applicant to deposit any part of the expense such Officer may consider necessary,

Procedure when Canal Officer considers construction of village-channel expedient.

and upon such deposit being made, shall cause inquiry to be made into the most suitable alignment for the said village-channel,

and shall mark out the land which, in his opinion, it will be necessary to occupy for the construction thereof,

and shall forthwith publish a notification in every village through which the village-channel is proposed to be taken, that so much of such land as is situated within such village has been so marked out,

and shall send a copy of such notification to the Collector of every district in which any part of such land is known to be situate for publication on such land.

Such notification shall also call upon any person who wishes to be admitted a joint owner of such village-channel to make his application in that respect within thirty days of the publication of such notification. If any such applicant appears, and his application is admitted, he shall be liable to pay his share in the construction of such village-channel and in the cost of acquiring such land, and shall be an owner of such village-channel when constructed.

Person wishing to be joint owner must make his application within thirty days.

52. On receipt of copy of such notification, the Collector shall proceed to acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, as if a declaration had been issued by the Government for the acquisition thereof under section six of that Act, and as if the Government had thereupon directed the Collector to take order for the acquisition of such land under section seven of the said Act, and (if necessary) as if the Government had issued orders for summary possession being taken under section seventeen of the said Act.

Collector to acquire land.

53. On being put in possession of the land the Canal Officer shall construct the required village-channel; and on its completion shall give to the applicant notice thereof, and of any sum payable by him on account of the cost of acquiring the land and constructing the village-channel. On such notice being given, such sum shall be due from the applicant to the Canal Officer. On receipt of payment in full of all expenses incurred,

Procedure after construction of village-channel.

the Canal Officer shall make over possession of such village-channel to such applicant.

Canal Officer may direct transfer of a village-channel.

54. Whenever a Canal Officer considers that the transfer of a village channel from the owner is necessary for the proper management of the irrigation from such village-channel, he may cause a notice to be served on the registered owner to appear on a certain day, not less than fifteen days after service of notice, and to prefer any objection to such transfer. After hearing such objection the Canal Officer may order that such village-channel shall be transferred to such person as he may think fit, and that such person be registered as owner of the said village-channel:

Provided that no person shall be registered as the owner of a village-channel under this section, unless he has expressed in writing his willingness to be so registered, and until he has paid to the Canal Officer such sum as may be fixed by the Canal Officer under section fifty-six.

A person may be admitted joint owner of an existing village-channel.

55. Any person wishing to become the joint owner of an existing village-channel may petition the Canal Officer to that effect, and on receipt of such petition the Canal Officer may, if he think fit, issue a notice as provided in the last preceding section, upon the registered owner, and after hearing any objection which the registered owner may prefer against the admission of such applicant to be a joint owner, may direct that the applicant shall be registered as such joint owner.

Canal Officer shall determine compensation to be paid for transfer or acquisition of joint ownership.

56. When deciding the question of transfer or of admission to joint ownership under either of the two last preceding sections, the Canal Officer shall also determine what amount shall be paid—

as the costs of the proceedings;

as compensation to the previous owners;

and the amount so determined shall be due by the transferee or the person admitted to registry as a joint owner, as the case may be; and on payment of such amount, the village-channel shall be transferred, or the applicant shall be registered as owner or as a joint owner thereof, as the case may be.

Canal Officer may fix rent for a village-channel transferred.

57. Instead of awarding payment of compensation under the last preceding section, the Canal Officer may fix an amount of rent to be paid annually to the previous owners by the persons to whom the village-channel is transferred.

Ownership of village-channel.

58. Every person

(a) acquiring a village-channel as provided in section forty-eight; or

(b) constructing a village-channel as provided in section forty-nine; or

(c) receiving possession of a village-channel as provided in section fifty-three; or

(d) acquiring a village-channel by transfer, as provided in section fifty-four, or

(e) being admitted to registration as joint owner in a village-channel, as provided in section fifty-five,

shall be deemed to be an owner of such village-channel.

Obligations and rights of owner of village-channel.

59. Every owner of a village-channel shall be bound—

(a) to construct and maintain all works necessary for the passage across such village-channel of canals, village-channels, drainage-channels, and public roads existing at the time of its construction, and of the drainage intercepted by it, and for affording proper communications across it for the convenience of the occupants of neighbouring lands;

(b) to maintain such village-channel in a fit state of repair for the conveyance of water;

(c) to allow the use of it to others on such terms as may be declared equitable by the Canal Officer as hereinafter prescribed;

and shall be entitled—

(d) to have a supply of water by such village-channel at such rates and on such terms as are prescribed by the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under section ninety-nine;

(e) to receive such rent for the use of the village-channel by other persons as the Canal Officer may award him.

If owner of village-channel fails to execute works or make repairs, Canal Officer may execute them on his behalf.

60. If the owner of a village-channel fails to fulfil the obligations mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the last preceding section the Canal Officer may require him by notice to execute the necessary works or repairs within a period not being less than fifteen days, and in the event of failure, may execute them on his behalf; and all expenses incurred by the execution of such works or repairs shall be a sum due by such owner to Government; and if any such owner who has already failed on one occasion to execute such works or repairs when required to do so, and has left them to be executed on his behalf by the Canal Officer, shall again fail to execute any such works or repairs when required to do so; or if any such owner shall refuse in any respect to fulfil the obligation mentioned in clause (c) of the last preceding section, after having been required to fulfil the same by a notice in writing from the Canal Officer, the Canal Officer may strike such village-channel off the register, and so disqualify it to be any longer a medium for the conveyance of canal water.

Resignation of ownership.

61. Any owner may resign his interest in a village-channel, provided such resignation be duly registered in the office of the Canal Officer.

Owner may transfer interest.

62. Any owner of a village-channel may, with the consent of the Canal Officer, transfer his interest to any other person, provided that the liabilities of the person so transferring shall not cease till such transfer is registered in the office of the Canal Officer.

Procedure on death of owner of village-channel.

63. If any owner of a village-channel dies, his legal representative may apply for registration in his stead. If no such application for registry be made within six weeks from the

death of the said owner, the remaining registered owners of the village-channel, if any, shall be deemed to be owners of the entire interest in the village-channel, until some other person shall have established his claim to be registered as owner in place of the deceased. If the deceased shall have been the sole registered owner, the Canal Officer shall be deemed to be his representative for the purposes of this Part, and shall exercise all rights and be bound by all liabilities which attached to the deceased in respect of his ownership of the said village-channel, until some person shall have established his right to be registered as owner thereof in place of the deceased; and the Canal Officer shall account to such person for all sums received and expended in the exercise of the rights and discharge of the liabilities which attached to the deceased in respect of such ownership.

Procedure when any person applies for registration in lieu of deceased owner.

64. When any person applies for registration under the three last preceding sections, the Canal Officer shall serve notice on the other registered owners to prefer any objection to the resignation, transfer, or succession within fifteen days, and if no such objection shall be made, or if the objections made be deemed invalid, shall order such resignation, transfer, or succession to be registered.

Interest of owners equal, unless unequal interests registered.

65. All joint owners of a village-channel shall be held to have an equal interest in it, unless, with the permission of the Canal Officer, they register specific unequal interests.

Person other than owner may have supply of water through village-channel under certain conditions.

66. Any person not an owner of a village-channel, desiring to have a supply of water through such village-channel, may make a private arrangement with the owners for the conveyance of water, or may apply to the Canal Officer for authority to use such village-channel.

Canal Officer may authorise supply.

67. On receipt of such application, the Canal Officer shall serve notice on the owners to show cause why such permission should not be granted, and if no objection be raised, or if any objections be raised, and found invalid, shall authorize the conveyance of such supply on such conditions as may appear to him equitable.

Canal Officer to fix a sum as rent of village-channel.

68. The Canal Officer shall also fix a sum as rent to be paid for the use of such village-channel to the owner. Such rent may be in the form of a percentage on the water-rate of the person using the village-channel, or otherwise, as may be fixed by the Canal Officer.

Owner of a village-channel receiving supply through another village-channel.

69. The owner of a village-channel which receives its water through another village-channel may, at the discretion of the Canal Officer, either be declared a joint owner of such other village-channel, or may be required to pay rent for the use of the same to the owner thereof, as provided in the last preceding section.

Instalments in which rent is payable.

70. All rent payable under either of the two last preceding sections shall be deemed to be due in the same instalments and at the same periods as the water-rate is due, or in such other instalments and at such other dates as the Canal Officer may direct, and may be collected by the Canal Officer on behalf of the person entitled to it, if the Canal Officer thinks fit.

Canal Officer not to pay more than amount actually collected as rent.

71. Any Canal Officer collecting rent under the last preceding section on behalf of any person entitled thereto, shall be bound to pay to the person entitled to the same no more than the amount actually collected by him as rent.

Land acquired for a village-channel may not be used for other purpose.

72. No land acquired under this Part for a village-channel shall be used for any other purpose without the consent of the Canal Officer previously obtained.

Dues how to be recovered.

73. Every sum declared to be due under this Part shall be recoverable by the Canal Officer on behalf of the Government or of the person entitled to receive the same, and shall be held to be a demand under the provisions of section one of the aforesaid Bengal Act VII of 1868, or any other similar Act for the time being in force.

PART VI.

OF THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

Water to be supplied on written application only.

74. Every person desiring that water shall be supplied to his land from a canal, shall present a written application to that effect to the Canal Officer, in the form given in Schedule (B) hereto annexed, or in a similar form, binding himself by the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the powers vested in him by this Act; and no person shall be liable to pay any rate or due whatever, on account of water supplied to his land with the permission of the Canal Officer, otherwise than on such application, nor shall water be supplied otherwise than on such application.

Written permission to be given.

75. If the application mentioned in the last preceding section be granted by the Canal Officer, the Canal Officer shall cause his permission to be recorded in the form given in Schedule (C) hereto annexed, or in some similar form, binding himself by the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid.

Rules to be subject to certain conditions.

76. All rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor under section ninety-nine shall be consistent with the following conditions:—

Power to stop water-supply;

(*a*) The Canal Officer may not stop the supply of water to any village-channel, or to any person who is entitled to such supply, except in the following cases:—

(i) whenever and so long as it is necessary to stop such supply for the purpose of executing any work ordered by competent authority;

(ii) whenever and so long as any village-channel is not maintained in such repair as to prevent the wasteful escape of water therefrom;

(iii) whenever and so long as it is necessary to do so in rotation to supply the legitimate demands of other persons entitled to water;

(iv) whenever and so long as it may be necessary to stop the supply in order to prevent the wastage or misuse of water.

(b) No claim shall be made against the Government for compensation in respect of loss caused by the failure or stoppage of the water in a canal, by reason of any cause beyond the control of the Government, or of any repairs, alterations, or additions to the canal, or of any measures taken for regulating the proper flow of water therein, or for maintaining the established course of irrigation which the Canal Officer considers necessary; but the person suffering such loss shall be entitled to such remission of the ordinary charges payable for the use of the water as is authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor:

claims to compensation in case of failure or stoppage of supply;

(c) If the supply of water to any land irrigated from a canal be interrupted otherwise than in the manner described in the last preceding clause, the occupier or owner of such land may present a petition for compensation to the Collector for any loss arising from such interruption, and the Collector shall award to the petitioner reasonable compensation for such loss:

claims on account of interruption from other causes;

(d) When the water of a canal is supplied for the irrigation of a single crop, the permission to use such water shall be held to continue only until that crop comes to maturity, and to apply only to that crop; but if it be supplied for irrigating two or more crops to be raised on the same land within the year, such permission shall be held to continue for one year from the commencement of the irrigation, and to apply to such crops only as are matured within that year:

duration of supply;

(e) No person entitled to use the water of any canal, or any work, building, or land appertaining to any canal shall sell or sub-let or otherwise transfer his right to such use without the permission of the Canal Officer, but all contracts made between Government and the owner or occupier of any immoveable property, as to the supply of canal-water to such property, shall be transferable therewith, and shall be presumed to have been so transferred whenever a transfer of such property takes place

sale or sub-letting of right to use canal-water;

contracts for water transferable with land.

77. On application being made for a supply of water to be used for purposes other than those of irrigation, the Canal Officer may give permission for water to be taken for such purposes, under such special conditions and restrictions, as to the limitation and control of the supply, as he shall think proper to impose in each case.

Canal Officer may supply water for purposes other than those of irrigation.

PART VII.

OF WATER-RATES.

78. The rates to be charged for canal-water supplied for purposes of irrigation shall be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor, and all persons accepting the water shall pay for it accordingly.

Charge for water how determined.

79. If water supplied through a village-channel be used in an unauthorized manner, and if the person by whose act or neglect such use has occurred cannot be identified,

Liability when person using water unauthorizedly cannot be identified.

the persons on whose land such water has flowed, if such land has derived benefit therefrom,

or if no land has derived benefit therefrom, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such village-channel in respect of the crop then on the ground,

shall be liable to the charges made for such use, as determined by the Lieutenant-Governor under section ninety-nine.

80. If water supplied through a village-channel be suffered to run to waste, and if, after enquiry by the Canal Officer, the person through whose act or neglect such water was suffered to run to waste cannot be discovered, all the persons chargeable in respect of the water supplied through such village-channel for the crop then on the ground shall be jointly liable for the charges made in respect of the water so wasted, as determined by the Lieutenant-Governor under section ninety-nine.

Liability when water runs to waste.

All questions arising under this and the last preceding section shall be decided by the Canal Officer, subject to the provisions of section ninety-one.

81. All charges for the unauthorized use or for waste of water shall be deemed to be water-rate due on the crop, and may be recovered as such water-rate in addition to any penalties incurred on account of such use or waste.

Charges recoverable in addition to penalties.

82. The Canal Officer may enter into an agreement with any person for the collection and payment to the Government by such person of any sum payable under this Act by a third party.

Power to contract for collection of canal-dues.

83. Any sum lawfully due under this Part, either to the Government, or to any person who has entered into an agreement to collect dues for the Government and certified by the Canal Officer to be so due, shall be deemed to be rent payable on a pottah or engagement in respect of the land irrigated, and shall be recoverable as such by the person to whom it is payable.

Any sum payable under this Part deemed to be rent.

Provided that the claim (if any) for rent in respect of such land shall have priority over any claim for arrears of water-rate so far as regards recovery of rent by the exercise of the power of distraint.

84. If any person distrains half or more than half of any crop on account of which water-rate is due, such person shall be bound, on requisition by the Canal Officer, to

Person who distrains may be called on to produce account.

furnish him with an account showing how the produce thus distrained has been appropriated in payment of such rent, and the Canal Officer shall be entitled to challenge such account before any Court competent to try suits for arrears of rent in respect of the land in question, and such Court, if it finds that the value of the crop distrained was in excess of the amount of rent which had been due for a period not longer than a year, together with the costs of the distraint, may require the distrainer to pay the water-rate due on such crop.

Arrears of water-rate deemed to be a demand under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

85. Every arrear of water-rate which is due to Government, and every sum due to Government by any person on account of collections of water-rate, and every sum due to such person on account of water-rate and certified by the Canal Officer to be so due, shall also be held to be a demand under the provisions of section one of the aforesaid Bengal Act VII of 1868, and may be recovered as provided in that Act, together with the costs of executing the processes.

Sections eighty-two to eighty-five do not apply to fines.

86. Nothing in sections eighty-two to eighty-five (inclusive) applies to fines.

PART VIII.

OF JURISDICTION.

Settlement of disputes as to mutual rights and liabilities of persons interested in village-channel.

87. Whenever a dispute arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a village-channel, any such person interested may apply in writing to the Canal Officer stating the matter in dispute. Such officer shall thereupon give notice to the other persons interested that, on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to enquire into the said matter, and, after such enquiry, he may pass his order thereon, or may transfer the matter to the Collector, who shall thereupon enquire into and pass his order on the said matter.

Dispute as to shares and payments.

88. Whenever any dispute arises among joint owners of a village-channel as to their shares of expense or as to the amounts severally contributed, or as to failure on the part of any owner to contribute his share, the matter may be decided after inquiry by the Canal Officer or Collector, as provided in the last preceding section.

Order passed by Collector and Canal Officer to remain in force until set aside by Civil Court.

89. Any order passed by the Collector, under either of the two last preceding sections, and, subject to the provisions of section ninety-one, any such order passed by a Canal Officer, shall remain in force until set aside by the decree of a Civil Court, and may be executed by any Canal Officer as if it were a decree of the Civil Court.

Jurisdiction as to suits arising out of powers of distraint.

90. All suits arising out of the exercise of the power of distraint for recovery of water-rates,

or out of any acts done under color of the exercise of the said power of distraint,

or by persons in receipt of the water-rates against any agents employed by them in the collection of such water-rates, or the sureties of such agents for money received or for accounts kept by such agents in the course of such employment, or for papers in their possession,

shall be cognizable by the same Court or authority as would have jurisdiction if such water-rates were rent due for the land irrigated.

Appeal and supervision.

91. Every order passed by a Canal Officer under Part V, Part VI, Part VII, or Part VIII of this Act, shall be appealable to the Collector, provided that the appeal be presented within thirty days of the date on which the Canal Officer made the order appealed against; and no appeal shall lie against any proceeding or order of the Collector under this Act, except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, but all such proceedings and orders shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Commissioner of the Division and of the Board of Revenue, who may pass such order thereon as they may respectively think fit.

Power to summon and examine witnesses.

92. Any officer empowered under this Act to conduct any enquiry may exercise all such powers connected with the summoning and examining of witnesses, as are conferred on Civil Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure; and every such enquiry shall be deemed a judicial proceeding.

PART IX.

OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

Offences under the Act.

93. Whoever, voluntarily and without proper authority, does any of the acts following, that is to say,—

(1) damages, alters, enlarges, or obstructs any canal or drainage work;

(2) interferes with, increases or diminishes the supply of water in, or the flow of water from, through, over, or under any canal or drainage work, or by any means raises or lowers the level of the water in any canal or drainage work;

(3) being responsible for the maintenance of a village channel, or using a village channel, neglects to take proper precautions for the prevention of waste of the water thereof, or interferes with the authorized distribution of the water therefrom, or uses such water in an unauthorized manner;

(4) corrupts or fouls the water of any canal so as to render it less fit for the purposes for which it is ordinarily used;

(5) destroys, defaces, or moves any level mark or water-gauge fixed by the authority of a public servant;

(6) destroys or removes any apparatus, or part of any apparatus for controlling or regulating the flow of water in any canal or drainage-work;

(7) passes, or causes animals or vehicles to pass in or across any of the works, banks, or channels of a canal

contrary to rules made under this Act, after he has been desired to desist therefrom;

(8) without the permission of the Canal Officer causes, or knowingly and wilfully permits any cattle to graze upon any flood-embankments; or tethers, or causes or knowingly and wilfully permits any cattle to be tethered upon any such embankments, or roots up any grass or other vegetation growing on any such embankments, or removes, cuts, or in any way injures or causes to be removed, cut, or otherwise injured any trees, bushes, grass, or hedge intended for the protection of such embankment;

(9) violates any rule made under the Act for breach whereof a penalty may be incurred,

shall, in case the offence shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to both.

Penalty.

94. Whoever, without the authority of the Canal Officer,

Further offences.

(1) pierces or cuts through, or attempts to pierce or cut through, or otherwise to damage, destroy, or endanger the stability of any flood embankment;

(2) opens, shuts, or obstructs or attempts to open, shut, or obstruct, any sluice in any such embankment;

(3) makes any dam or other obstruction for the purpose of diverting or opposing the current of a river on the banks whereof are flood-embankments, or refuses or neglects to remove any such dam or obstruction when so required by the Canal Officer;

shall, in case the offence shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Penalty.

95. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence under either of the last two preceding sections, the convicting Magistrate may order that he shall remove the obstruction or repair the damage in respect of which the conviction is held, within a period to be fixed in such order. If such person neglects or refuses to obey such order within the fixed period, the Canal Officer may remove such obstruction, or repair such damage, and the cost of such removal or repair shall be levied from such person by the Collector as a demand under section one of the aforesaid Bengal Act VII of 1868.

Obstruction to be removed and damage repaired.

96. Any person in charge of or employed upon any canal, may remove from the lands or buildings belonging thereto, or may take into custody without a warrant and take forthwith before a Magistrate or to the nearest police station, to be dealt with according to law, any person, who within his view, commits any of the following offences:—

Persons employed on canal may take offenders into custody.

(1) wilfully damages or obstructs any canal;

(2) without proper authority interferes with the supply or flow of water, in or from any canal or in any river or stream, so as to make dangerous or render less useful any canal.

97. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any offence punishable under this Act: provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Saving of prosecution under other laws.

98. Whenever any person is fined for an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may direct that the whole or any part of such fine may be paid by way of compensation to any person injured by such offence, or to any person who gave information leading to the detection of such offence, or to the conviction of the offender.

Compensation to person injured.

PART X.

OF SUBSIDIARY RULES.

99. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters:—

Power to make, alter, and cancel rules.

(*a*) the proceedings of any officer who, under any provision of this Act, is required or empowered to take action in any matter;

(*b*) the cases in which, the officers to whom, and the conditions subject to which, orders and decisions given under any provision of this Act, and not expressly provided for as regards appeal, shall be appealable;

(*c*) the persons by whom, the time, place, or manner at or in which, anything for the doing of which provision is made in this Act, shall be done;

(*d*) the amount of any charge made under this Act;

(*e*) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, alter or cancel any rules so made.

Such rules, alterations, and cancelments shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Publication of rules.

Provided that no rules shall be made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the powers conferred on him by this section until a draft of the same shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for one month, after which time the Lieutenant-Governor may pass such rules as originally published, or with such alterations, additions, and omissions as he may think fit.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See Section* 2.)

ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1867 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied by the East India Irrigation and Canal Company.	So much as has not been repealed.
VI of 1869 ...	Recovery of rates for water supplied for purposes of irrigation.	The whole Act.

SCHEDULE B.

(*See Section* 74.)

APPLICATION FOR WATER.

No.

Mouzah

Pergunnah

Canal

Village-channel

Name of owner of village-channel

Name of Applicant

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for water from the above-named village-channel for the fields and crops below detailed, and I engage to pay to the Canal Officer, or other person duly authorized to receive them, the water-rates as prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Bengal Irrigation Act, and I further agree to abide by all the rules issued under that Act.

No. of field in Revenue Map.	Acreage of field.	Crop to be grown.

Signature or mark of Applicant.

Date

SCHEDULE C.

(*See Section* 75.)

PERMISSION TO TAKE WATER.

No.

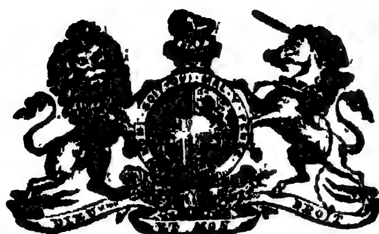
Permit of village to take water from
Canal
Village-channel
for the undermentioned fields and crops:—

No. of field.	Acreage of field.	Crops to be grown.	Water-rate due.	Date of payment.

Signature of Canal Officer.

Date

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following further Report of the Select Committee, on the Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, together with the Bill as re-amended, is, by order of the President, published for general information :—

WE, the members of the Select Committee to whom the Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands was referred for further consideration, have the honor to make the following report.

We have considered a communication from the British Indian Association dated 24th February 1876, and also the communications noted in the margin.

From Collector of Burdwan, dated 21st February 1876.
Remarks by Baboo Susibhoosun Chaudhuri, Pleader, Judge's Court, Burdwan, dated 21st February 1876.
From Collector of Jessore, dated 24th February 1876.
From Commissioner of Burdwan, dated 26th February 1876.
From Collector of Cuttack, dated 24th February 1876.
From Collector of Nuddea, dated 25th February 1876.
From Collector of Midnapore, dated 23rd February 1876.
From Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, dated 28th February 1876.
From Officiating Collector of Dacca, dated 29th February 1876.

The following are the main changes which we have made in the Bill as it stood when re-committed to us :—

Section 39.—We have extended the latest date which the Lieutenant-Governor may fix for the compulsory registration of the names of the proprietors of any class of estates from three to five years after the commencement of the Act, and we have reduced the limit of estates of which the Lieutenant-Governor may exempt the proprietors from the obligation to register under the Act to those paying not more than Rs. 20 of land revenue.

Section 54.—We have provided that if a dispute exists as to the right of succession to any interest in an estate or revenue-free property, and the applicant for registration has not obtained possession in accordance with his claim, the Collector may either himself decide the question of right to possession after summary enquiry, and give possession to the party whom he considers best entitled to it, or may refer the question for summary decision by the Civil Court, if he considers that the dispute may more properly be so determined.

Section 65.—We have provided that the penalty imposed on failure to apply for registration within the prescribed time shall not be enforced in any case in which the defaulter applies for registration *suo motu* at any time before the Collector shall have taken proceedings to compel him to do so.

We have introduced Part V, which makes some amendments in the provisions of Act XI of 1859 as to the opening of separate accounts of land revenue for shares of estates.

Section 67.—We have provided a procedure for closing a separate account which has once been opened; no such procedure has hitherto been prescribed.

Section 71.—We have legalized the opening of separate accounts in respect of shares of estates consisting of undivided interests in specific lands of an estate not extending over the whole estate, thus remedying a defect in Act XI of 1859 which has led to practical difficulty.

Section 73.—We have provided that the Collector shall furnish any extract from his registers on payment of such fees as the Board shall prescribe.

Section 75.—We have provided that whenever a change is made on the registers in the names of the proprietors or managers of any estate, or in the extent of the interest of any proprietor or manager, the Collector shall cause notice thereof to be published on the estate and elsewhere for the information of the tenants.

Sections 76 & 77.—We have introduced these important sections giving indemnity to a person who pays rent to a joint proprietor holding in common tenancy in proportion to the extent of interest in respect of which such proprietor is registered, and relieving the tenant from liability to pay rent to any proprietor in excess of such proportion; and, as a necessary adjunct to the above, we have reintroduced the provision that no person shall be bound to pay rent to a proprietor who is required to cause his name to be registered under this Act unless his name shall have been so registered, or unless his application for such registration be pending.

Section 78.—We have provided that whenever any sum of money shall be payable by the Collector to the proprietor of any estate or revenue-free property jointly, he may pay to any one or more registered proprietors thereof such portion of the sum payable as is in proportion to the extent of their registered interests.

Section 79.—We have saved the conditions of written contracts.

Section 84.—We have provided that the time required for obtaining copies of the orders complained against shall be deducted in computing the time allowed for appeals under the Act.

We recommend that the Bill be passed as now amended by us.

H. L. DAMPIER.
V. H SCHALCH.
G. C. PAUL.
H. BELL.
KRISTODAS PAL.

The 23rd March 1876.

N.B.—I sign this report with reservations.

KRISTODAS PAL.

RE-AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to provide for the Registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the preparation and maintenance of Registers of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof, and of certain mortgages of revenue paying lands: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Commencement.

1. This Act may be called the "Land Registration Act 1876," and it shall come into force on the day of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, which date is hereinafter referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Regulations repealed.

2. From the commencement of this Act, the Regulations mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed to the extent specified in the third column thereof shall cease to have effect in the Provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Civil Court."

(1) "Civil Court" means any Civil Court which is competent to hear and determine the matter with respect to which the words are used:

"Estate."

(2) "Estate" includes

(a) any land subject to the payment of land revenue, either immediately or prospectively, for the discharge of which a separate engagement has been entered into with Government:

(b) any land which is entered on the revenue-roll as separately assessed with land revenue (whether the amount of such assessment be payable immediately or prospectively), although no engagement has been entered into with Government for the amount of revenue so separately assessed upon it as a whole:

(c) any land being the property of Government which the Board shall have directed the separate entry on the General Register hereinafter mentioned.

"Extent of interest."

(3) "Extent of interest" means the share or interest in an estate or revenue-free property of which the person with respect to whom the words are used is in possession as proprietor or manager.

"Lieutenant-Governor."

(4) "Lieutenant Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being, or the person acting in that capacity:

"Local Division."

(5) "Local division" means a sub-division, parganah, thanah, police division of jurisdiction, or other division according to which the Mouzahwar Register of the district is arranged:

"Manager."

(6) "Manager" means every person who is appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court to manage any estate or revenue-free property or any part thereof, and every person who is in charge of an estate or revenue-free property or any part thereof on behalf of a

minor, idiot, or lunatic; or on behalf of a religious or charitable foundation.

"Mouzah." (7) "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet, tolah, and other similar sub-division of land commonly in use in any district, by whatever name such sub-division may be known:

"Proprietor." (8) "Proprietor" means every person being in possession of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest in an estate or revenue-free property, as owner thereof; and includes every farmer and lessee who holds an estate or revenue-free property directly from or under the Collector:

Recorded proprietor. (9) "Recorded proprietor means any proprietor whose name and the character and extent of whose interest in an estate or revenue-free property stands registered in any General Register now existing, or hereafter to be made, under this Act.

"Revenue-free property." (10) "Revenue-free property" means any land not subject to the payment of land revenue, which is included under one entry in any part of the General Register of revenue-free lands:

"Section." (11) "Section" means a section of this Act:

"The Board." (12) "The Board" means the Board of Revenue of the Provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:

"The Collector." (13) "The Collector" means the Collector of the District to which a register relates:

"The District." (14) "The District" means the District to which a Register relates.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTERS TO BE KEPT UP BY THE COLLECTOR.

Collector to keep Registers. 4. The Collector of every district shall prepare and keep up the following Registers:—

A.—A General Register of revenue-paying lands.
B.—A General Register of revenue-free lands.
C.—A Mouzahwar Register of all lands revenue-paying and revenue-free.
D.—An Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Forms, language, character, and arrangement of registers. 5. The Registers shall be written in such forms, language, and character, and shall be arranged in such manner, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Board from time to time may direct for each district.

The entries in each Part of the General Registers shall be numbered in one consecutive series for the whole District, and shall follow one alphabetical arrangement, running from the beginning to the end of the Part.

The General Register of revenue-paying lands. 6. The General Register of revenue-paying lands shall consist of two Parts:—

Part I.—Book of estates borne on the revenue-roll of the District.

Part II.—Book of lands situated in the District, appertaining to estates borne on the revenue-rolls of other districts.

Part I of the General Register. 7. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the name of every estate which is borne on the revenue-roll of the District, and the following particulars relating to every such estate:—

(a) name of the estate;
(b) number of the estate on the revenue-roll of the District, and the annual amount of revenue for which it is liable;
(c) names of the proprietors, managers, and mortgagees of the estate, with the character and extent of the interest of each proprietor, manager, and mortgagee;
(d) name of every local division in which any lands of the estate are situated, whether in the district, or in any other district, with specification under each local division of
  (i) the number of mouzahs containing such lands,
  (ii) the name of each mouzah,
  (iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register, and
  (iv) the area of land appertaining to the estate which each mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement;
(e) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Part II of the General Register. 8. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall be entered the name of every estate which comprises lands situated in the district, but which is borne on the revenue-roll of some other district, and the following particulars relating to every such estate:—

(a) a name of the estate;
(b) name of the district on the revenue-roll of which the estate is borne, with the number which the estate bears on that roll, the annual amount of revenue for which it is liable, and the number which the estate bears in Part I of the General Register of revenue-paying lands for its own district;
(c) names of the proprietors, managers, or mortgagees of the estate, with the character and extent of the interest of each proprietor, manager, and mortgagee;
(d) name of every local division of the district to which the Register relates, in which any lands of the estate are situated, with a specification under each local division of
  (i) the number of mouzahs containing such lands,
  (ii) the name of each mouzah,
  (iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register of the district, and
  (iv) the area of land appertaining to the estate which each mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement;

(e) reference to entries made in the Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

General Register of revenue-free lands.

9. The General Register of revenue-free lands shall consist of three Parts—

Part I.—Book of lands held exempt from revenue in perpetuity.

Part II.—Book of lands occupied for public purposes without payment of revenue.

Part III.—Book of unassessed waste lands and other lands not included in Part I or Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

10. In Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands held under badshahi, hukami, and other lakhiraj grants which have been declared to be valid by competent authority.

all lands in which the Government has conferred a proprietary title free in perpetuity from any demand on account of land revenue, in consideration of the payment of a capitalized sum, or for any other reason,

and any lands of which the Board, on a full report of the circumstances of the case, shall have sanctioned the entry in this part of such Register.

Part I of such Register shall, as far as possible contain the following particulars in respect of each entry:—

(a) name of the revenue-free property with the character of the tenure, whether jaghir, altumgah, devatter, bishanpirit, purchased revenue-free, redeemed, or otherwise;
(b) date of the grant or title being conferred;
(c) nominal area granted;
(d) names of the grantor and original grantee;
(e) reference to any decree or other order of competent authority declaring or recognizing the grant to be valid;
(f) names of the proprietors and managers of the revenue-free property, with the character and extent of the interest of each proprietor and manager;
(g) name of every local division in which any land appertaining to the property is situated, whether in the District or in any other district, with specification under each local division of
 (i) the number of mouzahs containing such land,
 (ii) the name of each mouzah,
 (iii) the number which each mouzah bears under the local division in the Mouzahwar Register, and
 (iv) the area of land appertaining to the revenue-free property which the mouzah contains, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement, with specification of the number of each field according to the papers of such measurement;
(h) reference to entries in earlier Registers relating to the property or any part thereof;
(i) reference to entries made in any Intermediate Register after the preparation of the General Register.

Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

11. In Part II of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all lands which are occupied by the Government, or by any public body, for public purposes, and on account of which no land revenue is demanded.

It shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) area of the land comprised in each entry;
(b) names of the local divisions and mouzahs in which the lands are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the number under which each mouzah is entered in the Mouzahwar Register of the local division;
(c) name of the department of Government or of the public body by which the land is occupied;
(d) the purpose for which it is occupied;
(e) the date and particulars of the appropriation of the land to such purpose;
(f) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Part III of the General Register of revenue-free lands.

12. In Part III of the General Register of revenue-free lands shall be entered all waste and other lands (not being included in any other part of the General Register) which are not assessed to land revenue. It shall contain the following particulars:—

(a) name and number of the lot, or other particulars identifying the property;
(b) area comprised in each entry;
(c) name of every local division and mouzah in which lands of the property are situated, with area in each mouzah, and a reference to the local division and number under which each mouzah is entered under the local division on the Mouzahwar Register;
(d) reference to entries in the Intermediate Register made after the preparation of the General Register.

Board may direct that three last sections shall not apply to any district.

13. If it shall appear to the Board that the circumstances of any District are such that it is not desirable or practicable to prepare the Register of revenue-free lands in the manner described in the three last preceding sections, the Board may direct that the said sections shall not apply to such District, and may lay down rules, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect of the registration of revenue-free lands and of the proprietors and managers thereof, provided that such rules shall require the registration of the name of one or more persons as liable for the discharge of the duties and obligations referred to in section 66, in respect of all lands which under such rules may be registered as separate revenue-free properties.

Such rules, when they shall have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and otherwise locally as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, shall, from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, have the same force as if they were included in this Act.

14. The Mouzahwar Register shall be kept up for the purpose of showing, in a connected form, the mouzahs situated in each local division, and the lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, of which each mouzah consists.

Purpose of the Mouzahwar Register.

15. The Mouzahwar Register shall be arranged and divided according to sub-divisions, parganahs, thanahs, police jurisdictions, or such other local divisions of the district as the Board may from time to time direct for each district; the entries of mouzahs shall have a separate series of consecutive numbers, and a separate alphabetical arrangement for each local division.

Mouzahwar Register to be arranged according to local divisions.

The Mouzahwar Register shall contain the following particulars :—

(a) name of the mouzah;
(b) total area of mouzah, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement, with a reference to the authority for the entry;
(c) name of every estate or revenue-free property to which any of the lands of the mouzah appertain, with a reference to the entry of each on the General Register, and a specification of the area of land in the mouzah which appertains to each, if ascertained by survey or other authentic measurement, with a reference to the authority for such entry;
(d) gross rental of the area of land in the mouzah which appertains to each estate or property, if such rental has been ascertained during management of the lands by the Collector or by other authentic means, with a reference to the authority for the entry;
(e) reference to entries made in Intermediate Registers after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register.

16. Intermediate Registers shall be kept up for the purpose of recording therein from time to time changes affecting the entries which stand in the General and Mouzahwar Registers, so that by a reference to them in connection with those Registers correct information up to date on the points recorded may be obtained at any time; also for the purpose of keeping together, as far as possible, in a convenient form, the information which will eventually be required for re-writing the General and Mouzahwar Registers.

Intermediate Registers.

17. The Intermediate Register shall consist of two Parts, as follows :—

Division of the Intermediate Register.

PART I.—Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-paying lands.

PART II.—Book of changes affecting entries relating to revenue-free lands.

18. In Part I of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded in a convenient form all changes in the names of proprietors, managers, and (so far as this Act requires) mortgagees, and in the character or extent of the interest of each such proprietor, manager, and mortgagee, and such other changes affecting any entry standing in the General Register of revenue-paying lands, or any entry in the Mouzahwar Register relating to revenue-paying lands, as cannot conveniently be entered against such entry in the General or the Mouzahwar Register. It shall contain the following particulars :—

Particulars of Part I of the Intermediate Register.

(a) name of the estate affected, with references to the number it bears on the General Register of revenue-paying lands, the number it bears on the revenue-roll, and the amount of revenue for which it is liable;
(b) references to previous entries in the Intermediate Register relating to the estate;
(c) particulars of the change, with a reference to the authority under which it is made;
(d) the numbers borne by the entries in each Part of the General Register of revenue-paying lands, and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register, which are affected by the change here recorded.

19. In Part II of the Intermediate Register shall be recorded all changes in the names of proprietors and managers of revenue-free properties, and in the character and extent of interest of each such proprietor and manager, and such other changes affecting any entry standing in the General Register of revenue-free lands, or any entry relating to revenue-free lands in the Mouzahwar Register, as cannot conveniently be entered against such entry in the General or the Mouzahwar Register. It shall contain the following particulars :—

Particulars of Part II of the Intermediate Register.

(a) name and character of the revenue-free property to which the lands appertain, and number which it bears in any part of the Register of revenue-free lands;
(b) reference to previous entries in the Intermediate Register relating to the property;
(c) particulars of the change, with a reference to the authority under which it is made;
(d) the numbers borne by the entries in the General Register and under each local division in the Mouzahwar Register which are affected by the change here recorded.

PART III.

OF THE PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REGISTERS.

20. Until the Registers by this Act directed to be prepared are so prepared, the existing Registers now kept up in the office of every Collector shall be deemed to be the Registers kept up under this Act, that is to say—

Old Registers to be in force till new Registers prepared.

The existing General Register of revenue-paying estates shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-paying lands;

The existing Parganah Register (Part II) of revenue-free lands shall be deemed to be the General Register of revenue-free lands, and the Mouzahwar Register in respect of revenue-free lands.

The existing Parganah Register (Part I) of revenue-paying lands shall be deemed to be the Mouzahwar Register in respect of revenue-paying lands.

The existing Register of Intermediate Mutations shall be deemed to be the Intermediate Register of changes affecting entries in the General and Mouzahwar Registers;

And all the provisions of this Act shall, as far as possible, be deemed to be applicable to such Registers, and to the registration therein of the names and interests of proprietors, managers, and mortgagees.

How Registers to be prepared.

21. The first General Registers and the first Mouzahwar Register under this Act, shall be prepared for each district at such time as the Board may direct from the entries in the existing Registers mentioned in the last preceding section, and from any other authentic information available to the Collector.

Board may order new Registers to be prepared.

22. The Board may order new Registers to be prepared whenever it may think fit, and such Registers shall be prepared from the Registers existing at the time of such order, and from the entries of subsequent changes in the Intermediate Registers, and from any other authentic information available to the Collector; and such additions to, omissions from, and alterations in, the entries as they appeared in the previous Registers shall be made as subsequent changes have rendered necessary; and the authority for every change shall be expressly referred to.

Entry of estate on any part of a General Register.

23. Whenever, after the preparation of the General Registers, it may be necessary to bring any estate or revenue-free property on to any Part of such Registers on which such estate or property is not already borne, such estate or property shall be at once brought on to such Part under a new number, in continuation of the last number already borne on such part; and a note referring to such entry shall be made in the place in the General Register in which such estate or property would have appeared according to the alphabetical arrangement mentioned in section 5.

Entry of mouzah under local division of Mouzahwar Register.

24. Whenever, after the preparation of the Mouzahwar Register, it shall be necessary to enter any mouzah under any local division of such Register under which it is not already borne, such mouzah shall be at once brought under the proper local division with a new number, in continuation of the number borne by the last entry under such local division; and a note referring to such entry shall be made in the place in the Mouzahwar Register in which such estate or property would have appeared according to the alphabetical arrangement mentioned in section 15.

Entries made under two preceding sections to be in chronological order.

25. All new entries made in the General and Mouzahwar Registers after their preparation, as prescribed in the two last preceding sections, shall be made in chronological order.

Note to be made on General Register.

26. After the General Register of revenue-paying lands shall have been prepared, a note shall from time to time be made on such Register against the estate affected

of every alteration which may be ordered by competent authority, in the amount of revenue assessed on any estate;

of every partition of an estate into two or more estates;

of every change involving the removal of an estate from the part of the Register on which it is borne;

of the redemption of every mortgage in respect of which the name of the mortgagee shall have been entered on the Register;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand in the Register may be recorded in Part I of the Intermediate Register as provided in section 18, and a reference shall be made in the General Register against the estate affected to every entry which may be made in the Intermediate Registers recording any such change.

Note on General Register of revenue-free lands.

27. After the General Register of revenue-free lands shall have been prepared, a note shall from time to time be made on such Register against the property affected

of every case in which lands entered as revenue-free may be declared liable to assessment, and assessed by competent authority;

of every partition of a revenue-free property into two or more properties;

of every change involving the removal of a revenue-free property from the Part of the Register on which it is borne;

and in every such note reference shall be made to the authority under which the change was made.

In preparing the Register space shall be left for the future entry of such notes against each estate.

Any other changes affecting the entries as they stand on the Register may be recorded in Part II of the Intermediate Register as provided in section 19.

Collector, after making enquiry, may make change in his Register.

28. Whenever it shall come to the notice of the Collector that any change has occurred which affects any entry in his Registers, and renders necessary any alteration therein, the Collector, after making such enquiry as may be necessary, shall make such alteration:

Provided that notice shall be given to the recorded proprietors and managers of any estate or revenue-free property before any change is made in any way affecting such estate or property, and to every person whose name the Collector is about to register as proprietor or manager of any estate or revenue-free property, before such registration is effected; and any objections which may be made to the proposed change or registration shall be duly considered by the Collector before he orders such change or registration to be made.

Information to be supplied to Collector.

29. To enable the Collector more effectually to maintain his registers,

(*a*.) Whenever any competent authority may direct that any estate be transferred from the revenue-roll of one district to that of another, the

Collector of the district from the revenue-roll of which the estate is to be transferred, shall transmit to the Collector of the district to the revenue-roll of which the transfer is to be made, a copy of all entries in any of the registers relating to the estate to be so transferred, and entries taken from such copy shall be made in the proper registers of the district to which the transfer is made.

(*b.*) Whenever the Collector of any district shall make an entry, or any alteration of an entry, in his registers, which will affect any entry required to be made under this Act in any register of another district, such Collector shall transmit to the Collector of such other district copy of such entry as made or as altered, and the Collector to whom such copy is transmitted shall cause the necessary entries, or alteration of entries, to be made in the registers of his district.

(*c.*) Every proprietor and manager of an estate or revenue-free property in which any new village may be established, whether under the name of tolah, kismat, or any other designation, shall forthwith give notice to the Collector of the establishment of such new village.

Provided that the Board may exempt any district or part of a district from the operation of a district from the operation of this clause.

(*d.*) Every proprietor and manager of an estate or revenue-free property, and any person holding any interest in land, or employed in the management of land, shall be bound, on the requisition of the Collector, to furnish any information required by the said Collector for the purpose of preparing, making, or correcting any entry of the particulars specified in sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, or 15, or to show to the satisfaction of the Collector that it is not in his power to furnish the required information.

Such requisition shall be made by a notice to be served in the manner prescribed by section 49, requiring the production of such information before a date mentioned in such notice.

Penalties for failing to give notice or furnish information.

30. Whoever being bound by clause (*c*) of the last preceding section to give notice to the Collector of the establishment of any new village, or under clause (*d*) of the said section to furnish any information required by the Collector, shall voluntarily or negligently omit to give such notice or furnish such information or to show to the satisfaction of the Collector that it is not in his power to furnish such information, shall be liable to such fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding one hundred rupees, for such omission, and the Collector may impose such further daily fine as he may think proper, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which such person shall omit to furnish the information required under clause (*d*) after a date to be fixed by the Collector in a notice warning the person required to furnish such information, that such further daily fine will be imposed.

Such notice shall be served in the manner prescribed by section 49, and the date fixed by such notice shall not be less than fifteen days after service thereof.

The Collector may proceed from time to time to levy any amount which has has become due in respect of any fine imposed under this section notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending.

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner of the Division, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the said Commissioner.

When register may be altered on order of Civil Court.

31. Whenever any Civil Court makes a decree confirming any transfer of proprietary possession which has already been made in any estate or revenue-free property, or gives effect to any decree transferring any such possession, such Court may order the transfer to be registered in the Registers of the Collector, and the Collector shall register such transfer accordingly.

Lands held without payment of rent deemed to be part of certain estates.

32. All lands which are held without payment of rent, not being a revenue-free property entered in the General Register of revenue-free lands, as prescribed by sections 10, 11, or 12, and not being a part of any such property, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a part of the estate within the local boundaries of which they are included; and if they are not included within the local boundaries of any one estate, then to be a part of such neighbouring estate as the Collector shall, by an order under his seal and signature, declare.

Collector may include any lands in an estate.

33. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any lands which are not included in any estate as entered in the existing General Register, should be included in any such estate for the purposes of this Act, the Collector shall cause a notice, addressed to the person who is believed to be in possession of such lands, to be served in the manner prescribed by section 49, and a general notice to be published as prescribed by section 48, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may think fit to allow.

After the expiration of the said month or other period the Collector shall proceed to enquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may think fit in respect to the inclusion of the said lands in the said estate for the purposes of this Act.

Collector may register lands as a revenue-free estate and call on proprietor to apply for registration.

34. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not entered on the General Register as a separate revenue-free property should be entered on the register as such property, he may cause a notice to be served in the manner prescribed in section 49 calling on the person in possession of such land as proprietor or manager to show cause why such land should not be so registered as a revenue-free property, and if, after hearing any objections (which may be preferred within a month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may think fit to allow), and after making such further enquiry as may be necessary, the Collector shall be of opinion that the land should be so registered, he shall enter such land on the General Register as a revenue-free property, and by a notice served as prescribed in section 49, as well as by a general notice published as prescribed in section 48,

shall require every proprietor and manager of such revenue-free property to apply for registration of his name and of the character and extent of his interest as such proprietor or manager, and thereupon every such proprietor and manager shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 66, to be a person who is required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name; and all the provisions of Part IV of this Act, so far as may be practicable, shall apply to every such person.

Provided that no such proprietor or manager shall be liable to any fine under section 63, until after the expiration of three months from the date on which the last mentioned notice shall have been served.

Provided also that no land shall be entered as a revenue-free property in Part I of the General Register of revenue-free lands until the circumstances of the case shall have been reported to the Board, and until the Board shall have sanctioned such entry.

Board to decide what lands to be included in each revenue-free property.

35. The Board may decide what revenue-free lands shall be included in each revenue-free property to be registered as such under this Act, and may from time to time direct that lands which are borne on the Register as forming one revenue-free property shall be divided and entered on the Register as forming two or more such properties; and may similarly direct that revenue-free lands which are borne on the Register as forming two or more revenue-free properties shall be united, and entered as forming one revenue-free property.

The Board may also direct that any lands which are improperly borne upon the General Register of revenue free-lands shall be removed from such Register, or shall be omitted from any new Register of such lands which may be prepared.

Collector may serve notice for inclusion of any lands in a revenue-free property.

36. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector that any land which is not included in any revenue-free property entered in the existing General Register, should be included in any such property for the purposes of this Act, the Collector may cause a notice to be served on the person believed to be in possession of such lands in the manner prescribed by section 49, and a general notice to be published as prescribed by section 48, to the effect that such lands will be so included if no objection be made within one month of the service of the said notice, or such longer period as the Collector may allow.

At the expiration of the said month or of such period the Collector shall proceed to inquire into any objections which may have been made, and to pass such order as he may think fit in respect to the inclusion of the said lands in the said property for the purposes of this Act.

PART IV.

OF THE REGISTRATION AND MUTATION OF NAMES.

Proprietor and manager to register within specified time.

37. Every proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property or of any interest therein respectively, being in possession of such estate, property, or interest,

every joint proprietor of an estate or revenue-free property being in charge of such estate or property, or of any interest therein respectively, on behalf of the other proprietors thereof,

and every manager of an estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest therein, respectively, on behalf of a proprietor thereof,

shall, if his name and the character and extent of his interest have not already been registered, make application in the manner hereinafter provided for the registration of his name and of the character and extent of his interest as such proprietor, or manager, to the Collector of the district on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne, within such time as the Lieutenant-Governor may fix as hereinafter provided.

Manager to specify extent of interest of each proprietor for whom he manages.

38. If the applicant under the last preceding section be a joint proprietor in charge as aforesaid, or if the applicant be a manager, he shall in his application specify the name of the person or persons on behalf of whom he is in such charge, or on behalf of whom he is manager, and the character and extent of the interest of every such person or persons.

Lieutenant-Governor may fix date before which proprietor must apply for registration.

39. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, within six months of the commencement of this Act, fix for each district the date or dates before which such proprietors and managers shall be required to apply to the Collector for registration of their names, and of the character and extent of their interests, under this Act, and may at any time alter any date so fixed, provided that no date so fixed shall be later than five years after the said commencement.

Provided also that the Lieutenant-Governor may in any district exempt proprietors and managers of all or any estates which are liable to pay less than twenty rupees of land revenue annually, and proprietors and managers of all or any revenue-free properties which consist of less than fifty acres of land, from the obligations imposed by this Act in respect of applying for registration of their names, and may at any future time withdraw such exemption and require such proprietors and managers to register their names.

Lieutenant-Governor may fix different dates in respect of different estates.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor may in any district, for the purposes of the last preceding section, fix different dates in respect of estates and revenue-free properties, or in respect of different classes of estates and revenue-free properties, or in respect of different portions of the district:

Provided that no person shall incur any penalty or disability under this Act for failure to apply for registration of his name as such proprietor or manager as aforesaid, until after the lapse of six months from the date on which the notice prescribed by the next succeeding section shall have been published in respect of his estate or property, or in respect of the class of estates or revenue-free properties within which his estate or property falls, or in respect of the portion of the district in which his estate or revenue-free property is situated.

Publication of date fixed by Lieutenant-Governor.

41. Every date fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of the three last preceding sections shall be published by a notice in the *Calcutta Gazette;*

and also by notices to be posted up

at the Court or office of the Judge, the Magistrate, and the Collector of the district, in respect of which such date is fixed;

at the Court or office of every Munsif, Subdivisional Officer, and Sub-Registrar of Assurances in such district;

and at every Police Station in such district;

and by proclamation to be made by beat of drum at the head-quarters of such district, and in every place in which a sub-divisional office is situated, and in such other places as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

The officer in charge of every court, office, and police station at which a notice is required to be posted up under this section, shall certify to the Collector the date on which the notice was so posted up at his court, office, or police station, and the latest date so certified shall be deemed to be the date of publication of the notice for the purposes of the last preceding section.

Persons succeeding to proprietary right in or management of estates to give information within six months.

42. Every person succeeding after the commencement of this Act to any proprietary right in any estate or revenue-free property, whether by purchase, inheritance, gift, or otherwise;

every joint proprietor of an estate, or revenue-free property, assuming charge after such commencement of such estate or property, or of any interest therein respectively, on behalf of the other proprietors thereof;

and every person assuming charge after such commencement of any estate or revenue-free property, or of any interest therein respectively, as manager,

shall, within six months from the date of such succession or assumption of charge, make application in the manner hereinafter provided to the Collector of the district on the General Register of which such estate or property is borne, or to any other officer who may have been empowered by such Collector to receive such applications, for registration of his name and of the character and extent of his interest as such proprietor or manager.

Manager to specify extent of interest of each person for whom he manages.

43. If the applicant under the last preceding section be a joint proprietor in charge as aforesaid, or if the applicant be a manager, he shall in his application specify the name of the person or persons on behalf of whom he is in such charge or on behalf of whom he is manager, and the character and extent of the interest of every such person.

Mortgagee may apply for registration.

44. Every person who holds a mortgage of any proprietary right in any estate may apply to the Collector for registration of his name as such mortgagee, and of the interest in respect of which he is such mortgagee; and in such application shall specify whether he or the mortgagor is in possession. On receipt of such application the Collector shall proceed, as far as possible, according to the manner hereinafter prescribed in respect of applications for registration as proprietor.

If application is for registration as manager, appointed by authority, Collector shall register name of applicant on proof of appointment.

45. If the application under section 37 or section 42 be for registration of the name of the applicant as manager appointed by the Collector, the Court of Wards, or by any Civil Court, the Collector shall register the name of the applicant, on proof being produced to his satisfaction that the applicant has been so appointed to be such manager.

Presentation of application.

46. Any application for registration under this Act may be presented by the applicant or by some person duly authorized by him in that behalf.

Notice to objectors.

47. If the application be for registration otherwise than as manager appointed as mentioned in section 45, and if it sets forth circumstances which would justify the Collector in registering the name of the person whose name is required to be registered, or if after further enquiry the Collector considers that such circumstances exist, he shall issue a notice requiring all persons who object to the registration of the name of the person whose name is required to be registered, or who dispute the character or extent of the interest in respect of which it is required to be registered, to give in a written statement of their objections, and to appear on a day to be therein specified, not being less than one month from the date of the publication of such notice.

Publication of notice.

48. Such notice shall be published by affixing a copy of the same on or at all the following places:—

(*a*) the zamindari kutchery (if any) of the estate or other place at which the rents are ordinarily received;

(*b*) some conspicuous place in at least one village appertaining to the estate to which the application relates, and if the estate comprises lands situated in more than one local division then in at least one village in each local division containing such lands;

(*c*) the office or Court of every Collector, Sub-divisional Officer, Judge, and Munsif, within whose jurisdiction, and every police station within the jurisdiction of which any of the lands to which the application relates are known to be situated.

Notice to transferor.

49. If the application alleges that the applicant has acquired possession of the interest in respect of which he applies to be registered by transfer from any living person, a copy of such notice shall be served on the alleged transferor by tendering to the person to whom it may be directed a copy thereof attested by the Collector, or by delivering such copy at the usual place of abode of such person, or to some adult male member of his family; or in case it cannot be so served, by posting such copy upon some conspicuous part of the usual or last known place of abode of such person.

In case such notice cannot be served in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be served in such way as the Collector issuing such notice may direct.

No fees or other costs shall be payable by the applicant in respect of the service or publication of the notice prescribed by this and the last preceding section.

50. No irregularity or omission in the publication or service of notices as required by the three last preceding sections shall affect the validity of any proceedings under this Act, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector that some material injury was caused by such irregularity or omission.

Irregularity in publication or service of notice not to affect validity of proceedings.

51. On the day fixed in the notice issued under section 47, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Collector shall consider any objections which may be advanced, and make such further inquiry as appears necessary to ascertain the truth of the alleged possession of, succession to, or transfer of the estate, revenue-free property, or interest therein, in respect of which registration is applied for; and if it appears to the Collector that the possession exists,

Inquiry by Collector.

or that the succession or transfer has taken place, and that the applicant has acquired possession in accordance with such succession or transfer,

but not otherwise,

the Collector shall order the name of the possessor, successor, or transferee (as the case may be), to be registered in the proper Registers as proprietor or manager of the said estate, revenue-free property, or interest therein.

Provided that any person to whom any proprietary right in an estate has been mortgaged, may be registered as mortgagee, whether he be in actual possession or otherwise.

52. For the purpose of the inquiry mentioned in the last preceding section, and of every inquiry held under this Act, the Collector may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the cae of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

53. All costs of any enquiry or proceeding held before the Collector under this Act shall, except as provided in section 49, be payable by the parties concerned, and the Collector may pass such orders as he shall think fit in respect of the payment of such costs.

Payment of costs.

54. If the applicant's possession of, succession to, or acquisition by transfer of the extent of interest in respect of which he has applied to be registered, is disputed by or on behalf of any person making a conflicting claim in respect thereof, and if the possession of the applicant in accordance with his application is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector shall ascertain by summary inquiry who is the person best entitled to the extent of interest in dispute, and shall put such person in possession thereof and make the necessary entry in the registers accordingly, subject to any orders which may subsequently be made by any Civil Court;

Dispute as to succession.

or if in the opinion of the Collector the dispute be one which can more properly be determined by a Civil Court, the Collector shall refer the matter in dispute to the principal Civil Court of the district for determination as hereinafter provided.

Provided that if the applicant's possession of any extent of interest in accordance with his application be not disputed, or if such possession be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector may register the said applicant's name in respect of such extent of interest, and may at the same time make a reference as hereinafter provided to the Civil Court for determination of any dispute as to any further extent of interest in respect of which the applicant has applied to be registered, but in respect of which the right of the applicant to be registered is disputed, and is not proved to the satisfaction of the Collector.

55. Every order of a Collector passed under the first clause of the last preceding section shall be of the same force and effect as an order passed by the Judge under section 4 of Act XIX of 1841, determining summarily the right to possession and delivering possession accordingly;

Effect of Collector's order.

and no proceedings shall be taken by any Civil Court under the said Act in respect of any claim or dispute which has been determined by an order of the Collector as aforesaid.

56. In making a reference under section 54, the Collector shall state for the information of the said Court in writing under his hand

Procedure on making a reference under section 54.

(1) the name of the estate or revenue-free property to which the reference applies, together with the numbers which it bears on the General Register, and (if an estate), on the revenue-roll of the district;

(2) the names of all the persons who now stand registered on the General Register as proprietors, managers, or mortgagees of such estate or property;

(3) the name of the applicant for registry;

(4) the character and extent of the interest in dispute;

(5) the circumstances of the case as far a they are before the Collector, and the reasons which have led him to make the reference.

57. On receipt of such reference the said Court may either proceed to determine the matter as hereinafter provided, or may transfer the matter for determination to any other competent Civil Court in the district. The said Court, or the Court to which the matter is transferred, shall cite the parties concerned, and give notice of the time at which the matter will be heard; and after expiration of the time so fixed, shall determine summarily the right to possession in respect of the interest in dispute (subject to regular suit), and shall deliver possession accordingly.

Procedure on receipt of reference.

58. If it shall appear to the Judge of the Court by which the matter is heard that danger is to be apprehended of the misappropriation or waste of the property before the summary suit can be determined, such Judge may appoint curators for the care of the property, and

Judge may appoint curator.

may exercise all or any of the powers mentioned in sections 5 to 13 (both inclusive) of Act XIX of 1841.

Costs.

59. The said Court may make such order as it shall think fit with regard to the payment by the parties of the cost of the enquiry and proceedings.

Provided that no costs shall be recoverable from the parties on account of the issue of notices citing the parties and fixing a date for the first hearing of the case.

Summary decision of Court to be final.

60. The summary decision of the Court under section 57 shall have no other effect than that of settling the actual possession; but for this purpose it shall be final, not subject to any appeal or order for review.

Civil Court to certify its determination to Collector.

61. The Court shall certify to the Collector its determination as to the right of possession, and the Collector shall thereupon make the necessary entries in the proper Registers.

Fees for mutations and entries.

62. The Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe proper fees for changes or entries in the Registers; provided that no fee for a single change or entry shall exceed one hundred rupees.

Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favor the change or entry is made.

Any two or more persons may join in one application for the registration of their names under this Act in respect of one estate or revenue-free property; and such joint application shall, for the purpose of levying fees under this section, be deemed to be one application.

All fees levied under this section shall be expended in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit.

Penalty for omitting to comply with provisions of Act.

63. Whoever, being required by this Act to apply for the registration of his name and the extent of his interest in any estate or revenue-free property, voluntarily or negligently omits to make such application within the prescribed time, shall be liable to such fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding one hundred rupees for such omission, and to such further daily fine as the Collector may think fit to impose, not exceeding fifty rupees, for each day during which such person shall omit to apply for such registration after a date to be fixed by the Collector in a notice requiring such person to apply for registration.

Such notice shall be served in the manner prescribed in section 49, and the date before which such person is required to apply for registration shall not be less than one month after service of such notice.

Fine may be levied notwithstanding appeal.

64. The Collector may proceed from time to time to levy any amount which has become due in respect of any such fine, notwithstanding that an appeal against the order imposing such fine may be pending.

Provided that whenever the amount levied under any such order shall have exceeded five hundred rupees, the Collector shall report the case specially to the Commissioner of the Division, and no further levy in respect of such fine shall be made otherwise than by authority of the said Commissioner.

No penalty on person who applies *suo motu*.

65. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 63, no fine shall be imposed by the Collector under the said section on any person on the ground that such person has failed to make application for registration of his name within the time fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 39,

or on the ground that such person has failed to apply for registration of his name within the time prescribed by section 42,

if such person shall, at any time after the expiration of the time fixed or prescribed as aforesaid, of his own motion, and otherwise than after the issue of a requisition by the Collector in that behalf, present such application as is required by this Act for the registration of his name, and of the character and extent of his interest.

Liabilities of proprietors and managers.

66. All the recorded proprietors and managers of an estate or revenue-free property shall be deemed to be jointly and severally liable for the discharge of any duties and obligations which are by any law for the time being in force imposed upon the proprietors of such estate or property;

and all persons who are required by this Act to apply for registration shall, from the date on which the obligation so to register is imposed on them respectively by this Act, be deemed to be liable for the discharge of any duties and obligations which are by any such law as aforesaid imposed upon the proprietors of the estate or property in respect of which they are required to apply for registration respectively.

PART V.

OF THE OPENING OF SEPARATE ACCOUNTS IN RESPECT OF SHARES.

No separate account to be opened otherwise than in accordance with registered interest.

67. Notwithstanding anything contained in Act XI of 1859 (*an Act to improve the law relating to sales of land, &c.*), from the commencement of this Act no separate account shall be opened under the provisions of section 10 or of section 11 of the said Act in respect of the share of any applicant under the said sections otherwise than for a share corresponding with the character and extent of interest in the estate in respect of which such applicant is recorded as proprietor or manager under this Act.

Application to close a separate account.

68. Whenever any share in respect of which a separate account has been opened by the Collector under section 10 or section 11 of the said Act XI of 1859, or under section 71 of this Act, shall no longer correspond with the character and extent of interest held in the estate by any one proprietor or manager, or jointly by two or more proprietors or managers, any proprietor or manager whose name is borne on the General Register under this Act as proprietor or manager of any interest in the share in respect of which such separate account is open, may submit to the Collector a written application setting out the circumstances under which such share no

responds with the extent of interest estate by any one or more recorded or manager, or jointly by two or more ...rded proprietors or managers, and specifying the manner in which such share has become broken up and distributed among the proprietors of the estate, and praying that the separate account standing open in respect of such share shall be closed, and, if he so desire, praying that another separate account be opened in respect of any other share or shares which were wholly or partly included in the share in respect of which the previous separate account was open.

Illustration.

In a certain estate separate accounts have been opened under section 10, Act XI of 1859 for the 4 annas share of A, and also for the 6 annas share of B, the accounts of the remaining 7 annas share being kept jointly in the names of the remaining proprietors C, D, and E.

In course of time X has inherited A's 4 annas share, and also C's interest in the 7 annas share, which amounted to 3 annas; X has also acquired by purchase 2 annas out of B's 6 annas share, so that the interests in the estate are now distributed as follows:—

X ... ... 9 annas.
B ... ... 3 „
D & E ... 4 „

X, if a recorded proprietor of the estate, may apply to the Collector to close the separate account which is open in respect of A's 4 annas share, and also the separate account which is open in respect of B's 6 annas share, as neither of these shares corresponds with the extent of interest held by any one proprietor, or held jointly by two or more proprietors in the estate;

and in the same application X may apply for the opening of a separate account in respect of the 9 annas share which he now holds.

Separate account may be closed and another opened.

69. On receipt of such application the Collector shall cause a copy of the same to be published in the manner provided in section 10 of Act XI of 1859; and if within six weeks from the date of such publication no objection is made by any other recorded proprietor of the estate, the Collector shall close the separate account which then stands open, and shall open a separate account with the applicant as required by him, under section 10, or section 11 of Act XI of 1859, or under section 71 of this Act, as the case may be.

Effect of objection.

70. If any recorded proprietor of the estate, whether the same be held in common tenancy or otherwise, object that the share in respect of which any separate account is open as aforesaid has not been broken up, and does still correspond with the character and extent of interest held by any one proprietor or manager, or jointly by two or more proprietors or managers,

or object that the applicant has no right to the share claimed by him, or that his interest in the estate is less or other than that claimed by him,

or, when the application is in respect of a specific portion of the land of an estate or in respect of an undivided interest held in common tenancy in any specific portion of the land of the estate, object that the amount of sudder jumma stated by the applicant to have been heretofore paid on account of such portion of land, or on account of the applicants undivided interest therein, is not the amount which has been recognized by the other sharers as the jumma thereof,

the Collector shall refer the parties to the Civil Court, and shall suspend proceedings until the question at issue is judicially determined.

Proprietor holding undivided interest in specific lands may apply for separate account.

71. When a recorded proprietor of a joint estate whose share consists of an undivided interest held in common tenancy in any specific portion of the land of the estate, but not extending over the whole estate, desires to pay his share of the Government revenue separately, he may submit to the Collector a written application to that effect. The application must contain a specification of the land in which he holds such undivided interest and of the boundaries and extent thereof, together with a statement of the amount of sudder jumma heretofore paid on account of such undivided interest. On the receipt of this application the Collector shall cause it to be published in the manner prescribed for publication of notice in section 10 of Act XI of 1859.

In the event of no objection being urged by any recorded co-sharer within six weeks from the time of publication, the Collector shall open a separate account with the applicant, and shall credit separately to his share all payments made by him on account of it.

The date on which the Collector records his sanction to the opening of a separate account, shall be held to be that from which the separate liabilities of the share of the applicant commence.

Sections 12, 13, and 14 of Act XI 1859 applicable.

72. Section 12 of the said Act XI of 1859 shall apply to every application made under the last preceding section; and the effect and consequences of opening a separate account under the last preceding section shall be such and the same as are described in section 13 and in section 14 of Act XI of 1859.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector must furnish extract of Register.

73. The Collector shall supply an extract from any Register mentioned in this Act to any person who may apply for the same, subject to the payment of such fees for searching and copying as may be prescribed by the Board.

Collector must furnish translation of extract.

74. If in any district any Register prescribed by this Act has not been prepared and kept up in the vernacular language and character of the district, the Collector shall be bound, together with any English extract which may be furnished under the last preceding section, to furnish a translation of the same in the vernacular language and written in the vernacular character of such district; and no further charge shall be made in respect of the furnishing of such translation than might have been charged in respect of the extract in English furnished under the said section.

Changes in names of proprietors, &c. and extent of interest to be notified on estate.

75. Whenever any change shall be made by order of competent authority in the names of the recorded proprietors or managers of any estate or revenue-free property, or in the character or extent of the interest of any such proprietor or manager as entered in any register mentioned in this Act, so soon as the order under which such change in the entry may have been made shall hav

been confirmed in appeal, or so soon as the period for presenting an appeal against such order shall have expired without the presentation of an appeal, the Collector shall cause a notice of such change to be posted up at his office, at the office of every sub-divisional officer within whose jurisdiction any lands of the estate or revenue-free property concerned are situated, and at such places as he may think fit on the estate or property; and every such notice shall set out the name of every proprietor and manager of the estate or revenue-free property concerned, and the character and extent of the interest of every such proprietor and manager as it stands recorded on the General Register on the date of the issue of the notice.

No person bound to pay rent in excess of recorded interest of claimant.

76. Except in accordance with a written contract as hereinafter provided, no person shall be bound to pay rent to any person claiming such rent as proprietor or manager of an estate or revenue-free property in respect of which he is required by this Act to cause his name to be registered, unless the name of such claimant shall have been so registered, or unless an application for such registration of the name of such claimant shall be pending before the Collector or before the Civil Court as in this Act provided;

and no person being liable to pay rent to two or more such proprietors or managers holding in common tenancy, shall be bound to pay to any one such proprietor or manager more than the amount which bears the same proportion to the whole of such rent, as the extent of the interest in respect of which such proprietor or manager is registered, bears to the entire estate or revenue-free property.

Extract of register conclusive as to extent of interests registered.

77. An extract from the General Register furnished by the Collector under sections 73 or 74, in which the name of every proprietor and of every manager of the estate or revenue-free property concerned, is set out and the character and extent of the interest of every such proprietor and manager is specified, shall be deemed to be conclusive as to the proportion of the entire rent as aforesaid which any person as aforesaid was bound to pay to any one such proprietor or manager on the date on which such extract was furnished by the Collector, and such extract shall (as far as such proportion is concerned, and not otherwise) afford full indemnity to all persons paying their rents in accordance with the extent of the registered interests set out in such extract.

Collector may pay certain sums due to recorded proprietors in accordance with registered interests of each.

78. Whenever any sum of money shall be payable by the Collector to the proprietors of any estate or revenue-free property jointly, it shall be lawful for the Collector to pay to any one or more recorded proprietors or managers thereof such portion of the said sum as may be proportionate to the extent of the interest in respect of which such proprietors or managers are registered, and the receipt of such proprietors or managers shall afford full indemnity to the Collector in respect of any sum so paid.

Saving of written contracts and recovery from person receiving money.

79. Nothing contained in the three last preceding sections shall be held to interfere with the conditions of any written contract, or to prevent any person deeming himself entitled to any sum of money from recovering such sum by due process of law from any other person who has received the same.

Every amount due deemed to be a demand under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

80. Every amount which may become due to the Collector under the provisions of this Act in respect of any expenses incurred, of any fees payable, of any notices served, of any costs payable by any party, or of any fines imposed, shall be deemed to be a demand under section 1 of Bengal Act VII of 1868 (*an Act to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue*) and shall be leviable as such.

Collector may require proprietor to name estate.

81. The Collector may by a notice require the proprietor or manager of any estate or revenue-free property to name such estate or property by a distinctive name, and in case of failure of such proprietor or manager to comply with the requisition within the time fixed by the Collector may name, such estate or property.

Collector may delegate duties.

82. The Collector may, by a special or a general order, delegate to any Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, or Sub-Deputy Collector the performance of any duty and the exercise of any function which the Collector is required or empowered to perform or exercise under this Act, except in respect of appeals;

and any Assistant, Deputy, or Sub-Deputy Collector to whom any duty or function is so delegated may exercise all the powers of a Collector under this Act, except in respect of appeals.

Appeal.

83. Every order passed under this Act by any revenue officer below the rank of the Collector of the District (not being an officer specially vested with appellate powers as hereinafter mentioned) shall be appealable to the Collector of the district, or to any officer who may have been specially vested by the Government with special appellate powers in this behalf,

and there shall be no further appeal from any order so passed in appeal confirming the order appealed against, but an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division against every order so passed in appeal which modifies or reverses the order appealed against.

Every order passed by the Collector of the District, or by any officer specially vested with appellate powers as aforesaid, being passed otherwise than on appeal from the order of another officer, shall be appealable to the Commissioner of the Division.

Every appeal to the Collector shall be presented within fifteen days of the date of the order appealed against;

and every appeal to the Commissioner shall be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the order appealed against;

and every appeal presented after the lapse of the time fixed by this section may be summarily rejected, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of the appellate authority for admitting the appeal after the lapse of such time.

Every order passed by any officer subordinate to a Commissioner shall be subject at any time to revision and modification by such Commissioner;

and every order passed by any such officer or by such Commissioner shall be subject at any time to revision and modification by the Board.

Exclusion of time in case of appeals.

84. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, the day on which the order complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with special appellate powers.

85. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time vest any officer other than the Collector of the District with special appellate powers under this Act; and every officer so vested shall be competent to hear and decide any appeal which the Collector of the District is competent to hear and decide under this Act.

Board may make certain rules.

86. Within four months of the date on which this Act comes into force, the Board shall make general Rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

the form in which Registers under this Act are to be kept;

the procedure as to the presentation, admission, and verification of applications for registration under Part IV, and as to inquiries under section 51,

and generally for the purposes of this Act.

The Board may from time to time cancel or alter any such rules.

Saving clause.

87. Nothing contained in this Act, and nothing done in accordance with this Act, shall be deemed to—

(*a*) preclude any person from bringing a regular suit for possession of, or for a declaration of right to, any immoveable property to which he may deem himself entitled;

(*b*) render the entry of any land in the Registers under this Act as revenue-free an admission on the part of Government of the right of the person in whose name such land may be entered, or an admission of the validity of the title under which the said land is held revenue-free;

(*c*) affect the rights of the Government or of any person in respect of any immoveable property or of any interest, except as otherwise expressly provided herein.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS REPEALED.

See Section 2.

Number and year.	Subject or abbreviated Title.	Extent of Repeal.
IX of 1793	A Regulation for receiving, trying and deciding suits declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut, &c.	Section four.
XIX of 1793	Non-badshahi lakhiraj grants...	Sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-nine to thirty-four; so much of section thirty-five as has not been repealed; sections thirty-six to forty-one; so much of sections forty-two and forty-three as has not been repealed, sections forty-four to forty-six, all inclusive.
XXXVII of 1793	Badshahi lakhiraj grants ...	Sections sixteen to eighteen, twenty-four, twenty to twenty-nine; so much of section thirty as has not been repealed, thirty-one to thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-six; so much of section thirty-seven as has not been repealed, section thirty-eight, so much of section thirty-nine as has not been repealed, sections forty to forty-six, all inclusive.
XLVIII of 1793	A Regulation for forming a quinquennial register, &c.	So much as has not been repealed.
LVIII of 1795	Granting to the Collectors a commission on the jumma of certain lands.	So much as has not been repealed.
XV of 1797	Levying Fees, &c. ...	The whole.
VIII of 1800	Pergunnah Register ...	So much as has not been repealed, except section nineteen.
III of 1828	For the appointment of Special Commissioners, &c.	So much of section eleven as has not been repealed.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.

THE following Bill, as provisionally settled by the Council on the 25th March 1876, is, by order of the President, published for general information:—

A Bill to provide for inquiry into Disputes regarding Rent, and to prevent Agrarian Disturbances.

Preamble.

FOR the purpose of providing for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and of preventing agrarian disturbances: It is enacted as follows: —

1. This Act may be called the "Agrarian Disputes Act, 1876;"

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

It shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General, and shall continue in force for three years from such date.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Lieutenant-Governor."

"Lieutenant-Governor" means the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or the person acting in that capacity.

"Board."

"Board" means the Board of Revenue for the provinces for the time being subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"Commissioner."

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of a Division, and includes any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may vest (as he is hereby empowered to do) with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

"The Collector."

"The Collector" means the officer appointed to make the inquiry under this Act.

"Section."

"Section" means a section of this Act.

Lieutenant-Governor may declare provisions of Act to be in force in any tract of country.

3. If it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that a serious dispute exists in any tract of country as to any question in respect of the adjustment of rents, or as to arrears of rents,

and if application shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor by any person interested in such dispute praying that the Lieutenant-Governor do take action under the powers vested in him by this Act,

the Lieutenant-Governor may, by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare the provisions of this Act to be in force in such tract, the boundaries of which shall be defined in the said order,

and may direct that inquiry be made for the determination of such dispute by the Collector of the district, or by such other officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit to appoint in that behalf.

A copy of such order shall be published by being posted up at the court of every judge and munsif, and at the office of every Collector and sub-divisional officer within whose jurisdiction, and at every police station within the jurisdiction of which, the said tract or any part of it is situated, and in such one or more conspicuous places in the said tract as the Collector may direct.

From the date of the publication of the copy of such order in the office of the Collector of the district, this Act shall be deemed to be in force in such tract until the Lieutenant-Governor shall by notification declare that it is no longer there in force.

Lieutenant-Governor may vest officer with powers of a Deputy Collector.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor may specially vest any officer with the powers of a Deputy Collector under this Act; and any officer so vested may exercise any of the powers, and discharge any of the functions of the Collector under this Act (except in respect of appeals) which he may be required to exercise or to discharge by a general or special order of the Collector.

Lieutenant-Governor to specify matters for inquiry.

5. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall have made an order under section three, the Lieutenant-Governor shall also issue instructions specifying any matters of fact into which the Collector shall inquire, in accordance with the provisions of the said section; and on receipt of such instructions the Collector shall proceed to make the inquiry in accordance therewith.

Collector may allow parties to come before him and make objections.

6. Before proceeding to make such inquiry, the Collector shall publish a notification in the manner provided by clause five of section three, stating the nature of the inquiry to be made, and calling upon all parties who may deem themselves interested therein to appear before him, either in person or by agent, for the purpose of making such representations and advancing such objections as to them may seem fit; and such representations and objections (if any) shall be duly heard and considered by the Collector.

Power to Collector to enforce attendance of witnesses.

7. For the purpose of such inquiry, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of parties and witnesses, to examine such parties and witnesses, and to compel the production of documents by the same means (as far as may be) and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Collector to draw up report, and to allow persons to take copies of the same.

8. After making the necessary inquiry, the Collector shall draw up a report stating the result of the inquiry, and his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and shall publish a notice in his office stating that any person may take a copy of the said report for the purpose of advancing before the Commissioner any objections thereto which he may think fit, and that such objections must be filed in the office of the Commissioner, or in the office of the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within fifteen days of the publication of the said notice.

Collector and Commissioner to report result of inquiry to Board.

9. The Collector shall forward such report and copies of any objections which may be filed in his office under the last preceding section to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner, after considering such objections, and causing any further inquiry to be made which he may think fit, shall submit the report of the Collector, with copies of the objections made thereto, and with his own opinion on each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, to the Board.

Board to issue instructions to Collector.

10. After considering the reports and objections submitted by the Commissioner under the last preceding section, the

Board shall issue such instructions as to it shall seem fit, not being inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in respect to the determination of each of the matters specified for inquiry under section five, and the Collector shall make an order determining each of the said matters in accordance with such instructions of the Board.

Suits to be transferred to Collector.

11. On receipt of such instructions the Collector shall publish a notice of such receipt at his office, and from the date of the publication of such notice, and as long as this Act is in force in the tract mentioned in section three, all suits of the nature of those specified in section 23 of Act X of 1859, relating to such tract, shall be instituted before, and, except as hereinafter otherwise expressly provided, be cognizable by, the Collector and by no other tribunal.

Collector to send copy of notice to Courts.

12. As soon as possible after publication of the notice mentioned in the last preceding section, the Collector shall send a copy thereof to every Court which had jurisdiction to entertain such suits immediately before the publication of the said notice.

Procedure in suits.

13. In the disposal of such suits the Collector shall, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in Act X of 1859, and all powers exercised by a Collector under the said Act may be exercised by the Collector under this Act, provided that all such suits shall be decided by a reference to, and in accordance with, any order of the Collector determining a matter under section ten, in so far as such order may be applicable.

Power to refer to arbitration.

14. The Collector may, with the consent of the parties concerned, refer any such suit to arbitration, and the provisions of sections 313 to 325 (both inclusive) of the aforesaid Act VIII of 1859 shall, as far as may be practicable, apply to such references.

Rules for determining rate of rent.

14A. Whenever in any suit instituted under the provisions of this Act it shall appear to the Collector that a ryot having a right of occupancy is liable to enhancement of the rent previously paid by him on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land held by him have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot;

or whenever in any such suit it shall appear to the Collector that such ryot is entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously paid by him on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land held by him have been decreased by any cause beyond the powers of the said ryot,

the Collector shall, if possible, fix the rate of rent payable by such ryot, so that the rent previously paid by such ryot shall bear to the rent so fixed the same proportion as the former value of the produce of the soil, calculated on an average of three or five years rent before the date of the alleged rise or decrease in value, bears to the present value of such produce;

but if in any such suit the Collector shall not be able to ascertain to his satisfaction the former value of the produce as required for the application of the above rule,

the Collector may determine the rate of rent payable by such ryot according to any of the following methods:—

(*a*) by fixing the rent of the ryot so that it shall represent such portion of the existing average gross value of the produce of the land held by him as the Collector shall consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case;

(*b*) by fixing the rent of the ryot so that it shall represent such portion of the average net profits of the land held by him (after deducting from the average gross annual value of the produce of such lands such a sum as may be deemed proper on account of costs of production and disposal of such produce) as the Collector shall consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case;

(*c*) by taking as the standard of comparison the rates which are generally paid by ryots having no right of occupancy in adjacent places, or in such places as the Collector may select, for lands of a similar description and having similar advantages; and by fixing the rates of rent to be paid by the ryot having a right of occupancy at such percentage below the rent which would be paid for the same lands by ryots having no right of occupancy as the Collector may consider fair and equitable with reference to the circumstances of each case.

Suit may be brought by or against any number of ryots collectively.

15. In every suit under this Act of the nature of those specified in the first, second, third, and fourth clauses of section 23 of Act X of 1859, any number of ryots or other tenants may be sued, or may sue collectively, and it shall be no ground for dismissing or refusing to hear the application that such ryots or other tenants are wrongly joined as plaintiffs or defendants, provided all such ryots or tenants hold land in the same estate;

but no order shall be passed in such case unless the officer making such order is satisfied that all parties have had an opportunity to appear and make objection to any claims preferred against them;

and if at any time it shall appear to the Collector that the question between any two of the parties of whom one is so joined with others cannot conveniently be so jointly tried, the Collector may order a separate trial to be held.

Order to specify how far it applies to each ryot.

16. Every order passed in any such case as is mentioned in the first clause of the last preceding section, shall specify the extent to which each of the ryots or other tenants named in the order shall be affected thereby.

Rate of rent once fixed under Act, to be fixed for five years.

17. Every decree of a Collector under this Act in any suit of the nature of those specified in the first clause of section 23 of Act X of 1859 shall have effect, and the rates of rent determined by such decree shall be payable from the beginning of the year in which such suit was instituted (such year being computed according to the era in force in the aforesaid tract), or from such later date as the Collector may fix; and the rates of rent so determined shall not be liable to abatement or enhancement for five years from the first day of the year in which the decree may have effect as provided in this section or in case any part of the tract is comprised within a tem-

porarily-settled estate, until the conclusion of the period of the settlement with Government under which such estate is held, if such period expires before the lapse of five years as aforesaid.

Provided that, during the currency of the term for which the rent has been fixed as aforesaid, any person may bring a suit to enhance the rent of any ryot or tenant whose rent has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the ryot's or tenant's holding has been increased by alluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground.

And any ryot or tenant may, during the said period, bring a suit for abatement of his rent which has been so fixed, on the ground that the area of the land held by him has been dimi-nished by diluvion or otherwise, and on no other ground.

Collector may refer suit to Civil Court.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, if it shall appear to the Collector that any suit which is pending before him involves any question relating to the title of land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, or any other question which can more properly be decided by a civil court, or, in districts in which Act X of 1859 is in force, by a revenue court under that Act, the Collector may transfer such suit to a civil court or revenue court (according to whether such civil court or such revenue court would have had jurisdiction in the matter if this Act had not been passed); and such court shall thereupon proceed to deal with the suit as if this Act had not been passed, and as if the suit had originally been instituted before such court.

Collector may decide question before transferring suit to civil court.

19. If such suit involves a question of rent or any other question which may properly be settled by the Collector under this Act, as well as a question which may more properly be decided by such civil court or revenue court, the Collector may decide the former question under this Act before transferring the suit to such other court; and such decision shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in respect of appeals, and the civil court or revenue court shall be bound to give the final decision in the suit in accordance with the decision of the Collector or of the appellate authority under this Act on such question, so far as such decision is applicable.

Enforcement of decisions.

20. Every order and decree of a Collector under this Act may be enforced by the same means and in the same manner as if such order or decree were an order or decree to the same effect made under Act X of 1859.

Powers of Collector after withdrawal of Act.

21. Notwithstanding that the Lieutenant-Governor may have issued a notification as provided in section three declaring this Act to be no longer in force in any tract, the Collector shall proceed to decide all suits pending before him on the date of issue of such notification as if no such notification had been issued; and in respect of all such suits and of all other matters and suits which may be pending before the Board, the Commissioner, or the Collector on the date of the issue of such notification, the said Board, Commissioner, and Collector shall, until such matters or suits are finally decided or disposed of, exercise the same powers with respect thereto as if such notification had not been issued.

Suit to contest order or decree under this.

22. No suit to contest any order or judgment of any officer under the provisions of this Act shall be instituted before any court or tribunal otherwise than as provided in this Act.

Control and supervision of Commissioner and Board.

23. In the performance of their duties under this Act, the Deputy Collectors shall be subject to the general control and direction of the Collector, the Collector to the general control and direction of the Commissioner, and all officers to the general control and direction of the Board.

Appeal to and from Collector.

24. An appeal shall lie to the Collector against every order and judgment of a Deputy Collector under this Act, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; but no appeal shall lie against any order or judgment of the Collector under this Act except as hereinafter expressly provided.

No appeal from any decree of Collector for money below Rs. 100, unless the decision involve some question of right to enhance rents or some question relating to a title to land.

25. In suits of the nature of those specified in clauses two, four, and seven of section twenty-three of Act X of 1859, when such suits have been tried and decided by the Collector, if the amount sued for, or the value of the property claimed, does not exceed one hundred rupees, the judgment of the Collector shall be final and not open to revision or appeal, unless in any such suit a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a ryot or tenant, or any question relating to a title to land, or to some interest in land as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the judgment, in which case the judgment shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in section twenty-eight.

The provisions of section 154 of Act X of 1859 shall apply to all suits in which the judgment of the Collector is final.

No appeal to lie against judgment declaring arrears due unless arrears have been paid.

26. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, no appeal shall lie against any order declaring arrears of rent to be due and directing that such arrears be paid, unless such appeal shall be accompanied by the certificate of the Collector that the amount of such arrears has been paid to the Collector; and on payment of such amount, the Collector, if required so to do by the person making such payment, shall be bound to grant such certificate, and to hold the amount in deposit until the appeal against his order shall have been disposed of, or until the period for making such appeal shall have expired.

Appeal against judgment of Deputy Collector.

27. When any such suit as is mentioned in section twenty-five in which, if tried and decided by the Collector, the judgment of the Collector would be final, is tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Deputy Collector shall lie to the Collector, and the provisions of sections 156 to 159 (both inclusive) of the said Act X of 1859 shall apply to such appeals.

In what suits appeal to lie to Commissioner and to Board.

28. In all suits other than those in which, when tried and decided by a Collector, the judgment of the Collector is final as aforesaid, or when tried and decided by a Deputy Collector, an appeal is allowed to the Collector, an appeal from the judgment of the Collector or Deputy Collector shall lie to the Commissioner, and the decision of the Commissioner shall be final, unless the amount or value in dispute exceed five thousand rupees, in which case an appeal from the Commissioner's decision shall lie to the Board.

Time for presenting appeals from orders

29. Every appeal against the order of a Deputy Collector shall be presented to the Collector within fifteen days, and every appeal against the order of a Collector shall be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Every appeal against the order of a Commissioner shall be presented to the Board, or to the Commissioner for transmission to the Board, within sixty days of the date of the order appealed against.

Orders passed in appeal by a Commissioner or a Collector shall not be open to any further appeal, except as hereinbefore provided: but the Board or the Commissioner may at any time call for any case, and pass such orders thereon as they may think proper.

FREDERICK CLARKE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1876.

THE CHUTIA NAGPUR ENCUMBERED ESTATES' ACT, 1876.

CONTENTS.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTIONS.

An Act to relieve certain Landholders in Chutia Nágpur.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the relief of holders of land in Chutia Nágpur who may be in debt, and whose immoveable property may be subject to mortgages, charges, and liens; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Chutia Nagpur Encumbered Estates' Act, 1876."

II.—VESTING ORDER.

Power to vest management of property in an officer appointed by Commissioner.

2. Whenever any holder of immoveable property,

or (when such holder is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or the person who would be heir to such holder if he died intestate,

or (when such person is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot) his guardian, committee, or other legal curator,

or when any such property belonging to such holder has been attached in execution of a decree of a Civil Court, the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction such property is situate,

applies in writing to the Commissioner stating that the holder of the said property is subject to, or that his said property is charged with debts or liabilities other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case,

the Commissioner may, with the previous consent of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager), and vest in him the management of the whole or any portion of the immoveable property of or to which the said holder is then possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him or his heir, during the continuance of such management.

Effect of order.

3. On such publication the following consequences shall ensue:—

Bar of suits.

First, all proceedings which may then be pending in any Civil Court in British India, in respect to such debts or liabilities, shall be barred; and all processes, executions, and attachments for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall become null and void;

Freedom from arrest.

Secondly, so long as such management continues, the holder of the said property and his heir shall not be liable to arrest for or in respect of the debts and liabilities to which the said holder was immediately before the said publication subject, or with which the property so vested as aforesaid or any part thereof was at the time of the said publication charged, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government,

Moveable property not liable to attachment for prior debts.

nor shall their moveable property be liable to attachment or sale, under process of any Civil Court in British India, for or in respect of such debts and liabilities other than as aforesaid; and

Cessation of power to alienate.

Thirdly, so long as such management continues,

(*a*) the holder of the said immoveable property and his heir shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate their immoveable property or any part thereof, or to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom,

Immoveable property freed from attachment.

(*b*) such property shall be exempt from attachment or sale under such process as aforesaid, except for or in respect of debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, and

Cessation of power to contract.

(*c*) the holder of the same property and his heir shall be incapable of entering into any contract which may involve them, or either of them, in pecuniary liability.

III.—DUTIES OF MANAGER.

Manager to receive rents and profits,

4. The manager shall, during his management of the said immoveable property, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect thereof; and shall, upon receiving such rents and profits, give receipts for the same.

From the sums so received, he shall pay—

and pay therefrom the Government demand,

First, the Government revenue, and all debts or liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government:

rent due to superior landlord,

Secondly, in the case of under-tenures the rent (if any) due to the superior landlord, in respect of the said property:

annual sum for maintenance of the holder of the property and his heir,

Thirdly, such annual sum as appears to the Commissioner requisite for the maintenance of the holder of the property, his heir, and their families;

costs of repairs and improvements,

Fourthly, the costs of such repairs and improvements of the property as appear necessary to the Manager and are approved by the Commissioner;

costs of management, and the debts and liabilities.

and the residue shall be applied in discharge of the costs of the management, and in settlement of such debts and liabilities of the holder of the property and his heir, as may be established under the provisions hereinafter contained.

IV.—SETTLEMENT OF DEBTS.

5. On the publication of the order vesting in him the management of the said property, the Manager shall publish a notice in English, Urdu and Hindí, calling upon all persons having claims against the holder of the said property to notify the same in writing to such Manager within three months from the date of the publication.

Notice to claimants against holder of property.

Such notice shall be published by being posted at the kachâhrís in the district or districts in which the said property lies, and at such other places as the Manager thinks fit.

Notice how published.

6. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Claim to contain full particulars.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

Documents to be given up.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

Entries in books.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Exclusion of documents not produced.

7. Every debt or liability other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, (in the case of under tenures) the rent due to the superior landlord, to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which the property is charged, and which is not duly notified to the Manager within the time and in manner hereinbefore mentioned, shall be barred:

Debt not duly notified to be barred.

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of sections five and six, the Manager may admit his claim within the further period of nine months from the expiration of the said period of three months.

Provision for admission of claim within further period of nine months.

8. The Manager shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of all principal debts and liabilities justly due to the several creditors of the holder of the property and to persons holding mortgages, charges, or liens thereon, and the interest (if any) due at the date of such determination in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Determination of debts.

9. If such property or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold it under a lease, dated within the three years immediately preceding the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Manager with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner (or of the Commissioner only if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager) may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given, and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order either set aside the lease or cause the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power inquire to into consideration for leases.

Power to set aside leases.

10. An appeal against any refusal, admission or determination or order under section six, seven, eight or nine shall lie, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such determination, to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and the decision of the Manager, if no such appeal has been so preferred shall be final:

Appeal to Deputy Commissioner.

Provided that if the Deputy Commissioner be himself the Manager, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

An appeal shall lie from any decision of the Deputy Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks of the date of his decision, to the Commissioner, and the decision of such Commissioner, or of the Deputy Commissioner if no such appeal has been so preferred, shall be final.

Appeal to Commissioner.

11. When the amount due in respect of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section eight has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme for the settlement thereof; and such scheme, when approved by the Commissioner, shall be carried into effect.

Scheme for settlement of debts.

Until such approval is given, the Commissioner may, as often as he thinks fit, send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme.

Power to return scheme for revision.

12. When all such debts and liabilities have been discharged,

Restoration of owner to his property.

or if, within six months after the publication of the order mentioned in section two, the Commissioner thinks that the provisions of this Act should not continue to apply to the case of the holder of the said property or his heir,

such holder or his heir shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power contain in section eighteen, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers hereinafter contained.

Where the holder of the property or his heir is so restored under the circumstances mentioned in the second clause of this section,

Restoration to be notified.

such restoration shall be notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments mentioned in section three (so far as they relate to debts and liabilities which the Manager has not paid off or compromised), and the debts and liabilities barred by section seven, shall be revived; and any mortgagee or conditional vendee dispossessed under section sixteen shall be reinstated, unless his claim under the mortgage or conditional sale has been satisfied;

Revival of barred proceedings and debts.

Reinstatement of mortgagees.

and in calculating the periods of limitation applicable to such revived proceedings, and to suits to recover and enforce such revived debts and liabilities, the time intervening between such restoration and the publication of the order mentioned in section two shall be excluded.

V.—POWERS OF MANAGER.

Power to call for further particulars.

13. The Manager may, from time to time, call for further and more detailed particulars of any claim preferred before him under this Act, and may at his discretion refuse to proceed with the investigation of the claim until such particulars are supplied.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

14. For the purposes of this Act, the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents by the same means, and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

15. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Statements of persons examined to be evidence.

And every statement made by any person examined by or before the Manager with reference to such investigation, whether upon oath or otherwise, shall be taken to be evidence within the meaning of the same Code.

Manager to have powers of holder of estate.

16. The Manager shall have, for the purpose of realizing and recovering the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, the same powers as the holder of the property would have had for such purpose if this Act had not been passed.

Power to remove mortgagee or conditional vendee in possession.

And if such property, or any part thereof, be in the possession of any mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager may apply to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the property is situate, and such Court shall cause the same to be delivered to the Manager as if a decree therefor had been made in his favour, but without prejudice to the mortgagee or vendee preferring his claim under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Power to lease.

17. Subject to the rules made under section nineteen, the Manager shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under his management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of any fine or fines, or without fine, and reserving such rents and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

18. The Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for the settlement of the debts and liabilities (other than as aforesaid) to which the holder of the property is subject, or with which such property or any part thereof is charged,

by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of such property for a term not exceeding twenty years from the said publication,

or by selling, with the previous consent of the holder of the property and of the person (being of full age) who would be his heir if he died intestate, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the same property as may appear expedient.

And no mortgagee advancing money upon any mortgage made under this section, shall be bound to see that such money is wanted, or that no more than is wanted is raised.

Manager's receipts.

And the receipt of the Manager for any monies paid to him as such, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

The power to mortgage conferred by this section shall not be exercisable until six months have elapsed from the publication of the order mentioned in section two.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate the following matters:—

(*a*) the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act,

(*b*) the notices to be given under this Act and the publication of such notices,

(*c*) the procedure to be followed in determining under section eight the debts and liabilities due to creditors and other persons, and in performing the other duties imposed on any officer by this Act,

(*d*) the allowance of interest on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment,

(*e*) the order of paying debts and liabilities so determined;

and generally for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

Such rules, when approved by the Governor-General in Council and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, shall have the force of law.

Power to appoint new managers.

20. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may appoint any officer to be a Manager in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the property then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

21. Every Manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Bar of suits.

22. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *boná fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Chutia Nagpur in respect of certain suits.

23. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Chutia Nágpur having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to, or claims of maintenance from any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the Manager of such property shall be made a party.

Act not to affect powers conferred by Bengal Act II of 1869.

24. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to take away or abridge any power or authority conferred by an Act passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entitled "an Act to ascertain, regulate, and record certain tenures in Chutia Nágpur," on any person appointed to be a Special Commissioner thereunder, or on the Commissioner of the division of Chutia Nágpur.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 21st March 1876, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VII OF 1876.

An Act to extend the Criminal Tribes' Act, 1871, *to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend Act No. XXVII of 1871 (*for the Registration of Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs*) to the Lower Provinces of Bengal and to amend the same Act in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Extension of section 1, Act XXVII of 1871, to Lower Provinces of Bengal.

1. Section one of the said Act shall be read as if, after the word, 'Lieutenant-Governors of,' the following word were inserted (namely), 'Bengal.'

Amendment of section 18, Act XXVII of 1871.

2. Section eighteen of the said Act shall be read as if in the second clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agents of such landowners or occupiers.'

Amendment of section 21, Act XXVII of 1871.

Section twenty-one of the said Act shall be read as if in the first clause, after the words 'persons reside,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of any such owner or occupier,'

and as if in the fourth clause, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or of the agent of such owner or occupier.'

Amendment of section 22, Act XXVII of 1871.

And section twenty-two of the same Act shall be read as if, after the words 'occupier of land,' the following words were inserted (namely), 'or the agent of such owner or occupier.'

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

PART VI.

Bill of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 21st March 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a fortnight:—

No. 4 of 1876.

A Bill for the better control of Dramatic Performances.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the several Local Governments to prohibit dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, obscene, or otherwise prejudicial to the public interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called "The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876:"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force at once.

"Magistrate" defined.

2. In this Act "Magistrate" includes a Presidency Magistrate.

Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.

3. Whenever the Local Government is of opinion that any play, pantomime, or other drama performed, or about to be performed, is—

(*a*) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or

(*b*) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or

(*c*) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at such performance, or

(*d*) otherwise prejudicial to the interests of the public,

the Local Government, or such officer as it may generally or specially empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit such performance.

Power to serve order of prohibition.

4. A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room, or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for disobeying order.

Power to notify order.

5. Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in the performance so prohibited.

Penalty for disobeying prohibition.

6. Whoever, after the notification of any such order—

(*a*) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby, or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or

(*b*) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or

(c) is present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or

(d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept, or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

Power to grant warrant to police to enter and arrest and seize.

7. If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house, room, or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of police to enter, with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses, and other articles found therein, and reasonably suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

Saving of Penal Code, sections 124A and 294.

8. No conviction under this Act shall bar a prosecution under section 124A, or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to prohibit dramatic performances in any local area, except under license.

9. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, it may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the Local Government may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such Local Government, or such officer as it may empower in this behalf.

The Local Government may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the Local Government, or to such officer as it may appoint in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The primary object of this Bill is to empower the Government to prohibit Native plays which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious, or obscene. The necessity for some such measure has been established by the recent performance in Calcutta of a scurrilous Bengali drama, to prevent which the existing law was found to be insufficient.

The Bill, first, empowers the Government, or such officer as it empowers in this behalf, to issue an order prohibiting any dramatic performance which, in the opinion of the Government, comes within any of the classes above mentioned. The order may be served on intending performers, or on the owner of the place in which the play takes place. The order may also be notified by proclamation, and penalties are provided for disobedience thereto.

Power is then given to the Magistrates to grant warrants to the police to enter, arrest, and seize scenery, dresses, &c.

Lastly, the Local Government is empowered to order, in specified localities, that no play shall be performed in any place of public entertainment, except under a license from Government, and that a copy of the piece, if written, or a sufficient account of its purport, if it be in pantomime, shall be previously furnished to the proper authorities.

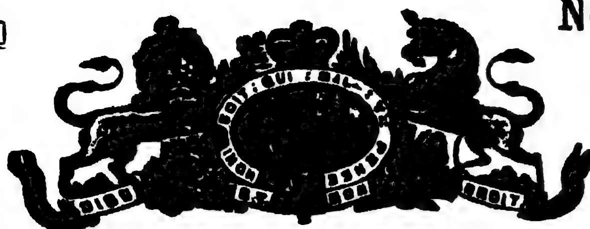
A. HOBHOUSE.

Calcutta, 9th March 1876.

WHITLEY STOKES;
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 13 of 1876.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 18*th March* 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG, the Bill was then taken into consideration, in order to the further settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the amendments which he had to move were all of a formal character; there was nothing fresh about them, but

they were intended to give effect to what was decided upon at the last meeting of the Council.

It was then decided, on the suggestion of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), that a person who paid Rs. 25 in rates and taxes on account of property in any ward should be entitled to vote in every ward in which he paid rates to that extent; also that a person entitled to vote in several wards should be able to give all his votes to one candidate, instead of, as proposed in the Bill, dividing his votes amongst the several Commissioners to be elected for the wards in which he was entitled to vote. With the view of giving effect to these conclusions, SIR STUART HOGG proposed that section 7 be omitted, and the following be inserted as sections 7 and 7A:—

"7. The remaining forty-eight members shall be elected as hereinafter provided by male persons resident within the Town or Suburbs, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Number of Commissioners to be elected.

7A. Any person qualified as aforesaid who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the rates mentioned in Chapter IV assessed on land or masonry buildings, or taxes mentioned in Parts I and II of Chapter III, or any of the said rates and taxes, for the next preceding year, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees, may vote in one only of the wards mentioned in section ten, and may choose the ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business is situated, or in which any of the said land or masonry buildings is situated.

Qualification of voters.

Any person qualified as aforesaid, who shall have paid, on his own behalf and not otherwise, to the Commissioners on or before the fifteenth day of January, in the year in which the election takes place, any of the said rates for the next preceding year on account of land or masonry buildings situated in more than one of the said wards, shall be entitled to vote in each ward in which he shall have been a rate-payer to the extent of twenty-five rupees, and no such person shall be entitled to vote on account of any taxes paid under Parts I and II of Chapter III.

The word "land" in this section does not include huts erected on land."

The motion was agreed to—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that before the hon'ble mover proceeded to his next amendment he craved permission to propose the following proviso to section 8, of which he had not had time to give notice:—"Provided that no officer of the corporation shall be qualified for election as a member of the corporation so long as he shall remain a servant of the municipality, except the Chairman and Vice-Chairman as hereinafter provided." It could not be right in principle that the officers of the municipality should be allowed to hold seats in the corporation as long as they remained in the service of the municipality; as officers they would have to carry out the orders of the Commissioners, and it could not be right that they should sit in the deliberative assembly. To compare great things with small, the members of the Indian Council were not allowed to hold seats in Parliament, though the question with regard to them was not so objectionable in principle. He would move this amendment subject to the amendment which stood in his name in another paper.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved the addition to section 10 of the following clause:—

"Every person qualified to vote under sections 7 and 7A may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward or wards allotted to such person under section thirteen, and may give all or any of the votes which he is entitled to give in any one ward to any candidate in that ward."

It was drawn in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting: it provided for the principle which was described as cumulating voting, and which was held to be very good and very desirable for such a city as Calcutta.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the next amendment was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to prescribe penalties for breach of the rules to be framed in regard to the mode of election. It was objected to the clause he proposed at the last meeting that no limit was prescribed to the penalty which the Government would be empowered to inflict, and he had therefore proposed to fix a maximum of fifty rupees, which he considered would be sufficient; most of

the rules would be mere matters of procedure and would require no penalty. The clause which he proposed to add to section 12 was as follows:—

"The Local Government may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule, and any person committing a breach of any such rule shall be liable to the penalty so declared, provided that no higher penalty shall be incurred by the breach of any such rule than a fine of fifty rupees."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the next amendment he had to move was also of a formal character, and was intended to give effect to the decision arrived at by Council at the last meeting. The amendment was as follows:—

Section 13, line 8, to insert the following after "aforesaid":—

"and shall, at the same time, if he is entitled to vote in one ward only, name the ward in which he wishes to vote; and if he is entitled to vote in more than one ward, name the wards in which he is entitled to vote."

And the following after "list" in line 12 of the same section:—

"and shall allot to him the ward or wards which he may have named as aforesaid; and no person whose name is not entered in such list at the time of the election shall be qualified to vote or to be elected as a Commissioner.

"If the applicant shall omit to name a ward as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him such ward as to the Chairman may seem fit, and if the applicant shall omit to name the wards as aforesaid, the Chairman shall allot to him the wards in which he is entitled to vote."

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said at the last meeting he was directed to draft an amendment to section 312, which would have the effect of exempting all markets existing before the passing of Act VIII of 1871 from the necessity of obtaining licenses. In accordance with that resolution of the Council he proposed that the following words should be added to section 312:—

"Nothing contained in this section shall be held to impose upon any person the obligation of taking out a license for a market which has been registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1871."

And in section 313 he proposed the insertion of the following words after the word "town" in line 2:—

("not being a market registered under section 6 of Bengal Act VIII of 1876.")

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved the substitution of the following for paragraph 2 of section 1:—

"And it shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may direct, not being more than three months after the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General."

It would be impossible now to fix the exact date when the Bill should come into effect, because it would be impossible to know when it would receive the assent of the Governor-General. It was necessary that the Bill should come into force on the first day of a quarter, and the object of the amendment was to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to declare in which quarter it should come into force.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said there were two amendments in his name, but they were both connected with one another, and he must therefore ask the Council to take both into consideration at the same time. Section 9 provided that where there was a joint family, a partnership, or a joint occupancy, which paid in the aggregate Rs. 50 in rates and taxes, any member of that joint family should be qualified to serve as a member of the corporation, and there was a proviso added, that the Chairman should decide which of the several members, partners, or joint occupiers was eligible for election, subject to an appeal under section 15. It was the proviso that MR. BELL proposed to omit. The section had been once before discussed in Council, but the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill did not on that occasion see any necessity to make any alteration in it. But the section as it stood seemed so utterly ridiculous and absurd that he thought it would be a reproach to the Council if they allowed it to pass. He would give an illustration of the way in which the section would

be likely to work. He would suppose that there were four members of a joint undivided family, who paid in the aggregate Rs. 50 in rates and taxes, each of these four members of the joint family being above twenty-one years of age. Such being the case they would all be eligible for election as members of the corporation. But the proviso said that the Chairman should decide which of them should be eligible, which must mean which of the members was most eligible. But of these four men we would suppose that one was an old man of 70: another a young man of 22: the third a fat man and the fourth a lean one. Now we would suppose that all these men were anxious to have the honor of representing their ward in the municipality, and they all presented themselves before the Chairman. But how was the Chairman to decide which was the most eligible? The Chairman might sympathize with age, and might consider that he might have less opposition from the old man than from the young man, as old persons were supposed to take life easier than the young. Then the young man would appeal to the Magistrate under section 15, and the Magistrate might take a very different view from the Chairman. The Magistrate might consider it very desirable to have in the corporation a young man fresh from college, who was prepared to discuss all questions from sanitation downwards at the shortest possible notice, and he would in that case reverse the decision of the Chairman. Again the Chairman might select the fat man; but the Magistrate might prefer the lean man; and on that account the Chairman's decision might be reversed. He hoped the Council would not think that he was treating this subject with levity. His object was to illustrate the absurdity of the section in its practical working.

What he would suggest was that the member of a joint family, in whose name the rates and taxes were paid, should be deemed to be the person qualified to serve as a member of the corporation. Objection to that course was taken on the ground that in Calcutta the rates were in most cases paid in the names of deceased persons. MR. BELL did not suppose that a deceased person, even in this age of spiritualism, would desire to sit as a member of the corporation, and consequently in such cases the members of the joint family would not be able to avail themselves of the privilege of becoming Municipal Commissioners. His contention was, that if the members of the joint family did desire to avail themselves of the privilege, it was not too much to ask them to nominate from amongst themselves a member whom they wished to seat on the Municipal Board. Therefore he proposed to omit the proviso to section 9 altogether, and to add to section 13 the following proviso. Section 13 provided for the registration of voters and persons qualified to be elected, and to that he proposed to add:—

"Provided that no application made by a person who is a member of a joint family, a partner, or a joint occupier as described in section nine, shall be entertained unless such applicant shall be the person in whose name the rates or taxes are paid, or unless the other members of the joint family, or the other partners, or joint occupiers petition the Chairman to allow the registration of such person's name under this section."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG could not say that he had been able to follow the hon'ble member in the objection he had taken to section 9. Nor did he see that it would work in the absurd manner in which he anticipated. The hon'ble member first said that under section 9 every member of a joint undivided family which paid rates and taxes to the amount of Rs. 50 was eligible for election. In the case put, SIR STUART HOGG thought the four members were not eligible. Under sections 9 and 11 the whole of the taxes must be paid by one person and not otherwise; it was only then that a person was eligible as a voter, or to be appointed a Commissioner; but under section 10 special provision was made for joint undivided families and partnerships. Four members of a joint family might in the aggregate pay taxes to the amount of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50; in the former case they would be qualified to vote, in the latter case they would not only be qualified to vote, but to stand for election as Commissioners. But paying jointly they would not be paying on their own account; therefore all the members of the family would not be able to vote or to be elected.

If the members of a family were unanimous as to the person who should represent them, it was obvious that the Chairman would not wish to interfere with the choice of the family. But if they were unable to agree

in their choice, it became the duty of the Chairman to decide who was eligible. By the first clause of the section it was provided that only one member of a joint family should be eligible—not all the members, but only one; and then there was the second clause which said that the Chairman should decide which of these members was eligible. If the amendment of his hon'ble friend was carried, the effect would be that as the taxes in many cases were paid in the name of deceased persons, all those families would not have a right to vote, or to be elected, which the Bill considered they should have. For these reasons he would vote against the amendment.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble mover was quite correct in stating that he raised the question of extending the franchise to joint undivided families, for as the clauses relating to election had been originally framed, joint families would have been excluded altogether from the privilege accorded to other rate-payers. In comparing the amendment moved by the hon'ble member opposite (MR. BELL) with the section as it stood, he could perceive only one distinction, which was this, that where the members of a joint undivided family should name one of their number as their representative, the Chairman should register the name of such person either as a voter or a person to be elected. Otherwise BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not see any distinction whatever between the amendment and the section in the Bill. On the contrary he must confess that the amendment as framed by the hon'ble member appeared to him to be incomplete. Suppose the members of a joint family did not agree in nominating one of their number to represent them, was that family to go altogether unrepresented? That he was afraid would be the effect. But the provision in section 9 would meet that difficulty. If the members of a joint family should disagree amongst themselves in nominating a representative, the Chairman could then decide which of the members of that family should be eligible. Now the question was this, whether, when the members of a joint family were unanimous, the Chairman should have a discretion in admitting the representative of that family. The hon'ble mover had explained that it would have followed as a matter of course that the Chairman would accept the nomination of the family. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought it was desirable that that principle should be embodied in the Bill. It was, however, open to doubt whether the Chairman, if he did not agree with the choice of the family, would be bound to accept it. He might exercise the discretion vested in him and reject the representative named by the family. It would, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted, be an absurd course when the members of the family had unanimously selected one of their number to represent them, and the Chairman had the power of rejecting their nomination. If therefore section 9 was amended in the spirit of the last portion of the hon'ble member's amendment, namely, that where the members of a joint undivided family or a partnership firm or the joint occupiers of a house, desired to allow one of their number to represent them, then their nomination should be registered by the Chairman; and that where they should disagree, the Chairman should decide, as provided in paragraph 2 of section 9, which of the said members should be eligible,—then the object aimed at would be attained. He entirely agreed with the hon'ble mover that it would not be fair to exclude the representative of a joint family from the privilege of voting or standing as a candidate for election simply because the rates and taxes were paid in the name of a deceased person. In fact he thought that the first part of the amendment, which provided that no application should be made unless by a person in whose name the rates or taxes were paid, would be inoperative, because, as pointed out by the hon'ble mover, many persons in whose names the bills were now made out were dead. But the other clause would cover these joint families; so even if the rates were not paid in the name of a person whose name was registered in the assessment books, still if he was nominated as the representative of the family, he could be brought under registration. Practically, therefore, the first part of the amendment would be inoperative. So taking all these circumstances into consideration BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would suggest that that part of the amendment be adopted which authorized the Chairman to accept registration where the nomination was unanimous, leaving it to his discretion to silect a member where the members of a joint family or

partnership or the joint occupiers of a house disagreed in the selection of a representative.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said, if the hon'ble member would remember, this point had been considered very fully. They all agreed that that was the best course, but the difficulty was how to word the section, as it would become necessary for the Chairman to direct a preliminary enquiry as to who were the members of a joint undivided family. How could he know who they were? Three or four persons might come forward and say, "we are the members of a joint family; we pay so much in rates and taxes, and we desire that the name of so and so be registered." Then the Chairman would enter the name of that person in his list, and afterwards three or four other persons might come forward and say that the persons who had previously come were not the only members of the family, and that they did not approve of the name put forward by the others. Various complications might thus arise, and it was to do away with such complications that the proviso in the section was introduced; and he thought it was best to allow the Chairman to decide which member of a joint undivided family was eligible. No Chairman would desire to decide except in a manner which would meet with the wishes of the representatives of the family. That was the only object which he had in introducing the proviso. The question was fully discussed on a former occasion, and the only possible solution of the difficulty was to meet it in the way in which the Bill now stood.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said, would there be any difficulty in assuming that the thing would work itself in a good many cases? He would throw the onus of proof on the person objecting. Let a man come forward and say, "I am the representative of such a joint undivided family; it is agreed amongst us, and so I apply." The name of such person would then be admitted as eligible to vote or stand for election, and would be published in the lists, and then throw on the joint family whose name he had taken the onus of coming forward and objecting. Then if they came forward and objected, —they would not come forward if unnecessary, but if there was a split in the family and it was necessary,—MR. DAMPIER would leave the Chairman power to decide. That seemed to him to get rid of the power in all cases in which there was unanimity, which was a great object.

After some conversation it was agreed that to section 9 be added a proviso to the effect that where the majority of a joint undivided family or of the parties in a firm or of joint occupier, agreed to select one of their number, the Chairman should accept the nomination, but if the majority did not agree, then the Chairman should decide which should be eligible for election.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following section after Section 29:—

"29A. The Commissioners shall take from every Collector of Taxes, and every officer or servant of the corporation whose duty it is as such officer to take, receive, keep, or expend any money or property belonging to the Commissioners such security for the honest discharge of his duty as they may think proper."

This section was borrowed from the Bengal Municipalities Bill, and he thought it was a proper safeguard to adopt.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that, according to the proposed section, it would be necessary to take security from the Chairman and the Engineer, and in fact from almost every officer of the Municipality. He thought the section was unnecessary. If the Commissioners desired to take security from any of their officers, they could do so, as in fact the Justices now did from the Collector of Taxes, who was the only officer from whom it had been considered necessary to take security.

After some conversation, the motion was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following section after Section 118:—

"118A All officers and servants of the corporation, are prohibited from purchasing any property at any such sale as aforesaid."

This section was intended to guard against abuse of authority by the police or by servants of the corporation in the purchase of distrained property.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG had no objection to the section if the words "and all chowkeedars, constables, and other officers of the police" were omitted. The police had nothing to do with these sales, and chowkeedars were not likely to purchase property at them.

The motion, as amended on Sir Stuart Hogg's suggestion, was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the omission of the following words from section 140:—

"and the cost of such inspection shall be payable in advance at such rates as the Commissioners in meeting shall from time to time direct by the person applying for the said connection."

These inspections were, he understood, made by the paid servants of the corporation, and it was quite needless for the rate-payers to pay again for the cost of inspection.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he could not accept the amendment: the clause proposed to be omitted was in the interests of the public. Everyone knew that plumbers in this country were very inefficient artificers, and it was proposed for the safety of the public that before a house was connected with the pipes and mains of the Municipality the owner or occupier should apply to the Commissioners, and the Commissioners should send an officer to inspect, not the property of the Commissioners, but of the person applying; and for such services it seemed proper that the Municipality should be allowed to demand an equitable fee.

The motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was about to move certain resolutions regarding the appointment of the Chairman of the Commissioners, when—

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG rose to order. He wished to ask whether it was in order to move at this stage of the Bill an amendment which was opposed to the principle of the whole Bill; if this amendment were carried, the whole of the Bill from first to last would require to be altered. He wished to ask His Honor the President, as a point of order, whether the motion of which the hon'ble member had given notice could be moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he wished to explain that at the meeting of the Council when the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee for the consideration of the controlling sections, he suggested the expediency of the Committee being permitted to consider other points involving principles connected with the Bill which were objected to in the memorials which had been received. Upon this the President was pleased to remark that all such questions might be discussed when the Council took into consideration the report which would be submitted by the Committee, but that the attention of the Select Committee must be confined to the particular sections that were referred to them. Consequently, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL abstained from raising those questions in Select Committee.

He would also explain why he had not raised this question at the early stages of the Bill. The Bill when introduced was in the main a consolidation measure. It should be remembered that when the Government was to appoint the Justices, it might be consistent for the Government to appoint also the Chairman. But as the Council had since accepted the elective system, he thought it was fairly a question for consideration as to whether the elected Commissioners should not choose their own Chairman, and whether a Municipal Commissioner should not be appointed to act as the executive officer of the Municipality in the same way as at Bombay, and be confined to executive functions only. He would explain his views fully if he were permitted to move the resolution. He was entirely in the hands of the Council; and if the Council thought he was precluded from raising this question now, he would, of course, submit to their decision. He would remind the Council that the question involved in his motion was raised in the memorials which had been submitted to the Council, and when he suggested that these points should be considered by the Committee, the Council was pleased to decide that these questions might be discussed afterwards.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, as he understood it, the Bill was only provisionally settled, and there was an understanding, when the Bill was referred

back to the Select Committee, that any member might afterwards move substantive amendments in Council.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having ruled that the motion was in order—

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the following resolutions:—

"At the first meeting of the members of the corporation in each year they shall proceed to elect a Chairman, who shall hold office for a year, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman shall preside over all the meetings of the corporation; and all questions which may come before any meeting of the corporation for decision shall be decided by a majority of the members of the corporation present and voting at such meeting; and in all cases of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. In case of the absence of the Chairman from any meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to preside, who shall for that meeting have all the powers of the Chairman elected by the corporation. In case of the death, resignation, or disqualification of the Chairman elected by the corporation, it shall be lawful for the Town Council to convene a meeting of the corporation for the purpose of electing a Chairman for the residue of the term for which the Chairman so dead, resigned, or disqualified was originally elected.

The entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of this Act shall be vested in one Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the local Government for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-appiontment: provided that he shall always be removeable from office by the Government for his misconduct, or neglect of or incapacity to perform his duty, and shall be removed from office by the Government on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Commissioners present at a special general meeting of the corporation.

The said Commissioner shall be styled "Municipal Commissioner for the city of Calcutta." He shall receive such allowances out of the municipal fund to be raised under this Act as shall from time to time be fixed by the Government: provided that these allowances shall not be less than rupees two thousand or more than rupees two thousand five hundred a month. He shall not be permitted to hold any other appointment or to follow any other occupation, and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He shall not be eligible to be a member of the corporation; but he shall have the same right of being present at all meetings of the corporation, and of taking part in the discussions thereat, as any member of the corporation, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon, or to move any resolution submitted to any such meeting."

He said these sections, which he had copied bodily from the Bombay Municipal Act, were, he conceived, the logical development of the measure which the Council was about to pass. As he had already explained, when the Bill provided only a Government machinery for the municipal administration of the town, the question as to whether the Government should retain the power of appointing and removing the Chairman, and whether the Chairman should also hold the office of Commissioner of Police, was different from what it now appeared to be. Now that the Council had thought fit to decide that the town should be governed by an elective corporation, partial though it was, he thought it was but proper that fair play should be given to that body, and that its executive administration should not be over-weighted with a Government nominee.

The Select Committee had now recommended certain provisions for the working of the municipality, which the Government had been pleased to accept, in the interest of the town and for the preservation of that influence of the Government over the corporation which it was thought proper it should exercise. Having done that, he did not think it was now necessary that the Government should retain the power of appointing the Chairman of the municipality. The functions of the Chairman of the municipal corporatian of Calcutta were two-fold; firstly, deliberative, and secondly, executive. In his capacity as Chairman of the deliberative assembly he presided over the meetings of the corporation, conducted the proceedings, laid the resolutions before the Commissioners, and did exactly what the Hon'ble the President of this Council did. In his executive capacity he was the chief executive officer of the corporation. He carried out the orders which he as Chairman of the municipality embodied in the statute-book of the corporation. Now he appealed to the Council to consider whether the combination of this two-fold function in the same person was consistent with the satisfactory working of the municipality. He was inclined to think that much of the friction of which they had heard so much now and then was due to this duality of functions vested in the Chairman of the Justices. If the Chairman had been an independent officer, and had no connection whatever with the deliberations of the corporation, except in so far that he should provide information and furnish facts, so as to enable the Commissioners to

arrive at a sound decision upon matters placed before them, there would not have been that conflict and friction which had sometimes caused considerable dissatisfaction in the town.

When the Bill was considered in Committee of this Council at its sitting held on the 26th February last, the Hon'ble the President was pleased to remark, with reference to the control claimed by the Government over municipal affairs, that the position was analogous in Bombay. His Honor had remarked:—

"But how about Bombay? Now Bombay is at least as large as Calcutta; its population is, I believe, greater than that of Calcutta, and is at least as public-spirited and as well educated, and at least as well suited for self-government."

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was quite willing to follow the example of Bombay. But how did matters stand in Bombay? He found that in 1872 an Act was passed in Bombay, conceding to that town the present system of municipal self-government. That Act provided a body of partly elected and partly nominated Commissioners, and also a Town Council. The Chairman of that body was elected by the Commissioners. The executive authority and responsibility rested with the Municipal Commissioner who was appointed by the Government. And this system had been in operation for the last three years. He had the evidence of the most competent local authority that it had worked fairly. The gentlemen to whom he referred was himself the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay not many years ago; he was reputed to be the author of the present constitution, and had the best opportunities of observing its practical working; and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was much obliged to that gentleman for giving him his testimony in favour of the Bombay system, which recognized the distinct responsibility of the Chairman and the Municipal Commissioner in the form BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had proposed in the new sections, that was to say, giving the Commissioners the power of electing their own Chairman annually, and to the Government the power to appoint an executive officer answerable for the executive administration of the town. This system had worked satisfactorily; and if it had worked well in Bombay, why should it not work equally well in Calcutta? He saw no reason whatever why it should not.

It would be presumptous on his part to remind the Council that in those civilized countries where the privilege of the elective franchise was enjoyed, the right of nominating the executive officer who administered the municipality was not claimed by the Government. Of course, the position of India was somewhat peculiar, and the experiment of self-government was also new. But the experience gained in the Presidency of Bombay ought to be a fair guide to us in Calcutta. If the people of Calcutta did not fall short of their brethren in Bombay in intelligence and public spirit, he did not see why the people of Calcutta should be treated in a different manner from those of Bombay.

Then the proposition he had embodied in these sections contemplated another material change. He meant the separation of the offices of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police. And here he might inform the Council that he was not aware of any civilized city where the chief of the Police was the chief of the Municipality. It was not so in civilized Europe as far as he was aware; he believed it was not so in America; and it was not so even in the capitals of Bombay and Madras. If, then, in the sister capitals of Bombay and Madras it had been found quite practicable to carry on the municipal government without uniting the functions of Chairman of the municipal corporation and Commissioner of Police in one person, he saw no reason whatever for centralizing authority in the hands of one executive officer in this town. The practical effect of this centralization was divided responsibility. It could not be contended that the present Chairman of the Justices, with all his energy and devotedness, could perform to his own satisfaction the multifarious duties which devolved upon him; and he believed that those who knew the working of the Police and of the Municipality of Calcutta would agree with him in thinking that practically the administration of the police was left to the Deputy Commissioner, the Chairman of the Justices exercising control only in rare and exceptional cases. If, then, the Deputy Commissioner of Police was the real responsible officer, by all means centre responsibility in him, but do not divide the responsibility. The duties of

Chairman of the Justices were so various and so onerous, that they were sufficient to occupy his whole and undivided attention. He was satisfied that with the energy and ability the present Chairman of the Justices possessed, he would have done much more for the town if his mind had been less fettered with the work of various other departments; if indeed he could have given all his leisure and all his time to the performance of his legitimate duties as the head of the municipality.

There was also another question of principle involved in the centralization of this authority in the hands of the same person. He did not mean to make any personal reflections, but it was quite possible that the power the head of the municipality might possess and exercise as the head of the police might be used to the detriment of the liberty of the subject He might confess that his peculiar notion on the subject was that the head of the health department should not be the head of the thief-catching department. Thus, not only on administrative and on what he might call moral and political grounds was the separation of the functions of the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices in the highest degree desirable, but also on the ground of economy this reform was much needed. He found that the Chairman of the Justices now drew Rs. 3,500 a month; the Vice-Chairman Rs. 1,200, the maximum salary, the present incumbent drawing Rs. 1,000; the Deputy Commissioner of Police Rs. 1,500, making a total of Rs. 6,200. Suppose we followed the scale of pay prescribed in the Bombay Act, from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 for the Municipal Commissioner, and he believed that if a good and efficient officer could be found in Bombay at a salary of Rs. 2,500, surely the Bengal Civil Service, which boasted of many able and efficient officers, would not be found wanting in giving us such an officer. Taking then the pay of the Chairman at the Bombay scale, Rs. 2,500, and the pay of the Commissioner of Police at Rs. 3,000, the same which was formerly given to the Commissioner of Police when the office was distinct from that of Chairman of the municipality, the total came to Rs. 5,500. He submitted that if it were decided to have a separate officer as the Municipal Commissioner for the town of Calcutta and a separate officer as Commissioner of Police, it would not be necessary to entertain another subordinate officer under the Municipal Commissioner who now held the position of Vice-Chairman. In Bombay a single Commissioner did everything in the executive department, and if the Municipal Commissioner in Calcutta devoted his whole time to the business of the municipality, it would not be necessary to entertain a separate officer as Vice-Chairman. Then, in the same way, if a single individual were charged with the control and administration of the Police, he did not think it would be necessary to entertain a separate officer as Deputy Commissioner. Practically, as he had already observed, the Police administration of the town was carried on by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and if a single officer could now perform all that was required of him, surely the Commissioner of Police, under the proposed arrangement, with his powers and duties well defined, would be able to administer the Police without requiring the assistance of a Deputy. According to this arrangement, then, there would be a saving of Rs. 700 a month, the Municipal Commissioner being paid Rs. 2,500 and the Commissioner of Police Rs. 3,000; the present expenditure was Rs. 6,200, the proposed expenditure would be Rs. 5,500, giving a saving of Rs. 700.

He hoped he had shown that the changes he recommended were not only desirable in the interests of the municipality, but also in the interest of economy. And if the Council was pleased to accept the principles embodied in these resolutions, it would then be necessary to make the required alterations in the different provisions of the Bill. He had not named any section after which this amendment should come, because he was not sure whether they would be accepted by the Council. But he had felt it his duty to lay the propositions before the Council and hoped they would receive their best consideration. He submitted that when the Government had had the liberality to concede to the town a measure of self-government, it ought to give it fair play; and he did not for a moment believe that if these concessions were made it would end, as was apprehended in certain quarters, in a *fiasco*. He really believed that what had proved successful in Bombay would, *cæteris paribus*, prove equally successful in Calcutta.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, as a member of the Select Committee to whom this Bill was referred to consider the control sections, he must express his surprise at the amendment which had just been proposed. The Select Committee were asked to examine the Bill as it stood, and to consider what control ought to be exercised over the new Municipal Commissioners. Now, he thought it was very possible that if provisions like those proposed by the amendment had been in the Bill when it was referred to the Select Committee, the Committee might have framed very different control sections from those which they had submitted to the Council, and which the Council had passed that day. The hon'ble member had spoken a good deal about the Bombay Municipality, and he had asked the Council to adopt the amendment, because the section formed a part of the Bombay Act. But the hon'ble member had omitted to state that the control section so much objected to in Calcutta formed a part of the Bombay Act. Section 58, which the Select Committee had omitted from this Bill, formed a part of the Bombay Municipal Act, and therefore it appeared to him that there was no analogy between the Bombay Municipal Act, which contained those stringent control sections, and this Bill, from which those identical sections had been omitted. Therefore he thought that in that respect the analogy which the hon'ble member had attempted to draw had altogether failed.

MR. BELL did not propose to enter into an argument on the various points to which the hon'ble member had referred. He thought that if the hon'ble member had wished to introduce an amendment of this sort, it ought to have been brought before the Select Committee. In fact one of the learned Counsel, who had addressed the Select Committee, had pressed upon them these very sections of the Bombay Act, and he was asked by one of the members of the Select Committee whether, if the section now sought to be introduced were adopted, the objections of his clients to section 58 standing part of the Bill would be removed. And as the learned Counsel was unable to give an answer to the question, the Select Committee did not further consider the matter.

MR. BELL did not wish to follow the hon'ble member through the various topics upon which he had touched; but he could not refrain from observing, in conclusion, that it must be very satisfactory to the hon'ble member, the Chairman of the Justices, to hear the highly eulogistic terms in which he was spoken of by his brother Justices in the municipality; but MR. BELL thought he must find it rather difficult to reconcile those laudatory expressions with the recommendation that invariably followed that his salary should be reduced or his appointment abolished.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the hon'ble member who had just spoken had referred to the stringent controlling sections of the Bombay Act. They were sections 40 and 41 of that Act. If the Council would refer to those sections they would find that they gave no power whatever to the Bombay Government to *raise* taxes, as the Calcutta Municipal Bill in its last form did. The Bombay Act of course gave the Government power to provide funds out of the revenues of the Municipality for meeting any charges for works prescribed in the Municipal Act, but in which there might be default, and in so far the provisions recommended by the Select Committee were substantially in accord with it. The provisions in the Calcutta Bill distinctly declared what were the particular works which were made compulsory upon the Municipal Commissioners. They must, for instance, provide funds for the payment of interest upon the loans, and make provision for the formation of a sinking fund; they must provide for the payment of the police; they must provide so much a year raised by loan for the drainage works; they must provide funds for the water-supply. And there was a further provision empowering the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry, if the Municipal Commissioners had failed in making adequate provision for the cleaning and conservancy of the town. Therefore, as far as the obligations of the Commissioners were concerned they had been made sufficiently stringent and sufficiently explicit. And in so far he did not see how, because the Government of Bombay had the power to draw funds from the Bank, whereas the Government of Bengal did not claim that power, but simply declared that the Chairman should carry out the orders of

the Government whenever default should be made by the Commissioners in respect of the conservancy of the town, and the Chairman would then be the representative and executant of the will of the Government, there would be a material difference in the position of the two municipalities in that respect.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already explained why he had not proposed an amendment at an early stage of the Bill. In fact, every memorial which had been submitted to the Council complained of the power taken by the Government for the appointment of the Chairman and also of the union of the functions of the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Municipality in the same person. He drew the attention of the Council to the prayers of the several memorials that had been received by the Council, and asked for leave to discuss the matters therein referred to in Select Committee. The Council was pleased to decide otherwise, and he could not therefore raise the question in Select Committee.

As to what the hon'ble member had said with reference to the tribute of respect which BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had thought it his duty to pay to the hon'ble mover of the Bill who occupied the position of Chairman of the Justices, the Council ought to discuss the question irrespective of personal considerations. If the Council decided that it would be for the interest of the town to appoint a Chairman who should not be the Commissioner of Police, and that the pay of the office should be reduced, he was sure that the hon'ble mover would be the first to second the proposition; he hoped that no personal considerations would be allowed to sway the decisions of the Council in matters like this. The Council ought to discuss all questions for the good of the public and not from a feeling as to how questions might affect the interests of individual officers.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said:—"Although I am not willing to prolong a very long discussion, I must say that I cannot in the least degree concur in the amendment proposed by the hon'ble member, nor can I agree in any one of the arguments which the hon'ble member has adduced. I listened with great interest and attention to all the arguments which have been advanced by him, but I deem it my duty to say that I cannot concur in any one of them. So far from the present arrangement causing divided responsibility, as the hon'ble member seems to think, it appears to me that it has the clearest possible advantage in uniting combined responsibility. It may be that the Deputy Commissioner of Police exercises a great deal of power over the police, and that the Chairman of the Justices does not interfere very much with them. Nevertheless, he does interfere with them in some respects, and in so far as he does interfere, he interferes beneficially. But if his interference was really so rare and exceptional as the hon'ble member supposes, then what possible objection can there be to uniting the functions of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices. Either the Chairman does interfere with the management of the police, or he does not; if he does not, then there is no practical harm in having the power; but if he does, I maintain that he does so with advantage.

"The duties of the Chairman may be varied and onerous, as the hon'ble member seems to consider, but I believe they will not be rendered less onerous by his being shorn of his power as Commissioner of Police, and I believe that the possession of this power renders the execution of his duty as Chairman of the Justices much more smooth than it would otherwise be; and so far from his being able to do much more for the town if he were not also Commissioner of Police (as the hon'ble member supposes), my belief is that he would be able to do much less; and that were the functions of the two offices to be divided, the state of the town would not be so good as we now see it. And as to the combined powers being used to the detriment of the poor and the liberty of the people of the town (as stated by the hon'ble member), I cannot at all believe that to be the case. I do not suppose that the police are always blameless; they may be sometimes in the wrong. But on the whole, I believe that the police powers of the town, as administered by the officer who combines the functions of Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police, are exercised judiciously and considerately towards the people. There may be instances to the contrary, but whenever they occur

a prompt remedy is applied. But my impression is that the police administration of the town has been on the whole just and considerate towards the people, and that it is more likely to be so when the two offices are combined in an officer who has so direct an interest in the welfare of the town as the Chairman of the Justices must necessarily have. I desire to put that in the clearest manner as regards the interests of the people, namely, that the Commissioner of Police was more likely to be merciful and considerate when he holds the office of Chairman of the Justices, than if he held the office of Commisissioner of Police only. I believe it is the combination of the two offices that greatly improves the practical adaptibility of the police administration to the needs and feelings of the people.

As regards the experience of Bombay, I need not remind the Council at this moment that I have a great respect for the example of that presidency town, having so recently quoted its experience from this chair. But there are cases in which this Council may be permitted to judge for itself, and I contend that in this matter we have a better system than that which exists at Bombay. We have what is of the greatest benefit, namely, a strong, united, and efficient executive, and I believe the condition of the city and its administration will compare favorably with that of any city in British India; and I do hope that there may be no disturbance of this part of the system, which long experience has shown to work so well."

The Council then divided:—

Ayes—3.	*Noes*—7.
THE HON'BLE NAWAB ASHGAR ALI.	THE HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.
" " BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.	" " " JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE.
" " MR. BROOKES.	" " MR. BELL.
	" " " REYNOLDS.
	" " SIR STUART HOGG.
	" " MR. DAMPIER.
	HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

The motion was therefore negatived.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"there is one point I wish to mention and to leave the decision entirely in the hands of the Council. It has been impressed upon me by the second of the two deputations which came to see me that it would give great satisfaction if, in the elective sections of the Bill, the proportion of Municipal Commissioners to be appointed by the Government should be reduced from one-third to one-fourth. I have just received a letter from the Chairman of the Indian League, which presses upon me the same view as that which was urged by the very large deputation to which I have referred. That deputation comprised many gentlemen of rank, wealth, and station, besides the members of the Indian League, and they certainly urged this point very much upon my attention. I understand that they attach very great importance to it. I myself do not see it in the same light; I don't think it very much matters whether the proportion of nominated Commissioners is one-third or one-fourth, so far as the Government is concerned; it is not a point on which the Government is particularly interested. Certainly the Government has no desire to obtain the power of appointing members who would be, as it were, Government nominees. That is not the object with which the section has been introduced. The object of the Council in introducing that section is this, that in the event of the elections not sufficiently representing certain sections of the community, particularly the Mahomedan section of the community and the European section, the Government should have the power of redressing the balance. It was for the purpose of this redressing of the balance that the proportion of one-third was taken. I am myself so far sanguine that the elections will on the whole nearly represent the different sections of the community that I am quite willing to reduce the proportion from one-third to one-fourth, if that shall be the pleasure of the Council. I think it is a concession that may be safely made. Then, on the other hand, I confess I do not attach to it the same importance which the deputation attached to it, and which I understand they still do attach to it. So, considering that it is important to make all such concessions to any important section of the rate-payers as can safely be made, I would desire to say that I for one am prepared to yield that particular point if it shall be the pleasure of the Council. If, however, the Council

think otherwise, then I am quite prepared to stand by the first decision referred to. If, on the other hand, the Council are prepared to make this concession which I for one am willing to make, I think the Government will be prepared to accept it. I would not desire to press the point upon the attention of the Council, but would leave entirely to their consideration the concession asked for by this section of the rate-payers. We have had so much discussion upon the point, and the matter is so clear to the mind of every member present, that I would desire to submit the question now for their consideration, and I would ask the Council to be good enough to decide the point one way or the other at the present sitting."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought it would be dangerous to reduce the proportion of nominated Commissioners, if there was to be no restriction as to the proportion of Commissioners of different nationalities that were to be elected. He thought the proportion of Commissioners to be nominated by the Government should not be reduced, while there were such important minorities that were likely to be unrepresented, as it would enable the Government to redress the balance where it might be necessary to do so.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it seemed to him that all the rate-payers, including the members of the deputation with whom he had conversed, who were in favor of reducing the proportion of nominated Commissioners, held this opinion, namely, that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would in the main vote on the side which they thought the Government approved. That was their apprehension. He himself, as the Council knew, did not share that opinion. On the contrary, he might say from past experience that the gentlemen who were nominated by the Government did not always vote with the Government. He did not at all believe that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would vote with the Government. But still there appeared to be in the public mind amongst the native community some apprehension to the contrary, and he was afraid that somehow or other they would not rid themselves of the fear that the Commissioners appointed by the Government would, as a rule, vote on the side of Government. He thought it was important, if the Council reasonably could, to allay these apprehensions. Certainly nothing was farther from the intention of the Government than that any such apprehension should be realized; therefore, the reduction of the proportion of nominated Commissioners would on the whole give confidence to a certain section of the rate-payers, the section who were most in favor of the elective system.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he did not think it would be advisable to alter the provisions of the Bill in this respect, and for this reason, that the elective system was an experiment. Some such change might perhaps hereafter be made if the system were found to work well; but when the Council started with a measure which had not been tried, he did not think it would be quite consistent with the position the Municipality held to the Government to reduce the proposed number of nominated Commissioners from one-third to one-fourth of the whole number. But supposing the Council were of opinion that the number might be reduced, then he would propose for the consideration of the Council that it should be provided that the number of Commissioners to be appointed by the Government should be not more than one-third; that would leave a discretion to the Government to appoint any number not being more than one-third of the whole number.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI and the HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN expressed themselves in favor of the proportion of one-third.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the proposition made by the hon'ble member on his right (Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee) might perhaps be improved by providing that the number of nominated Commissioners should be not more than one-third and not less than one-fourth. The Lieutenant-Governor would then be in a position to fix the number according to what he considered the necessities of the case. The position of the matter seemed to be this. The Council seemed to think that one-third was the smallest number that could safely be fixed for this experiment, but the executive Government took a more liberal view, and was inclined to try with a less number. The Council thought it dangerous to do so, but they did not wish to

refuse the Government its wish of making the more liberal attempt. They did not wish to say to the Government "you shall not be more liberal than we are."

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg considered the suggestion impracticable; it would necessitate an entire reconstruction of the constitution clauses of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said that as he was in favor of the lesser proportion, and had suggested the proportion of one-fourth when the question was proposed in the first instance, he would, to bring the matter to an issue, move that in section 6, line 1, the number "eighteen" be substituted for "twenty-four," and that in section 7, line 1, the word "fifty-four" be substituted for "forty-eight."

The Hon'ble Mr. Brookes said he was in favor of the proportion of one-third. When one-fourth was suggested, the Bill provided for the election of Commissioners of the different nationalities in certain proportions, and it was his suggestion that under those circumstances the Government should have power to nominate eighteen Commissioners, so that the Government might have power to balance the nationalities if the elected Commissioners should consist entirely or almost entirely of Hindoos. He thought it very wise that the Government should have such power, and he should therefore support the proportion of one-third and vote against reducing it to one-fourth.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds said he thought the proportion of one-fourth nominated Commissioners was sufficient, but the opinion of the majority of the Council seemed to be the other way.

His Honor the President thought that those rate-payers who were anxious that the proportion of one-third should be substituted for one-fourth, would see that the question had been fully put before the Council and had been exactly considered, and that the sense of the Council was decidedly against it; there seemed to be no doubt of that being the opinion of the Council. He himself did not attach to it that importance which the members of the deputation to which he had referred seemed to attach to it; and being quite certain in his own mind that the fear they entertained would not be realized, at least in his time, he should not very much care, as far as he was personally concerned, which way the question was decided; for he should certainly not appoint members to the municipal commission with the view of their voting with the Government. The Government had no interest in the matter except that the policy of improvement should continue.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes—2.	*Noes*—7.
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgur Ali.
" " Mr. Reynolds.	" " Mr. Brookes.
	" " Baboo Ramshunker Sen.
	" " " Juggadanund Mookerjee.
	" " Mr. Bell.
	" " Sir Stuart Hogg.
	" " Mr. Dampier.

The motion was therefore negatived.

The Bill was then directed to be published in the next *Gazette* with the views of being passed on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The Council was adjourned to Monday the 20th instant, at 11 A.M.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES DURING 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1876.

READ—

A letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 85A, dated the 17th February 1876, showing the position and remuneration of the managers of the estates administered by the Court of Wards.

The report of the Board of Revenue on the administration of wards' and attached estates for the year 1874-75.

THE compilation of the annual report on wards' estates for the year 1873-74 was suspended in consequence of the famine, many of the largest and most important estates under the Court being situated in the distressed districts. The appendices, however, to the present report contain the figured statements for both years, though the report itself is for the year 1874-75.

2. The report, though submitted somewhat late, gives a very clear and complete review of this important department of the administration, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Member in charge for the careful and comprehensive manner in which the report has been drawn up, and for the valuable information which it gives regarding the history and position of the estates to which it refers. The report, in fact, is not merely a narrative of the transactions of the year, but it forms a manual of reference which will be of permanent usefulness and interest.

3. As regards the general principles upon which these estates should be managed, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to adhere to the views which he has already expressed, and which are quoted in the 7th paragraph of the report. It should be the aim, he thinks, of the officers of Government to make a ward's estate a model of a well managed property. On the one hand, it should not be a primary object to add to the area of the estate by fresh purchases of land, or to accumulate large sums of ready money, or to raise the rent-roll by enhancements which would impoverish the cultivators, or to resume plots of land which are held rent-free in accordance with the customs and feelings of native proprietors. On the other hand, the due rights of the landlord should be maintained unimpaired, the punctual payment of reasonable rents should be insisted on, and more money should not be spent on improvements, or for such purposes as schools and dispensaries, than an enlightened and liberal minded landlord might be expected to lay out upon objects of the kind. Surplus funds may always be spent upon reproductive improvements, which will return a fair interest on the outlay; but the officers of Government are not required, any more than the landlord himself could be required, to devote to charity, to education, or to other benefits to the tenantry, a larger sum than is in accordance with the circumstances of the estate and the position of the proprietor. The fiduciary nature of the management of these estates by Government must be carefully kept in mind in all expenditure which may be proposed. At the same time Sir Richard Temple desires to record an expression of his concurrence in the view taken by the Member in charge that a zemindar who has leased out his estate should not regard himself as occupying the position of an annuitant, and is not relieved from all moral obligation to contribute to improvements affecting the condition of the cultivators. He should remember that he is still the zemindar of the estate.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the same principles should be applied to the selection of the system which it may be thought advisable to adopt for the management of these estates. He entirely accepts the opinion of his predecessor that the farming system ought not, as a rule, to be permitted. But he would prohibit it, not only because it is inconvenient to the ryots, but because it is prejudicial to the best interests of the landlord. It happens that large estates are managed by the Court of Wards in two parts of the country in which the farming system is very generally adopted by native proprietors, namely, in Behar and in Chota Nagpore. Experience has shown that in Behar objectionable results have followed from this system. The farmer has sometimes been a mere

outside speculator, whose only object it was to realize all he could during the brief term of his management, and whose interests were consequently directly opposed to those both of the ryots and of the proprietor. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to learn that in the wards' estates in Behar great progress has been made in the introduction of a system of direct settlement between the zemindar and the cultivators. In Chota Nagpore, on the other hand, the farming system is not only in accordance with popular feelings and habits, but is found to be productive of practical benefit, and to afford the best inducement to improvement. The farmers on these estates are leading men of the ryot's own class, and the farms have often been hereditary in their families for several generations. It is for the interest of the farmer to extend cultivation, to assist the tenantry in a bad season, and to develope the resources of the property. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that where these conditions are found to exist, the true interests of the proprietor, which are inseparable from those of the cultivators, are in no way imperilled by a continuance of the farming system under the vigilant supervision of the authorities, and he accordingly approves of the orders of the Member in charge which have sanctioned a partial recurrence to the plan of farming leases in Chota Nagpore.

5. During the year 1874-75 there were 111 properties, comprising 1,806 separate towjih estates, under the management of the Court of Wards. This number of estates is exclusive of the properties of Narail in Jessore, and Kissengunge in Purneah, the returns for which have not yet been received. Besides these, 327 attached estates were managed by the revenue authorities. Of these, no less than 306 are petty estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore division. The current demand of rent for 1874-75 on account of wards' and attached estates was Rs. 72,48,116, and the arrear demand was Rs. 1,16,37,836, making a total of Rs. 1,88,85,952. The Government revenue of the estates was Rs. 28,51,230, and Rs. 5,72,806 were payable as rent to superior landlords. The collections of rent during the year were Rs. 66,86,077, or a percentage of 35·4 to the total current and arrear demand. The cost of management is moderate, only in a few exceptional cases amounting to as much as 20 per cent. on the current demand, and being in the great majority of estates much below this ratio. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the assurance of the Member in charge that every effort is used to administer these estates with as much economy as circumstances will permit. The remissions of rent granted during the year amounted to Rs. 32,81,166; but nearly the whole of these were nominal, and were granted upon two estates, the Satkhira estate in the 24-Pergunnahs, and the zemindaree of the minor Rajah of Cooch Behar. The remissions upon the former of these properties amounted to Rs. 28,87,592, and upon the latter to Rs. 2,46,391, the remissions upon other estates being mostly insignificant. It is explained that the large remission on the Satkhira property is merely nominal, and consists in the writing off of old arrears which accrued before the property came under the Court, and which have never been recoverable.

6. The percentage of demand realized during the year is admitted in the report to be unsatisfactory, but the smallness of the amount is to be explained partly by the special circumstances of the year, and partly by the general condition of the estates which come under the management of the Court. In the districts which had suffered from the famine it was impossible to press the ryots, and consequently the collections, though better than those of the year 1873-74, fell short of the amount realized in 1872-73. But in addition to this temporary difficulty there are permanent causes which operate to prevent wards' estates as a whole from showing in any year a satisfactory percentage of collections. The Court is sometimes called upon to assume the management of estates the papers of which show large nominal balances which are practically irrecoverable. For example, the Satkhira property, with a rent-roll of less than 3¼ lakhs, came under the charge of the Court in 1872 with outstanding balances of more than 60 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, the managers appointed by the Court have unavoidably to take charge without previous knowledge of the circumstances of the property, and there are sure to be, in some cases, persons whose interest it is to thwart and obstruct the manager and to hinder his obtaining accurate information. Sometimes again, when,

after continued efforts, the management is at last brought into smooth working order, the ward attains his majority, the estate passes out of the hands of the Court, and the same difficulties have to be encountered and overcome in a new set of estates. When these adverse circumstances are duly considered, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the measure of success which has been attained in the collection of rents is creditable to the energy and perseverance of the officers of the Court of Wards.

7. The financial position of each estate is explained at length in the report, but in this Resolution it is not possible to take more than a general review, and separate instructions will be issued regarding such matters of detail as appear to call for particular notice. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that a considerable number of estates have come under the management of the Court either on the application of the proprietors themselves, or in accordance with the testamentary dispositions of deceased proprietors. The condition of the tenantry in estates under the Court is stated to be generally good, and the relations between the managers and the ryots are amicable. There are, however, reasons which make it desirable that a fuller enquiry should be instituted regarding the condition of the ryots on some of the large estates in Behar, and orders for this enquiry have already been issued.

8. Assistance to the people was liberally given during the famine from the surplus funds of the estates under the Court, especially on the important properties of Hutwa and Durbhunga. Extensive relief works were prosecuted, and advances of cash and grain were made to the distressed tenantry. The Lieutenant-Governor has already remarked, in his Minute of the 31st October 1874, that these relief measures were carried out with the entire approval and concurrence of the families of the minor proprietors.

9. The education of the minors whose estates are under the management of the Court is carefully attended to. Eleven of them are now in the Calcutta Wards' Institution, others are being educated at Benares, or in the several zillah and high schools of the districts in which their estates are situated. The wards in the Calcutta Institution attend the Hindu School. Their general conduct is favorably spoken of by the Director.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor lately called for a report showing the position of the managers of estates under the charge of the Court, and this report has been furnished in the letter which is quoted at the head of this Resolution. It appears from this that the great majority of the managers are not in Government employ, and that the Commissioners are divided in opinion upon the question whether the employment of a Government servant is desirable or not. The Member in charge considers that it will generally be found most expedient to appoint qualified Government officers as managers, but that a discretion may properly be left to the Court to appoint other persons when the circumstances of the estate or peculiar personal qualifications may render such a measure expedient. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the Paikpara estate, which is one of the most successfully managed properties under the Court, is in the charge of a gentleman who is not a servant of Government.

11. In concluding this review, the Lieutenant-Governor desires again to express his recognition of the value of the supervision exercised by Mr. Schalch over this important department of the administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1875-76.

No. 180B, dated Fort William, the 11th March 1876.

From—W. H. Grimley, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

A. Money, Esq., C.B.

I am directed by the Member in charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the third quarter of 1875-76, comprising the months of October, November, and December last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.* the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to maunds 18,02,323-5, against maunds 26,37,459-35 in the previous quarter, and maunds 20,66,607-25 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 58,41,631-10-3, against Rs. 85,12,911-15-2 and Rs. 66,45,702-5-10 in the previous and corresponding quarters respectively.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter from the stock of the different seasons, and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

TABLE I.

	Cuttack.			Balasore.						Pooree.		24-Pergunnahs
	Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—						Manufacture of—		Manufacture of—
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1874-75.	1869-70.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1873-74.	1874-75.	1874-75.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.
Balance at close of the last quarter...	7,596 35	654 32	28,935 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,243 7 11	27,072 4 3	*1,55,577 39 8		54,856 9 0	65,360 8	17,740 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......
Total ...	7,596 35	654 32	28,935 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,243 7 11	27,072 4 3	1,55,577 39 8		54,856 9 0	65,360 8	17,740 0
Deduct—												
Sales during the quarter	......	......	2,750 0	......	......	......	7,380 25 0	27,076 20 0		1,711 0 0	7,095 0	6,000 0
Wastage	......	......	......	......	......	242 20 0	602 30 0	†1,981 30 0		577 9 10	3 0	......
Total ...	......	......	2,750 0	......	......	242 20 0	7,983 15 0	29,058 10 0		2,288 9 10	7,098 0	6,000 0
Balance at close of the quarter ...	7,596 35	654 32	26,185 2	240	2,650 30 7	1,000 27 11	19,088 29 3	1,25,919 29 8		52,567 39 0	58,262 8	11,740 0

* The difference of 7 maunds between these figures and those shewn in the previous quarter's report is owing to revised figures received from Collector.
† 206 maunds of this quantity was confiscated by order of the Magistrate, and has been struck out of the returns.

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances or sales of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to maunds 52,613-5, against maunds 98,691-35 in the previous quarter, and maunds 1,09,496-25 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

4. The subjoined Table II shows comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of the previous two years :—

TABLE II.

	3rd Quarter of 1873-74.		3rd Quarter of 1874-75.		3rd Quarter of 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah ...	17,28,175	13,61,782	16,93,971	14,67,568	23,27,451	13,11,521
Foreign kurkutch ...	2,64,006	2,61,810	3,30,717	2,18,201	3,80,472	2,43,247
Indian ditto ...	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906	1,45,908	1,51,817
Total ...	20,87,341	18,22,631	23,77,888	19,08,675	28,53,831	17,06,585

5. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above:—

TABLE III.

	3RD QUARTER OF 1873-74.		3RD QUARTER OF 1874-75.		3RD QUARTER OF 1875-76.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	67,080	1,49,197	3,53,200	1,57,086	47,903	82,494
Madras	......	46,442	......	65,820	......	26,108
Ennore	......	3,400	......	......	......	......
Covelong	28,080	......	......	......	63,380	8,510
Damain	......	......	......	......	2,500	8,088
Byet	......	......	......	......	2,125	4,500
Goa	......	......	......	......	......	2,900
Coconada	......	......	......	......	30,000	19,217
Total ...	95,160	1,99,039	3,53,200	2,22,906	1,45,908	1,51,817

6. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE IV.

WHERE STORED.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	4th Quarter of 1874-75.	1st Quarter of 1875-76.	2nd Quarter of 1875-76.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea private golahs	......	......	......	......	49,550
Sulkea Government golahs	9,21,168	13,85,274	18,17,589	20,94,426	28,88,237
Chittagong ditto ditto	1,56,252	2,58,382	2,25,466	1,89,833	2,17,824
Total ...	10,77,420	16,43,656	20,43,055	22,84,259	31,55,611

7. Table V shows the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	*Viâ* Ballikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gowa-khalee.	*Viâ* Kidder-pore.	*Viâ* Ballia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3rd Quarter of 1873-74 ...	4,03,816	1,01,740	81,203	1,03,014	7,97,490	3,41,326	709	......
Ditto 1874-75 ...	4,80,443	1,20,886	72,180	1,88,260	6,74,804	3,94,382	367	......
Ditto 1875-76 ...	3,53,199	1,10,791	75,892	2,38,447	5,46,789	4,03,635	31,509	......

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar in the quarter under review amounted to 5,999 maunds, as noted in the margin, against maunds 4,819 in the previous quarter and maunds 7,775 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
October ...	1,948
November ...	3,183
December ...	868
Total ...	5,999

8. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
October	23,153*
November	22,399
December	24,424
Total ...	69,976

There were no shipments during the quarter under report for the port of Chittagong.

9. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shown in the following Table VI:—

TABLE VI.

Description of Salt.	Prices on 15th October		Prices on 31st October		Prices on 15th November		Prices on 30th November		Prices on 15th December		Prices on 31st December	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah ...	88	58	70	55	75	54	85	52	70	49	70	50
French kurkutch ...	...	54	...	54	...	59	...	58	71	59	68	58
Jeddah ditto ...	87	65	87	65	87	65	87	66	87	71	87	72
Bombay ditto ...	49	59	56	60	60	57	62	58	60	58	59	57
Madras ditto ...	65	55	65	55	70	55	70	68	71	58	71	58

10. In Table VII are shown the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report and the corresponding quarter of 1873-74 and 1874-75.

TABLE VII.

Months.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
October	1,00,000	2,41,156	6,17,920
November	Not received.	3,69,314	5 50,675
December	3,09,178	3,32,434	4,96,100

11. The following table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond, and cleared from bond and shipboard, at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1874-75 respectively:—

TABLE VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.	3rd Quarter of 1874-75.	3rd Quarter of 1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool pungah	1,15,492	72,296	47,026	42,275
Madras kurkutch	...	......	1,410	850
Total ...	1,15,492	72,296	48,436	43,125

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

* The figures for October have been got by deducting the total importations shewn in the return for September from the quantity shewn in the return for November as imported up to the beginning of that month, but it is not known if any portion of the quantity shown was intended for Chittagong as the return for October has not been received.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 25th March 1876.

	No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN.	1	Burdwan, Mar. 27,* '76	Nil.	Rains wanted for the *teel* and cotton crops. Cholera has nearly ceased in the town of Raneegunge, but is still prevalent in the interior of that sub-division, and in Culna and Jehanabad.
	2	Bankoora, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Nothing to note regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Cholera is diminishing.
	3	Beerbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with strong westerly wind. No change in the state of the crops. Rain is wanted.
	4	Midnapore, „ 25, „	Nil.	The weather is already very hot. The late rain has done good to the mulberry and indigo. Cholera in a sporadic form still continues, as does small-pox in the south-east of the district.
	5	Hooghly, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Gourds and *jhinga* are being planted out. The late rains have proved beneficial to onions, *pautols*, watermelons, &c., *jali dhan* and indigo. Mangoes doing variously. Land is being prepared for paddy cultivation. More rain is wanted. *Rubbee* harvest is almost over. A serious outbreak of cholera at Serampore. Cholera and small-pox scattered in several places of the district.
		Howrah, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm and bright. In many places the ground is being prepared for the next crop.
		Central Districts.		
[illegible] DIVN.	6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 27,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Dry and warm. No crops on the ground. Land is being prepared for spring sowings. Cholera cases reported from sub-divisions Diamond Harbour, Barripore, Baraset, and Bussirhaut.
	7	Nuddea, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Hot winds in the middle of the day. All crops have been harvested, except the late *rohur*. *Rohur* and indigo are looking well. A few cases of cholera are reported.
	8	Jessore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright and clear. No rain. Spring rice continues promising. Ploughing for, and sowing of, the early rice continues.
		[M]oorshedabad, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warm. Windy. State of the crops is the same as in previous week. *Rubbee* and cold weather crops reaped. *Boro dhan* thriving. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane in fair condition. Cholera has broken out in Sujagunge, Burwa, Jellinghee, Bhurrutpore, and Gour thanas.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.	10	Dinagepore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Very warm during the day. Hot west winds blowing for the last three days. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
	11	Maldah, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather is becoming hot; wind from south-west to north-east. It was rather cloudy on the 25th instant. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. *Rubbee* is generally being reaped. Slight loss from want of rain. Eleven deaths from cholera during the week. Three cases, none terminating fatally, reported of small-pox.
	12	Rajshahye, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Great heat and no rain. No change for the better in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Rain is anxiously looked for. Cholera cases are increasing in frequency.
	13	Rungpore, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Strong hot winds. *Rubbee* crops are being gathered in. They are not so good as last year owing to want of rain. In the Kurigram sub-division, *aous* is some inches high. *Cheena* and *kaon* are generally up. Rain is wanted.
	14	Bogra, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot in the day. Rain is much wanted for ploughing. Most of the crops are reaped and have given a fair outturn. The hardness of the ground will delay sowing, except where there is water out, but the Collector does not apprehend any ultimate ill from this.
	15	Pubna, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and fine. The crops now on the ground are of no great importance. More rain would do good. Much cholera reported to the south of Aronkola. Medical relief is being given.

* Telegram of the 27th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 27th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.